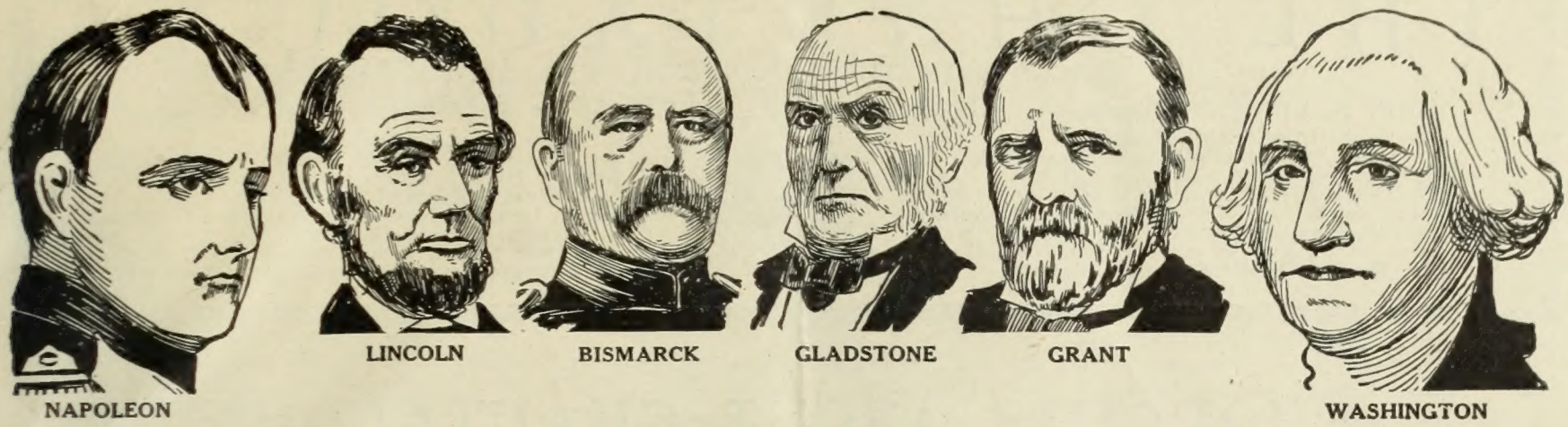
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The Secret of Achievement

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The Four Factors on which it depends.
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How to work the Imagination for discovery and invention.
How to cure diseased imagination.
How to banish unhealthy mind states.
How to banish fear of Men, Ill Luck, Death, Misfortune.

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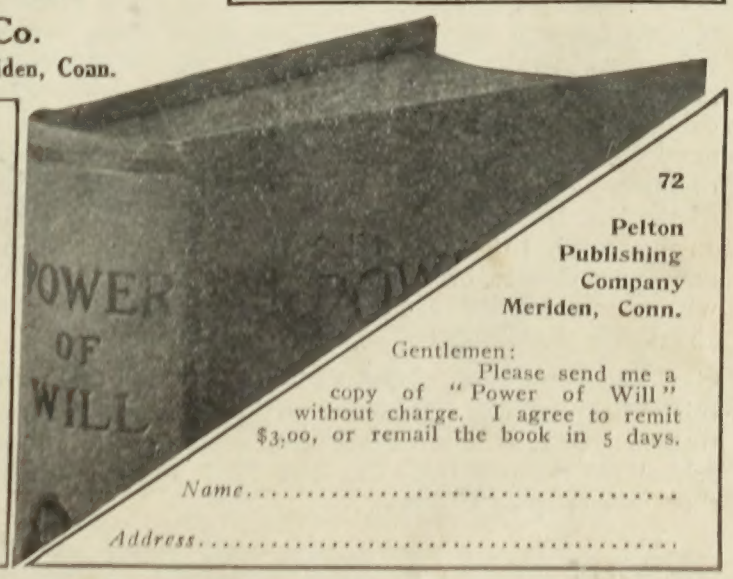
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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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THOUGHTS ABOUT CHAUTAUQUA

SAYINGS AND JOTTINGS FROM NOTABLE SOURCES

"I cannot be present at the meeting called to organize the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle; but I am glad that such a movement is on foot, and wish it the fullest success. By giving a portion of their time to a vigorous training of the intellect and a study of the best books, men gain the power to deal satisfactorily with questions with which the mind might otherwise become bewildered. . . . I perceive this important advantage in the proposed organization; namely, that those who engage in it will mutually encourage each other. I shall be interested to watch, during the little space of life that may yet remain to me, the progress and results of the plan which has drawn from me this letter."—William Cullen Bryant.

"I could say nothing better than the great truths Chautauqua has taught to everyone, that if you have a rounded, completed education you have put yourselves in relation with all the past, with all the great life of the present; you have reached on to the infinite hope of the future. I venture to say there is no man or woman educating himself or herself through Chautauqua who will not feel more and more the opportunity of the present moment in a present world."—Alice Freeman Palmer.

"Chautauqua, like Judaism in its best estate, is an institution for the promotion of the higher life, social and intellectual. . . . Chautauqua cultivates faith and works."—The late Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins.

"To direct the reading for a period of years, for so many thousands is to affect not only their present culture, but to increase their intellectual activity for the period of their natural lives, and thus, among other things, greatly to add to the range of their enjoyment. It appears to me that a system which can create such excellent results merits the most cordial praise from all lovers of men."—Prin. A. M. Fairbairn, Mansfield College, Oxford, England.

"The true significance of the Chautauqua movement seems to me not to lie chiefly in the great summer gatherings, in the crowded lectures, the enthusiastic conferences, and the inspiring commencement addresses at Chautauqua itself, nor in the diplomas awarded there. But the Chautauqua circles throughout the land mean useful, wisely-directed home reading and intelligent general conversation in the home circle wherever their influence extends. Not only is it true that neighborhoods which have been stagnant for the lack of any common themes for conversation higher than the local gossip have been stirred to new intellectual life when the circles met to consider the facts of history or science and the noble thoughts and perfect forms of the best literature of all time, but in the home circle as well. In the family life of thousands of homes, children and parents have new themes brought into their horizon and talked about with a common interest at the table and in the evening."—Ex-President Merrill E. Gates, Amherst College.

"The New York Chautauqua—father and mother of all the other Chautauquas in the country—is one of the great institutions founded in the nineteenth century. It is essentially a school for the people."—The late Prof. Francis W. Parker, of the University of Chicago.

"My heart swells with pride every time I look at my own diploma, because it was secured during the very busiest portion of a busy business life. I heartily recommend it to any one who can possibly find time and a few dollars to try it."—John R. Pepper in "Thirty Years at the Superintendent's Desk."

"It is among the most enlightening of our educational agencies in the United States."—John Graham Brooks, author "The Social Unrest."

"It has helped very many to redeem small portions of time which otherwise would have gone to waste. Some savings banks refuse to receive fractions of a dollar. But, with a book at hand, the smallest fractions of an hour may be turned to good account."—James H. Carlisle, President Wofford College.

"It is the most inclusive, democratic, and available educational institution in the world."—Alfred Edward Lavell in "The Christian Guardian."

"Many a movement that goes by another name has lit its torch by the fire the C. L. S. C. has kindled. As it looks to me, the great achievement of the C. L. S. C. has been that it has prevented an arrest of development. There is no danger so great, so universal, as mental arrest and stagnation. When we get through high school or college we are absorbed in other affairs and we never advance or grow. We are more intense in our own special calling or line, but as for general mental growth, we have stopped. Senescence, the golden period of life, the crown of age, which used to be symbolic of wisdom, but which is now too often not wise but foolish, that glorious consummation of life we ought to strive for as a people, as family stocks, as a race."—G. Stanley Hall, President Clark University.

"Your scheme to induce business men and others to pursue useful courses of reading in science and history is worthy of all commendation. While we cannot expect to make such persons scientists or scholars, we may expect them to become appreciative of things scientific and scholarly, and to be able to discriminate between the false and the true. The books for such a curriculum should be very carefully chosen. In science they should be such as only give the aspects of nature and a few fundamental principles. Anything technically scientific would either disgust or mislead In history they should be clear outlines, rather than exhaustive philosophic treatises."—Howard Crosby.

"What is education? It consists in the formation of certain habits. When a man is truly educated he has acquired the habit of observing facts and people; of thinking about them; of reading what other people think about them; of growing his own thoughts on a variety of subjects; of regulating his own thoughts, avoiding idle reverie, and acquiring the art of concentration; of expressing his thoughts by voice and pen; of embodying his knowledge in action, and this in the service of the individual and society. This man is the truly educated man. Of course, school contributes to education. Its advantages we have no time now to consider, but Chautauqua stands for the idea that these habits may be formed and cultivated out of school. Chautauqua emphasizes the value of fragments of opportunity."—Bishop John H. Vincent.

"The Chautauqua Assembly is the visible center of the greatest university in the world."—New York Herald.

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The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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CALENDAR

In *July* the International Congress of South American students will be held at Santiago, Chile.

From *July 6* to *July 11* in St. Paul will be held a meeting of the National Education Association.

The open championship of France in golf will be played for at Le Toquet, beginning *July 6*.

The annual convention of the Music Teachers Association of California will be held at San Diego *July 13, 14, 15* and *16*.

A conference of the members of the legal division of the Reclamation Service will be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, *July 14* to *21*, in order to secure the fullest measure of coöperation and better mutual understanding among those engaged in legal work of the service.

Wagner performances at Bayreuth this summer are scheduled as follows: "The Flying Dutchman," July *22* and *31*; *August 5, 11* and *19*; "Parsifal," *July 23, August 1, 4, 7, 8, 10* and *20*; the "Ring," *July 25, 26, 27* and *29*, and *August 13, 15, 17* and *19*.

The Gold Cup races for the Challenge Cup of the American Power Boat Association will be held on Lake George *July 29-31*.

The annual art exhibition of the Royal Academy is open in London until *August 3*.

A Colonial Exhibition will be held at Semarang, Java, from *August to November, 1914*. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its next meeting in the antipodes. The Commonwealth of Australia will pay the expenses of 150 members, who will be taken on a tour of the principal cities from *August 8* to *September 1*.

The National Negro Business League is to hold its fifteenth annual session at Muskogee, Oklahoma, *August 19, 20* and *21*. This organization is composed of negro men and women who have achieved success along business lines.

There will be an eclipse of the sun on *August 21*—total in parts of Europe and Asia, and partial in northeastern America. The full effect will be seen in Persia, Russia and Scandinavia. At sunrise, a partial eclipse will be observed in Canada and in our northern states.

The Biennial Conference of Friends (Liberal) will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, from *Ninth Month, 2d*, to *Ninth Month, 8th*.

September 6 has been designated as Labor Sunday by the Federal Council Commission on the Church and Social Service.

At Denver, Colorado, from *September 8* to *9* will be held the eighth annual conference on taxation, in charge of the National Tax Association.

The races for the America's Cup are to be held at New York on *September 10, 12* and *15*.

The twenty-first World Peace Congress will occur in Vienna *September 15-19*.

The Baltic Exhibition at Malmö, Sweden, to which Swedish, German, Danish and Russian exhibits have been sent, is open on *September 15*.

An Anglo-American exposition to celebrate the centenary of peace and progress in arts, sciences and industries is open at Shepherd's Bush, London, till *October*.

At Leipzig an International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts will remain open until *October, 1914*.

The United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America will hold their twenty-eighth annual convention in New York *October 6, 7, 8*.

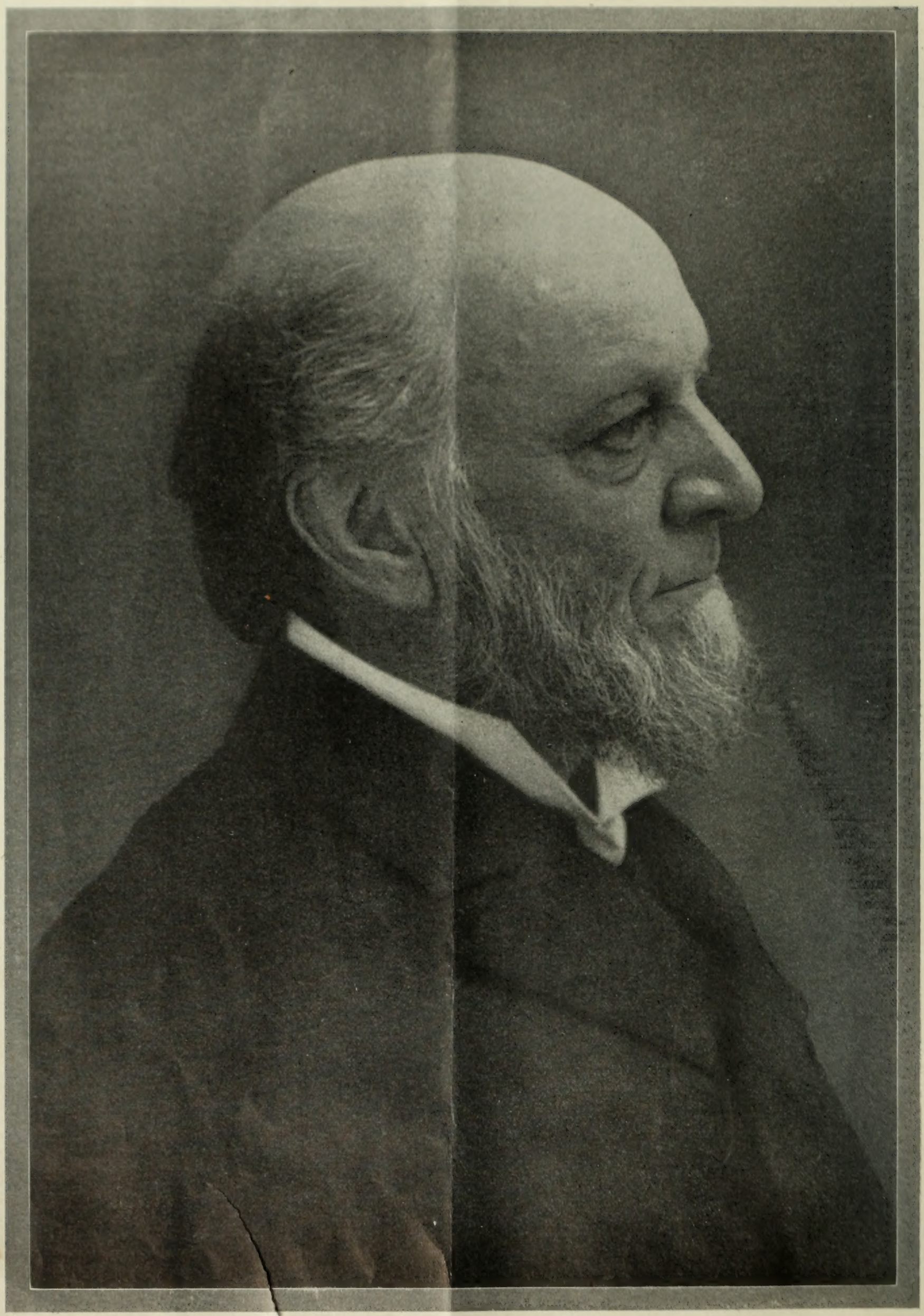
On May 17, 1814, Norway adopted a Constitution as a free and independent kingdom, having just been released from Danish control. To commemorate this event a Centennial Exposition is being held at Christiania until *October 15*.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting on *October 20, 21* and *22*, at Washington. There will be addresses by William Howard Taft, president of the association; Senator Root, the Ambassador from Argentina, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada.

The seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of Roger Bacon will be observed at Columbia with commemorative exercizes and the publication of a volume of studies. A great pageant of the culture of the thirteenth century will be given on *November 4*.

Barnard College, in Columbia University, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on *November 5*.

The annual convention of the National Suffrage Association will be held at Nashville, Tennessee, *November 12* to *17*.



BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, S.T.D., LL.D.

ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY IN 1874, FOUNDER OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE IN 1878 AND ITS CHANCELLOR EVER SINCE

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The Independent

VOLUME 79 MONDAY, JULY 6, 1914 NUMBER 3422

UNCONVENTIONAL EDUCATION

IT is well to be graduated from the grammar school. That gives something of an education. It is very desirable then, if possible, for a boy or girl with the least bit of ambition, to pass to and thru the high school. If then it is anything more than a ten-dollar boy or girl, it is a privilege to be allowed the thousand-dollar education which the college will allow. It is a further advantage for the choice student to take the post-graduate instruction which the universities and professional schools offer. Then the privilege of a period of study in a foreign institution and in another language is no waste of time. Fortunate is the boy or girl, with brains and will to make it worth while, to whom such manifold advantages are given.

But all this is not necessary in order to get real culture and a genuine education. Shakespeare did not have it. Milton did have what corresponds to it. Milton had the culture of books and schools and travel. Shakespeare had the mental training which came to one who made the most of contact with men and rubbing against the world. A student he must have been, a reader of books, a listener to the addresses of statesmen and the converse of the best culture of his day. His was an anticipative Chautauqua education.

We have now evening schools and correspondence schools, and university extension courses, the Chautauqua lectures and books of instruction in various branches of learning, which will give to the student at home very much of what he would otherwise miss by his inability to go to a university. It has often been said of The Independent that the reading of it is a university training, and so is the faithful pursuit of one of the courses provided for home study.

All that we can learn at a university we can learn from printed books and journals. It is from books and journals that college professors get their knowledge, or most of it. In a good public library the same sources of information are open to any one who cares to look for them. He will not find it on the ball-field or in the best selling novels. It means real study, and study is not confined to schools. One can be a worthy and successful student at home.

We do not expect many of those who pursue home courses of study to be like Shakespeare or Edison, or to add by their investigations to the sum of human knowledge. But what they can expect is to be competent, intelligent, or even learned men and women. They can be able to know literature or science or history or philosophy. They can be able to criticize and judge. They can tell bad from good, false from true. They need not be misled by charlatans in science or politics or sociology. They can appreciate the beautiful in art or poetry, and can know and tell why they love it. They can have the enjoyment of knowledge and the enthusiasm of mental growth and equipment. It is to give inspiration to such ambitious young people and old that Chautauqua courses and university extension courses are offered. And it is the dearest ambition of the editors of The Independent to help in such happy training—not to give mere amusement, but to teach both knowledge and wisdom; to provide the instruction and the inspiration that will give force to character, and discrimination in enjoyment, and the basis for a sound judgment on all the main lines along which humanity is moving on to its highest achievement.

BUSINESS AND CONGRESS

PRESIDENT WILSON had just heard of the great Claflin failure when he began an address to a party of editors from Virginia. In that address, which was intended for the general public, he asserted that "the signs of a very strong business revival" were "becoming more and more evident from day to day." Action in Congress upon the trust bills would not be postponed, he declared, and under the constitution of freedom provided by those bills there would be a "boom of business in this country such as we have never witnessed in the United States."

It must be admitted that for some time past the condition of business in this country has not been satisfactory. This Claflin failure is the greatest bankruptcy in the history of the American drygoods trade. The firm or company had a long and fine history. At the time of its downfall, in connection with its wholesale trade it controlled 27 department retail stores, scattered about from New York to Tacoma, and holding companies associated with it controlled 10 more. Partisans on one side say that the causes of failure were tariff reduction and depression due to pending legislation at Washington; those on the other assert that they were local conditions and overextension. The truth appears to be that some loss had been caused by tariff changes; that the central company had not enough capital for the great task it had undertaken, if allowance were to be made for fluctuations in business; and that while a continuance of general prosperity would probably have averted disaster, the prevailing hesitation and caution and apprehension precipitated the wreck.

We do not point to the Claflin failure as an example of a collapse due directly and exclusively to public apprehension as to national legislation. There are special conditions and contributory causes to be considered. Still, it is probable that the company would have gone on, without paralyzing embarrassment, if general business had not been suffering from depression.

This depression is by no means extreme, but it exists. We should be glad to believe, as the President does, that it will soon be displaced by the greatest boom ever known in the United States. If such a boom shall come, however, it will not be due to enactment of the trust bills recently passed by the House. We fear that enactment of those bills, or of many of their provisions, will not only prevent the boom he has in mind, but even deepen the depression or stagnation that exists.

WE have recently spoken briefly of the causes of that stagnation. Tariff revision is not one of them, altho certain partizans insist that it is. Our manufacturers, if we take our industries as a whole, have not been harmed by the tariff changes. There are a few exceptions to this rule. Nor have consumers gained any measurable benefit from the revision. The full effect of the changes, however, cannot yet be seen or estimated. They compel a readjustment which involves some cost. But the new tariff law has not caused depression.

One cause, as we said recently, has been the failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to make and announce a decision in the railroad freight rate cases. The time is at hand when the decision will be given to the public. We do not see how the long delay can be defended or excused. The public and the railroad companies have been led to expect that the application for permission to increase the rates would be refused. The railroads need the additional revenue. This is shown by official and trustworthy reports. They have economized by reducing service and dismissing a large number of employees. They have also refrained, so far as possible, from buying the products of the steel mills, of which they are the largest consumers. Therefore the iron and steel industry, one of much importance, has suffered, and other industries have been affected indirectly. There has been no time in the last six months when a decision favorable to the roads in this rate case would not have sharply stimulated general business.

Hesitation and dullness have been due in great measure to a prevailing conviction on the part of a large majority of business men that the proposed and pending business legislation—the trust bills, and such measures as Senator Owen's Stock Exchange bill, which he recently sent from committee to the Senate by a trick —was in the hands of legislators wholly unsympathetic. These business men have seen evidence of this in repeated public utterances and many legislative propositions. They know that the pending trust bills cover a great deal of ground, but they know very little about their provisions, altho they are familiar with the unwise exemption of labor unions and the legalizing of various strike methods. A result of their belief and apprehension has been restraint, and restraint has caused dullness.

It has been said that business interests would be affected more favorably by final passage of the trust bills before adjournment than by postponement until the next regular session or to a special session two months earlier. We might agree to this if the bills were good ones that ought to be enacted. They are not what they should be, and they should not become laws either in the form given to them by the House, or with the slight changes foreshadowed in the Senate.

They were passed in the House without due consideration, and after inadequate debate. In the Senate committees there has been some attempt to improve the work of the House. But the Senate is weary. Its members, like the Representatives, want to go home or to seek rest elsewhere. Already several have departed. This is legislation of a very important kind. It relates not only to all corporations engaged in interstate business, but also to an official supervision of the issue of all securities by the railroads of the United States, which are nearly half of the railways of the world. The provisions of this railway securities bill may, some railway officers assert, very perceptibly promote government ownership.

FOR years we have held that there ought to be a Trade Commission, empowered to act in the field of interstate trade. If the pending Federal Trade Commission bill, with some amendments, should be passed, the commission thus created could from time to time recommend such legislation, supplemental to the Sherman Act, as the result of its inquiries might suggest. If Congress should be content with the passage of such a bill, business interests would be well served.

Mr. Vanderlip, president of the largest bank in the country, and formerly an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, suggests that Congress should now perfect the bills, that the Senate and the House should agree upon the exact form of them, and that then there should be adjournment, giving the country three months for a study of the proposed laws, and voters three months for reaching a conclusion to be expressed at the polls. It is a suggestion that deserves much consideration.

It seems to us that much that is proposed in the bills —a brief bill creating a commission excepted—should be made the subject of careful and prolonged study; that legislators should seek all the light that can be given by the testimony of business men, railroad officers and bankers, and that much help could be gained from the experience and inquiries of the commission. All this would require postponement of action. But action before adjournment is demanded by the President, and we presume that action will be taken. We hope that the crops will be bountiful enough to prevent the discouragement, or compensate for the injury, which may be due to hasty and unwise legislation.

THE TRIUMPH OF MEDIATION

THE proffer of mediation by Argentine, Brazil and Chile to prevent war between the United States and Mexico we have characterized as one of the most dramatic and glorious events in the history of international relations. The acceptance of mediation by Wilson, Huerta, and "in principle" by Carranza was proof positive that all parties to the dispute were sincerely desirous of finding some bloodless path to peace.

The resort to mediation is now justified by the out-

come and proves to be a victory in the greatest of all wars—the war on war, for last week a peace protocol was signed at Niagara Falls by the mediators and the delegates of both the United States and Mexico which not only completely settles the international aspects of the controversy, but what is likely to be of even more importance, refers the internal questions for settlement to a peace conference of the warring factions, the A B C powers and the United States acting jointly as advisers and mediators. To this conference the Constitutionalists have agreed to send representatives.

The United States promises to recognize the provisional government to be set up, and to exact no indemnity from Huerta. The question of the salute is entirely waived. The alphabetical powers agree likewise to recognize the new government. Mexico binds herself to make full payment for the property of all foreigners destroyed during the revolution.

Thus war is averted. But something even better than that has been accomplished. Not only do Mexico and all Pan-America now perceive the disinterestedness of the United States, but the four greatest republics of the New World, acting for the first time as a political unit, pledge a lasting friendship to Mexico and prove that the nations of America, unlike the nations of Europe, can work disinterestedly and in harmony for the mutual peace and prosperity of a hemisphere.

Thus peace dawns in Mexico, South America comes into her own and President Wilson, who led the American people up to the very brink of the abyss, has saved the country from what Thomas Jefferson called "the greatest scourge of mankind."

This is a feat of statesmanship scarcely surpassed in the annals of government, and Woodrow Wilson is the man who deserves the chief credit for it.

ON THE ART OF LYING IN A HAMMOCK

THIS is the season, the all-too-brief season, between the passing of frost and the coming of mosquitoes, when one may practise the gentle art of hammocking with the greatest satisfaction. It is not to be acquired in a moment; one may well spend hours at it. There are few employments more profitable for those who live in this country and century. An hour in a hammock is a vacation in itself, more of a vacation than a day's excursion at half-rates for the round trip, everything included, and don't miss the train. Of all the New World's contributions to the Old—and the list comprizes such things as bananas and phonographs, rag-time and dentistry—there is none in which we can take more just pride than the hammock. Other forms of furniture, stools, chairs, sofas and beds, force the human figure to conform to their own often highly inconvenient shapes and attitudes. If suited to one person they are necessarily unsuited in hight, length or curvature to another. But the hammock has no mind of its own. It adapts itself spontaneously and perfectly to its occupant, be he or she fat or lean, long or short, rectangular or curvilinear. The body is supported evenly at all points and when the posture changes the balance is automatically adjusted with almost fluidic sensitiveness. That is, if you know how. Otherwise not.

We are speaking, of course, of the real hammock, the net which Johnson defined in his dictionary as "a reticulated fabric with interstices between the intersections." The kind that used to be made out of a barrel by weaving the clothesline thru holes in the staves and then knocking off the hoops, or the modern kind which is merely a flat wire mattress suspended by its four corners, is not to be classed as a true hammock. The interstices are useful not only for ventilation, but also for catching buttons and hair and so preventing sudden motions, inharmonious with the reticulated environment. Not every one can learn the art. It requires, we might say, the hammock temperament. People born with an ankylotic backbone, due usually to the inheritance of a Puritanic chromosome, may never be able to enjoy the reclination of a hammock. Such people have only two possible postures, the perpendicular and the horizontal. They must be either fast asleep or wide awake. They do not know that intermediate state, perhaps more delightful than either, to which the hammock is most conducive. The even equilibrium of the airy cushion, the rhythmical rocking back and forth induced by a push of the toe or the pull of a cord at regular intervals, the double draft of air passing first in one direction then in the opposite, puts one into a hypnoidal state, the realm of reverie, suspended like Mohammed between two worlds, the world of dreams and the world of reality, with no desire to enter either.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

IT was at the commencement of Manhattan College (Catholic) that Thomas W. Churchill, President of the New York Board of Education, in the presence of Vicar General Lavelle, who appeared to agree with him, made a severe attack on the Carnegie Foundation, which gives pensions to college teachers. His main criticism was not for what it does, but because it does not do more. It gives no pensions to denominational institutions, Protestant or Catholic. Because certain denominational colleges have ceased to be such, Mr. Churchill charged that the Foundation bribed them to change their charters.

It is rather poor business when a man does a good thing to abuse him for not doing more. If Mr. Carnegie's gift does not pension Catholic teachers, then let them find some Thomas F. Ryan who will make the desired benefaction. And yet, of all college teachers, the Catholics least need pensions, as the most of their teachers belong to religious orders and have no families and are provided for as long as they live. There is no reason to believe that it was from any hostility to religion that Mr. Carnegie limited his gift to the benefit of colleges not tied to a religious sect.

Mr. Churchill said that "many religious colleges have been seduced by great wealth to give up their independence and forsake the faith of their founders." We know of not one that has forsaken the faith of its founders. There are those that are no longer tied to it by having the majority of their trustees of a given sect, but that is not giving up faith, and it is not a bad thing, and it does not involve "the abandonment of religion," as the speaker declared it does. Mr. Churchill further entered "a protest against the standardization which the Foundation attempts to secure, and against the interference with religious education." That is all non-

sense. Harvard University is one of the recipients of these pensions, and it teaches religion, has a special professor appointed to that duty and has college prayers and Sunday preaching. As to standardization, if a gift is made to colleges it becomes necessary to decide what is a genuine college worthy of the name. It must have a certain amount of funds, a certain number of teachers, a certain provision of equipment in library and laboratories; and a standard of admission for its pupils. This is what the Carnegie Foundation does and has to do; and of course those institutions are likely to complain which cannot meet the conditions. Then let them find other patrons. Mr. Carnegie is under no obligation to give to everybody.

If inquiry be made as to the actual changes that have occurred in administration and teaching in consequence of the stipulations of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, an astonishing record may be studied. Careless accounting has been simplified and made businesslike. Loose investments have been converted into prudent ones, which are carefully watched. Foolish building operations have been stopped. Reckless accumulation of indebtedness has come to an end. Bills receivable from the student body and other sources have been collected. The giving of degrees, honorary and in course, not earned by the completion of adequate studies, or by distinguished service, or intellectual achievement, has been greatly diminished. The teaching body has been more carefully selected, it has been made more energetic, its work has been brought up to date to an extent that only those who have inside knowledge of the facts can believe. Institutions really weak and unable to draw new strength from any source, have gone out of business as purveyors of what was essentially a fake education.

All this may be described as standardizing, but it is the kind of standardizing that balks no initiative, destroys no independence. On the contrary, it distinctly heartens the men who have ideals, who know what educational effort ought to be, and what results are worthy of praise. Nothing is more discouraging, nothing more humiliating to the professor who aims to keep abreast of knowledge in his own field, than to realize that the institution which he serves is satisfied with the commonplace, the Philistine, the insincere, the meretricious. American productiveness in science and scholarship has been discouraged by this specific cause in the past to an extent beyond calculation, and as scandalous as wasteful.

OUR DUTY TO SANTO DOMINGO

ON account of the absorbing interest of Mexican affairs the American people have paid little attention to the similar tho lesser disorders in Santo Domingo, but now the shots from the "Machias" remind us that we have a more imperative responsibility for that turbulent little island. It is our business at least to see that Santo Domingo pays its debts and does not drift into anarchy. Our task would have been easier and our reward greater if President Grant's plan for annexation had been adopted when Santo Domingo sought the protection of the United States. But for the Senate's refusal to back up the Administration in 1871 the island might now be as prosperous as Hawaii, instead of which it has sunk steadily into poverty and disorder until 1905, when we were forced to intervene to prevent the Government from going into bankruptcy. Since then the honest and efficient administration of the customs by American agents has restored the credit of the nation, but internal affairs have continued chaotic. The island is one of the richest of the Antilles in natural resources and under a stable government might again be made an important center of tropical civilization.

WHEN OARS FLASH

HOPES long deferred were realized in this year's thrilling races both at New London and at Poughkeepsie. Yale broke a six-years' fast, particularly trying after an habitual diet of victory, and troubled by a succession of discouraging experiments. Columbia's dashing finish, that placed her varsity crew beyond question at the head of American college eights, was relished with a keenness that can be felt only by the partizans of a university with a rowing record brilliant in isolated memories and brimful of tantalizing approaches to success.

There are those—strangers to the river's bank—to whom these stirring regattas are only a further evidence of the decadence of sport into spectacle. It is an ungenial criticism. We believe wholeheartedly that college athletics must be so broadened as to provide normal physical stimulus for all students—most of all for the "rooters." But that is no wise incompatible with such intercollegiate contests as these—where stroke for stroke the slender oars keep pace down the long lanes of rippling water.

It *is* a spectacle. But as such it is no whit less worthy than the great pageants and eye-filling dramas whose richness we are more and more completely realizing. We all surrender our individual comedies and tragedies for the time to a Forbes-Robertson; we may with equal justice be sportsmen—on occasion—by deputy. Sharp rivalries of muscle and judgment and will and loyalty are dramatized on the river with clean-chiseled simplicity, and staged in beauty beyond the skill of a Reinhardt. On the Thames, and in larger measure on the Hudson, there is sport, and the sport is good; there is also spectacle, and that is superb.

A FLOATING FEATHER

SOMETIMES a small item shows drift and progress, as a feather on a stream proves the force of the current. The Central College of Bangalore, South India, wants a young professor of English language and literature. The requirements of scholarship and attainment are high, and even interest in athletics is desired. First-class passage to India will be given, and the salary will be $250 a month, rising by annual increase to $500. But what is significant is not so much the character of the universities supported by the Government as the name signed to the advertisement published in the British journals. It is "M. Shama Rao, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore, South India."

That responsible position belongs to a Hindu, not to an Englishman. Such an incident is hopeful for the permanence of British rule in India, notwithstanding that three British officers were shot dead the other day by a Hindu servant.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Mexican Protocol Signed

While our Government sought to procure Carranza's consent for the participation of his representatives in the conference, the conciliators discussed the international questions involved. For a time there was some expectation that Carranza would yield. Then it was reported that he would not. "I will treat with Huerta," said he, "only on the battlefield." On the other hand, Huerta declared that he would not accept a rebel sympathizer as provisional president, and that his delegates at Niagara Falls would never consider Mexico's internal affairs at the conference.

Signatures were attached on the 24th to the protocols already approved, and thus one great purpose of the meeting was accomplished. Two weeks ago a brief protocol providing that a provisional government should be set up in some way was signed, and this later agreement refers to it. The text is as follows:

The Provisional Government referred to in the first protocol shall be constituted by agreement of the delegates representing the parties between which the internal struggle in Mexico is now taking place.

Upon the constitution of a provisional Government in the City of Mexico the Government of the United States will recognize it immediately, and thereupon diplomatic relations between the two countries will be restored.

The Government of the United States will not in any form whatever claim a war indemnity or other international satisfaction.

The Provisional Government will proclaim an absolute amnesty to all foreigners for any and all political offences committed during the period of civil war in Mexico.

The Provisional Government will negotiate for the constitution of international commissions for the settlement of the claims of foreigners on account of damages sustained during the period of civil war as a consequence of military acts or the acts of national authorities.

The three mediating governments agree on their part to recognize the Provisional Government organized as provided by the first section of this protocol.

The part which especially excited comment was our Government's promise to claim no war indemnity and not to ask for a salute or other apology on account of the flag incident at Tampico. There was no agreement as to withdrawal of the troops at Vera Cruz. President Wilson desires that they shall remain until after an election. The conciliators explained that they had invited the representatives of Huerta and those chosen by Carranza to confer at a place near Niagara Falls, where they should discuss and agree upon terms of pacification. They hoped such a conference would be held. They felt, it is understood, that their five weeks' work had been crowned with success. The leading South American journals exprest great satisfaction, saying that Argentina, Brazil and Chile were bound by a new tie, and that by her grand example the United States had won the respect of the world.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Leading subjects of debate were the Indian and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills, the bill concerning corrupt practices in campaigns, and the effect of tariff revision. The Sundry Civil bill, carrying $107,000,000, and the Indian bill, $12,000,000, were past. In the latter bill are provisions to regulate fee contracts of Indians with attorneys.

Owing partly to the influence of the President, an agreement was reached authorizing the sale of the obsolete battleships "Idaho" and "Mississippi" to Greece, and the use of the proceeds, $11,750,000, in building a new battleship. A protest had been made by Turkey. It was said that the sale would prevent war between Turkey and Greece.

A subcommittee report severely criticizes Federal Judge Emory Speer, but says the evidence of his misconduct is not sufficient to warrant impeachment. He had gone as close to the line, the committee said, as safety would permit.

Before sailing for Europe, Senator Owen reported his bill for the regulation of stock exchanges. It was shown that only three members of his committee had voted for it, and the Senate rebuked him by sending it back to the committee.

Representative Underwood defended the new tariff against Republican criticism, and Representative Payne replied.

A long minority report, severely criticizing the River and Harbors bill, was submitted by Senator Burton.

Services in memory of the late Representative T. D. Sullivan were attended by 700 friends from New York. There were many eulogistic speeches, and the scene is said to have been the most remarkable of its kind in the House for many years.

The House declined to provide for an assistant to Secretary Bryan, and in the debate reference was made to his lecture tours.

A committee is considering a recommendation from postal officers that steps be taken to recover $57,600 for misuse of Senator Lodge's frank in circulating a pamphlet about the sugar tariff.

Action in the House Rules Committee on the proposed constitutional amendment for prohibition was postponed until August 1.

Villa Captures Zacatecas

On the night of the 23d Zacatecas was captured by Villa and his army, after four days' fighting. It was a costly victory. On the rebel side Generals Ortega and Rodriguez were killed, and General Herrera was severely wounded. There had been a Federal garrison of 14,000 men; of these, 4000 were killed and 5000 were made prisoners, a majority of these joining Villa's army. The rebels captured 12 cannon. Their losses are said to have been 700 killed and 1500 wounded. The 118 Federal officers taken were lined up before firing squads, and then unexpectedly Villa spared their lives. Among the rebels killed was Colonel Fierro, an intimate friend of Villa. It is understood that he put to death William S. Benton, the British subject and ranch owner. This murder was charged to Villa. A commission of inquiry appointed by Carranza will soon publish its report, but the death of Fierro will prevent the punishment of any one in this memorable case.

After the fall of Zacatecas, Villa's cavalry pursued the fleeing remnant of the Federal army, attacking the fugitives at Soledad and elsewhere. After restoring order in the surrendered city, Villa, with 18,000 men, set out for Aguascalientes, 70 miles south. He learned that the town had been evacuated. The next battle in the march of 400 miles to the capital will be, it is expected, at Guanajuato, and Huerta's troops may make their last stand at Queretaro.

Zapata has attacked the capital from the south and been driven back. His followers have surrounded and are besieging Acapulco. On the west coast, Mazatlan, Guaymas and Manzanillo are still held by Federal garrisons, but Guaymas is to be given up. The rebels have taken Zapatlan, a city 100 miles south of Guadalajara.

Important Court Decisions

Several important court decisions were announced last week by the Supreme Court. In what were known as the intermountain rate cases, the power of the In-

terstate Commerce Commission to fix rates was upheld, with the commission's orders reducing by about twenty per cent. the rates on traffic westward to Rocky Mountain cities. These reductions were made in order that the rates to these points should not exceed those for the longer haul to the Pacific coast. The companies had claimed that the rates affected were reasonable, and that low rates to the coast were required to meet water competition. The power of the commission to fix blanket or zone rates was affirmed. The title of certain transcontinental roads to public lands on which oil was found, after the issue of patents, was confirmed. This decision affects land of the Southern Pacific Company said to worth $700,000,000.

It was held that organizations of retail dealers in lumber violated the Sherman act by circulating blacklists of wholesale dealers who sold directly to consumers. The Kentucky statute permitting pools or combinations of producers of tobacco, in order that prices higher than those received by separate and individual sales might be obtained, was declared to be invalid. The law making interstate pipe lines common carriers, and subjecting them to the authority of the commission, was upheld, and the claim that the so-called poverty vows of members of religious orders are void, as against public policy, was rejected.

Hayti's Revolution and Debts

The condition of Hayti causes some anxiety at Washington, and has been considered at Cabinet meetings. Led by Senator Davilmar Theodore, the rebels are gaining, and have been assisted by a mutiny of Government troops. President Zamor has left the capital. Some say he has gone to the front; others that he intends to leave the country. Until recently the activity of the rebels was confined to the northern provinces, but the Government troops last week lost a battle in the south.

Hayti cannot collect her customs revenue (much of which is taken by the rebels), and is virtually bankrupt. The Government some months ago borrowed $500,000 at 30 per cent, and a little more at even a higher rate. It is understood that Germany and France, Hayti's chief creditors, are asking for control of the customs, and there have been reports that they were about to seize custom houses. They do not seek political control, but only the payment of debts. Our Government is unwilling, of course, that custom houses or territory shall be seized. It might be induced to establish such a fiscal protectorate as exists in Santo Domingo, but it is said at Washington that there is no treaty providing for such a protectorate, and that the request for one must come from Hayti. There are now four United States warships in Haytian waters.

South America

In Ecuador a revolutionist plot for the assassination of President Leonidas Plaza was discovered a few days ago by the Government, and many arrests were made at Quito. The conspirators intended to proclaim Colonel Carlos Concha provisional president. Concha is the leader of the rebels who have been attacking the Government in the northern part of the country.

Owing to the Government's control of the telegraph, there are no news dispatches forwarded directly from Venezuela, but it has become known in neighboring West Indian ports that an attempt was recently made to assassinate General Juan Vicente Gomez, who retired from the presidency in April to become commander of the army, having put Dr. Bustillos, formerly Minister of War, in his place. At the time of the attempt, General Jurado, Governor of the State of Sucre, was wounded. Revolutionists are active in several states. General José Hernandez (El Mocho), the leader of several revolts in the past, has issued a long proclamation in which he denounces what he calls usurpation by Gomez.



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CONSTITUTIONALIST LEADERS AT ODDS

Carranza and General Felipe Angeles examining a war map before the break between Villa and the First Chief. General Angeles, a Villa partizan, was dismissed from his post as sub-Secretary of War in Carranza's Cabinet, and has been charged by Carranza's secretary with instigating Villa's insubordination

The Home Rule Contest

The Home Rule bill which the House of Lords has twice rejected is now before that body for the third time, altho the measure will go into effect whether it is past or not. But Premier Asquith consented to bring in his amending bill even before final action was taken, in the hope that some practicable compromise might be worked out. The amendment which the Marquis of Crewe, the Liberal leader of the House of Lords, proposed was the same as was suggested by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons. It provides that each county of Ulster shall vote on the question of its inclusion in the new system of government to be established in Ireland and that any county voting against it shall remain out for a period of six years from the assembling of the Irish Parlia-



Rochester Post Express

BUT THE JOB WILL SUFFER



New York World

WHERE'S THAT BONE?

HASTE AND DELAY AT WASHINGTON

ment. Lord Crewe's speech was very conciliatory and stated that "the bill gives the widest latitude for an amendment." The Marquis of Lansdowne, leader of the Opposition, declared the amendment was a profound disappointment and that it was shabby and undignified in the Government to present an unacceptable bill and expect the Opposition to make it passable.

The Nationalists are now following the example of Ulster and organizing a volunteer force of their own which is already larger than that of Ulster, altho not yet so well armed and drilled. But American arms are fast being imported and smuggled in along the Irish coast and funds are being raised in the United States in response to an appeal from John Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, who cabled to the United Irish League of America as follows:

> The Orange movement has been financed by all the wealthy and aristocratic enemies of popular liberties. It has been patronized by the leading generals of the army and has been further accompanied by an active and partially effective campaign to produce such a feeling in the army as would insure that a rebellious body could count on the refusal of the army to maintain the law.
>
> This body of Orange Volunteers has now succeeded in arming a considerable portion of its followers and the people of Ireland are faced with an armed force which threatens to stand between Ireland and Parliament's decision to give her liberty.
>
> Such a movement made it absolutely necessary that the Irish people should be placed in a position to defend the country and defend themselves. Therefore I request you to appeal to our countrymen and friends in the United States to aid in supplying the funds to strengthen the Irish Volunteers and enable them to confront adequately this audacious attempt of the British aristocracy and the Irish minority to put down forcibly the liberties of the Irish people.

The Anarchists of Italy

On the outbreak of the recent riots the Government determined to put down the insurrection with as little violence as possible and this policy was adhered to notwithstanding the provocation. Police and soldiers stood being stoned and even shot at without retaliation and when it became necessary to fire or charge they took care to do as little hurt as possible. Consequently the number of persons killed was surprizingly few considering the extent and turbulence of the rising. In some places the revolutionary movement came to a stop thru mere exhaustion of the impulse rather than the force of the Government. The destruction of property was, however, considerable. The mobs everywhere directed their fury especially against anything ecclesiastical; fourteen churches were burnt and many more looted or partially destroyed.

Now that the disorder is over and all the village republics have dissolved, the efforts of the Government are directed toward running down the ringleaders. Hundreds of arrests have been made, but it is feared that the men most wanted by the authorities have escaped over the Swiss border and are on their way to England or America. Among them is probably Enrico Malatesta, the notorious anarchist of Ancona, who is believed to have planned the outbreak as a demonstration of republican strength. A search among his papers showed that he had been receiving money from the Italian anarchists in the United States. It will be remembered that the plot to assassinate the late King Humbert in 1900 was hatched in Paterson, New Jersey. The six Italian officers who were seized by the revolutionists and forced to surrender their swords have been dismissed from the army in disgrace.

In the municipal elections of Rome the alliance of Clericals and Liberal Monarchists headed by Prince Colonna were successful in defeating the Anti-Clericals and Socialists, whose leader is Ernesto Nathan, former Mayor of Rome and now the representative of the Italian Government to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Kiel Canal Enlarged

On July 1 Kaiser Wilhelm declared formally open the enlarged canal which bears his name. This is one of the most important of the artificial waterways of the world, as it is ten miles longer than the Panama Canal and carries every year more than ten times the number of vessels passing thru Suez. But it was constructed more for military than commercial purposes, as it gives to the German fleet a short cut from the North Sea to the Baltic, while an enemy would have to go two hundred miles around. During 1912 the German



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AMERICA. THE FLYING BOAT THAT WILL CHALLENGE THE ATLANTIC

Rodman Wanamaker's craft, which Lieut. John Cyril Porte of the British Naval Flying Corps is to pilot in an attempt to make the first transatlantic passage by airship, was launched at the Curtiss factory at Hammondsport, New York, on June 22 and has been tried out over Lake Keuka

warships made 1400 passages thru the canal.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal was completed in 1895, but the rapid increase in the size of shipping in the present century have made it inadequate for both mercantile and naval use. Accordingly, new tide locks have been put in of double the length and breadth of the old and the channel has been deepened from twenty-eight feet to forty-six feet. These are now among the largest locks in the world, holding about sixty per cent more water than the locks at Gatun. The length of the lock chamber is the same as at Panama, 1100 feet, so even the "Vaterland" could be accommodated if necessary.

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A Hungry Strike

The Paris postmen, indignant at not getting from the Government all of the increase in wages they had demanded, barricaded themselves in the Central Post Office and held up the mails all day. A body of five hundred police surrounded the building, but were unable to effect an entrance, for the postmen threw stones down from the upper windows and knocked out several of the policemen. Then four regiments of soldiers were called out and laid siege to the Post Office in order to starve out the garrison. An attempt was made to get provisions by lowering mailbags to the street, but the police cut the ropes as soon as these had been filled by the friends of the strikers.

The Minister of Commerce, Gaston Thomson, appeared on the scene with the Prefect of the Police, and harangued the besieged postmen. He explained that the Senate had already voted an increase of salaries amounting to $2,400,000, and promised that the Government would favor the additional appropriation necessary to put the carriers on the same salary as the sorters, which was the principal demand of the postmens' union. But the Minister was received with jeers and curses, and it was not until they got too hungry to stand it any longer that the postmen gave in and consented to undertake the distribution of the four million overdue letters.

The Finnish Judges

In our issue of December 11, 1913, we published a dramatic account of the arrest of the sixteen judges of the Appeal Court of Viborg because they declared unconstitutional the legislation of 1912, extending the rights of Russians in Finland. The Finnish parliament refused to pass this, but the Czar, in violation of his coronation oath to protect the liberties of the Finnish people, is determined to bring the grand duchy under the same régime as the rest of the empire. The judges, after serving their term of eight months imprisonment in St. Petersburg, were released and returned to Helsingfors. On their arrival in the Finnish capital they were received with enthusiasm by the people, but the Russian gendarmes dispersed the crowd with their whips and arrested a number of them on the charge of "unlawful cheering."

The Heir of Austria Assassinated

While the world was expecting to hear of the death of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, now eighty-four years old and in feeble health, there comes instead the news of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Joseph, in the prime of life and expecting soon to succeed to the throne of the dual monarchy. The Archduke had gone with his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, to the capital of Bosnia, to attend the military maneuvers as the representative of the Emperor. As they were riding thru the main street of Sarajevo to the Town Hall where the Burgomeister awaited them a bomb was hurled at the automobile, but the Archduke warded it off with an arm and it exploded on the ground, slightly wounded the aids in the following car and some of the bystanders. The Archduke stopped to see the extent of their injuries and after his visit to the Town Hall was on his way to the hospital where they had been taken when a second and this time successful attempt was made upon his life. A young man stepped out from behind a house and coming close to the car fired several shots from an automatic revolver. The Archduke was hit in the face and the Duchess in the throat and abdomen, and both died in a few minutes.

The Revenge of the Serbs

The murders at Sarajevo are the result of the intense resentment of the Serbs at the incorporation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Austrian empire. The Congress of Berlin in 1878 declared these provinces separated from the Turkish empire and placed under the administration of the Austro-Hungarian Government. In 1908 the Emperor-King announced their annexation; an act that frustrated the ambition of Servia for a union of all their race, and so precipitated the Balkan wars.

The man who threw the bomb is a compositor of Herzegovinan origin named Gabrinovics, twenty-one years old, who had worked at Belgrade. The man who fired the fatal shots, Prinzip, was a student only nineteen



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ARCHDUKE FERDINAND AND HIS WIFE

Killed by a Servian anarchist. The Archduke was the eldest nephew of Francis Joseph. The Duchess of Hohenberg was the daughter of one of the minor Bohemian nobility and the three children of this morganatic marriage are debarred from succession to the throne

years of age. He also was born in Herzegovina and had been recently in Belgrade. Both men were captured and gloried in their deeds.

Another bomb unexploded was found near the scene of the assassination, showing that a third attempt had been planned in case the others failed.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand was a strong imperialist and by his efforts to extend the empire toward the east by the incorporation of the Slavic races he had more than once come near to bringing about a war with Servia, Italy or Russia. By his morganatic marriage with the Countess Chotek, the hired companion of the princess to whom he was expected to become engaged, he deprived his children of the right of succession to the Austrian throne.

The new heir presumptive is therefore the Archduke Charles Francis, nephew of the Emperor, who is now twenty-seven years old. He was educated in the public schools of Vienna and is popular with all classes altho he has hitherto taken no active part in public affairs.



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COLUMBIA'S VARSITY EIGHT WINNING THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP

After a thrilling race in which Pennsylvania and Cornell seesawed in the lead for three and a half miles, with Columbia a little behind, the Blue and White crew came to the front and won in a driving sprint that gave them a length over Pennsylvania and two and a half lengths over Cornell. The time was 19:37 4-5. Syracuse finished fourth, Washington fifth, and Wisconsin sixth

The Defense of Durazzo

The position of the Mpret William is becoming daily more insecure and unless the Powers comply with his appeal and provide an international force for his protection he is likely to be forced to leave the country after a nominal reign of a few months. His latest tactics, of calling upon the Catholic tribesmen of the north, to defend Durazzo against the Mohammedan besiegers. Their leader, Prenk Bib Doda, with his three thousand Mirdites, is reported either to have gone over to them or been captured by them. The insurgents are reported to have captured Elbassan, an important town of Albania, southeast of Durazzo. It is suspected that Essad Pasha, the former minister of war, who was banished by the Mpret, has returned to Italy and is leading in person the rebellion that he is accused of fomenting.

The predicament of the unlucky Mpret of Albania has aroused much sympathy in Austria, and in Vienna sixteen hundred men volunteered to go to the rescue. Among them were several hundred students, some of them American, and many officers and privates of the Austrian army reserve. As the volunteer force was about to embark for Durazzo the Government intervened and ordered the reservists to remain.



Underwood & Underwood

THE NEW HEIR OF FRANCIS JOSEPH

Archduke Charles Francis Joseph is a nephew of the reigning Emperor and now twenty-seven years old. He married in 1911 the Princess Zita of the Bourbon House of Parma, and they have two sons, the oldest Francis Joseph Otto, born in 1912

Williams versus William

The Albanians have gained a new ally. George Fred Williams, United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro, who went to Albania to investigate the conditions in the new principality, became so strongly impressed with the evils of the present régime that he sent in his resignation and without even waiting to hear from Washington made public declaration of his intention of espousing the cause of the people against Prince William of Wied, who was placed over them by the powers. When he reached Durazzo he found as he says:

> Five ostensible governments were in sight: First, the six great powers with all the power; second, the commission with control of the civil administration and finance; third, the Holland gendarmerie with control of the military; fourth, the Prince with any powers remaining; fifth, the Ministry with no powers. Each one of these governments was fighting every other, saving the first, which apparently is so discordant within itself that it has abandoned all the rest to their fate. All are cursing the powers for their discord and helplessness and are expecting at any moment to be driven out of Durazzo. I found a state of anarchy, and that the sovereignty of Albania remains where it belongs—in the people of the country.

Mr. Williams first visited the Epirus and his conversations with Professor Zographos, the insurgent leader at Agyrocastro, doubtless convinced him that the only possible government for Albania was that for which the Epirotes are striving, that is, a cantonal system of local self-government like that of Switzerland.

This action of the American minister reminds of a similar incident in Persia where Mr. Shuster, young American financier, who was sent to Persia as treasurer-general, interested himself so actively in the defense of that country against foreign aggresion that he was dismissed by Russia with the acquiescence of Great Britain.

Woman Suffrage in Denmark

The electoral reform bill which removes the property qualifications for suffrage and enfranchises the women, past the Danish Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 102 to 6. In the upper house, the Landthing, the bill commanded thirty-three, but the Conservatives withdrew in a body and the president of the House refused to hold the vote valid unless more than half of the sixty-six members voted. The objection of the Conservatives was not to the extension of the ballot to women but to the reorganization of the upper house by depriving the King of the power to appoint twelve of its members for life. The King has ordered the dissolution of the upper house but insists that his twelve appointees shall retain their positions. The Ministry threatens to resign if the King will not give way on this point.

RESPONSIBLE STATE GOVERNMENT

A REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM

BY HENRY L. STIMSON

To students of politics no question is more acute than that affecting our state governments. Mr. Stimson has been Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet and was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York in 1910. What he has to say on this question warrants the attention, not only of Republicans, but of all good citizens, irrespective of party.—THE EDITOR.

FOR some years past we have been flooded thruout the Union with proposals for changes in the constitutions and structures of our state governments. It is true that those governments have not been working altogether well. For over sixty years, ever since the rapid progress of mechanical invention has produced large business with its many problems, and has brought these problems into the zone of governmental activity, there have been complaints of inefficiency and corruption brought against the governments of the states. Our executives have seemed impotent and helpless in protecting individual rights, and our legislatures, instead of being "the refuge of our liberties," as our forefathers described them, have more often been charged with being the subservient tools of private interests.

But much of the criticism has not been careful nor analytical, and in spite of the fact that a large part of the evil seems directly traceable to machinery which is already too complicated to be easily operated by the voting public, many of the suggested remedies have been in the direction of greater complication and would necessarily tend to make the situation worse.

Of late, however, there have been indications that many leaders of the Republican party are gradually coming together upon the essential outlines of a constructive policy in dealing with these evils. Senator Root, when he presided last December at the great mass-meeting of Republicans in the Waldorf-Astoria, outlined such a policy in his opening address and resolutions were subsequently adopted by the meeting approving his recommendations with substantial unanimity. Similar proposals of reform have been advocated by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, and by the Young Republican Clubs of New York and Brooklyn and they will undoubtedly be proposed to the unofficial State Convention in August, which is to draft a platform for the Republican party in the coming contest for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The essence of the proposed policy is that reform is to be effected by concentration and coordination of the functions of government rather than by a further diffusion of them. It rests at bottom upon the principle that before you can hold a man or government responsible for doing wrong you must first give him adequate power to do right. It is in line, too, with the historic doctrine of Republicans, whose ancestors, the Federalists, believed that efficient government must be based upon responsible concentrated power, and whose great work, the Federal Constitution of 1787, carries out to a high degree that particular principle of concentration which in modern times we call the Short Ballot. It rests on the belief that very many of our present troubles have come directly from a fear of trusting anybody with power enough to do anything—a fear which was so frequently voiced by Thomas Jefferson as to the executive, and which found its way into our state constitutions in the shape of short terms of office for our Governors, the division of official power among many officers, and the provision that they shall all be elected at frequent intervals by the people.

This new policy of responsible government is directed toward two main purposes—first, toward securing responsible administration by applying the principle to the Governor and his associates in the Executive; and second, toward securing responsible legislation and effective criticism by applying it to the relations of the Executive with the Legislature in the performance of their joint functions.

The proposal for securing this first aim has been much discussed during the past four or five years under the name of the Short Ballot and is simple and well understood. Executive power in New York, as in most other states, is now divided between half a dozen officers, all of whom are elected by the people, and none of whom is directly responsible to the others or to the Governor. By the Short Ballot it is now proposed that we shall elect only the chief executive, the Governor (including with him his possible substitute, the Lieutenant Governor), and entrust to him the appointment and removal of his cabinet, thru whom are performed the executive functions for which he is held responsible. In a word, it is proposed to apply to the state government the system which has existed for 125 years in the Federal Government, in respect to the President and his Cabinet.

Personally, I believe that the Governor should be given this power without it being made subject to confirmation by the Senate. Such a situation has been practically reached by tradition in the Federal Government, where the President's nomination of a cabinet officer is now confirmed by the Senate as a matter of course. The President is able to enforce this tradition thru his wide power of appointment of minor officials in whom Senators are interested. In the case of the Governor of the state, who is without such power and without such a tradition, to provide that his choice of his cabinet must be confirmed by the Senate would be likely, in my opinion, to lead to holdups and deals and backstair politics. It would inevitably tend to lessen the principle of executive responsibility at which the reform aims.

The second great field for the new movement lies in the relation of the Executive to the Legislature, and its aim is a dual one—to produce responsible legislation, on the one hand, and effective and responsible criticism on the other. For over a century government in this country has been laboring under the influence of a stubborn tho curiously inconsistent tradition. We recognize in practically all of our constitutions, State and Federal alike, that the Executive and the Legislature share jointly in law making. We recognize that it is proper and necessary for the Executive to suggest laws and we usually give him a veto upon their enactment. And yet for all these hundred years it has been the fashion and the tradition to make such coöperation as difficult, as artificial, as clumsy and as ineffective as possible. Instead of permitting the Governor to make his suggestions as to legislation in person, and to support them in the natural way in which legislative propositions are supported, namely, by open debate on the floor of the houses, he has been reduced to the rôle of making communications in writing—always formal and perfunctory and usually ineffective. On the other side the Legislature has been deprived of the greatest of all powers of criticism, the power to ask awkward questions in public, at a time and place when they must be answered. It is left with no means at all of meeting such proposals as the Governor does make. If he chooses to

go out on the stump and support his program by unfair argument, backed by the advantage which he, as a single popular leader, has over a mere group of men, he is subject to no effective cross-examination whatever.

The evils which have resulted from this practise of separation have been twofold. First, the Executive has been deprived of that normal leadership or initiative in legislation which is recognized in practically all other countries. Even in America, in the sphere of ordinary private business, we regularly act on the principle that the Executive, the man who is to be responsible for carrying regulations into effect, is the best man to lead in the work of framing them. We never dream of excluding the president of one of our corporations from the room of his board of directors. And the policy of exclusion of the Governor, acted on in our political affairs, has been one of the most potent means of producing irresponsible government. How many times have we seen a bill recommended by the Governor, recommended by the platform of the party in power, apparently earnestly desired by the people of the state, yet held up in committee of the Legislature, without the possibility of getting it out on the floor to be debated in the open? Such methods of throttling executive suggestions in secret are prevalent, I firmly believe, not only because the Governor cannot address his arguments directly to the Legislature face to face, but also because when he goes out on the stump and belabors the representatives before the people, the legislators cannot get the public's attention for their answers to his arguments, and are driven almost of necessity to the use of weapons of secret assassination instead of honorable warfare.

On the other side, the separation from the Governor has made it necessary for the Legislature to assume functions of administration for which it is not fitted, and which, by reason of that unfitness, have led directly to the greatest evils of extravagance and log-rolling of which the nation complains. In the system of American government alone, of all other nations, a scientific budget is practically unknown. In the system adopted by substantially all the rest of the world a budget is an estimate of the moneys necessary for the coming year, together with a suggested program of how to raise such moneys by taxation, laid before the Legislature by the Executive. The Executive being the branch of the government which pays the expenses of government, is assumed to be the one best able to estimate the amount necessary. Then, and this is the most important point of all, when the budget is once laid before the Houses, its items cannot be raised by the Legislature without the consent of the Executive. The representatives of the people can of course cut down; they cannot pile up the appropriations.

What a different and chaotic situation is presented by our own lack of such a system! The President or the Governor not being permitted to propose his own budget, that duty has fallen into the hands of the Legislature indiscriminately. The first step is usually taken by various appropriation committees, but after they have produced their bill, any legislator is free to try to raise it. And even in our national Congress the course of an appropriation bill thru the two Houses is generally like a huge snowball, gathering volume as it rolls, with no effective way of keeping it down.

For right here is regularly shown one of the inherent weaknesses of a legislative body. Each representative comes from a single district. He is responsible to the district and not to the state at large. If the interests of the state come into conflict with those of the district, and he sides with the state, the district can put him out of public life. Under an almost universal tradition of American constituencies he cannot be elected to the Legislature from any other district than the one in which he resides. And so legislative action, when left to itself without the leadership of the executive who represents the entire state or nation, necessarily and inevitably tends to sink into a series of log-rolling deals between the various members, acting in the interests of their respective districts, and often quite oblivious of the interests of the state at large.

Our annual expense bills are monuments of the result of our methods. It costs just five and one-half millions more every year to house our army than it would cost if the War Department were permitted to locate army posts at the places where the interest of the army demands them instead of where they will be most profitable to the districts of influential Congressmen. We are maintaining many navy yards at places and under conditions not suited to the needs of our modern navy. In 1909 the Postmaster General reported that over twenty million dollars had been appropriated by Congress that year for postoffices which his department had not asked for and did not need. The meaning which has come to attach to the phrase "pork barrel" symbolizes the whole defective system. It is a direct result of the evil of diffusion of responsibility and the short, simple remedy for it is to concentrate responsibility. No one has ever summed up the situation and the remedy more tersely or clearly than Prof. Henry J. Ford, in his book on the *Cost of Our National Government*:

> The logical significance of this action is that the numerous pass-keys to the national treasury now held by Congressional committees must be given up and that there shall be but one key, which shall be in the custody of the President. Upon the creation of just such a situation as that, the efficiency of representative government depends. Its essential principle is to fix the representatives so that *they* cannot put their own hands into the till; then they will keep a good watch over those who *do* handle the money. Congressmen will take a very different view of pork barrels from that now held, when they can no longer help themselves to the pork. —Ford, *Cost of Our National Government*, p. 115.

Put into concrete form my proposals are:

First: The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be the only elective executive state officers, and to the Governor shall be given the power to appoint and remove all the other state officers who are the heads of executive departments and thus in a sense constitute his cabinet.

Second: To the Governor shall also be given the right to introduce bills, and either in person or thru the heads of his departments to support these bills in debate upon the floor of the Houses. Such bills shall be given preference over all other bills, except appropriation bills, on the calendars of both Houses.

Third: Included in the foregoing he shall have the right to prepare and introduce a budget setting forth an estimate of the expenses of the government for the coming year, as well as a proposal of the necessary new legislation, if any, which he suggests as proper to raise revenue for the purpose, and to the items of such budget, when introduced, no additions shall be made without his consent.

Fourth: Correspondingly, it shall be the duty of the Governor and the heads of the executive departments to answer at stated times on the floor of the Houses interpellations addrest to them by members of the Legislature in regard to public business or policy.

These suggestions of reform may at first sight appear to be almost trifling in their simplicity. I believe them to be of the most fundamental and far reaching importance. It is an axiom of constitutional history that

where for any reason coördinate action of the various branches of government is made difficult or abnormal, those branches will be made to work coördinately either by violence or corruption. In the United States in the past the influence of the patronage of the Executive has taken the place of legitimate influence in the Legislature in order to make both branches of the government work together. Not only has the Governor used his patronage directly to get thru legislation for which he is responsible, but to a much greater extent patronage has been used to cement together party machines which controlled both the Executive and the Legislature. A great wave of protest has now arisen against that régime—a protest both against such a misuse of the civil service and against any such domination by an unofficial party machine. But that protest and the reforms which it precurses cannot become effective until we remove the underlying cause which instigates and provokes those methods of avoiding a complete breakdown of our law-making machinery. Reform in the civil service of Great Britain was never fully achieved until after the modern English system of responsible government had been fully established. I believe that similarly the establishment of responsible government among us is a necessary condition precedent to final success of the reformed civil service for which for so many years we have been striving.

If the Republicans of New York, as recent events indicate is possible, can unite upon some such program, they will, I am firmly convinced, not only solve state problems which have been in recent years provoking many vague political experiments, but they will at the same time establish a precedent of far-reaching value in the domain of the nation at large.

New York City

WHEELS

BY WILFRID WILSON GIBSON

To safety of the kerb he thrust the crone:
When a shaft took him in the back, and prone
He tumbled heavily, but all unheard
Amid the scurry of wheels that crashed and whirred
About his senseless head, his helmet crushed
Like crumpled paper by a car that rushed
Upon him unaware. And as he lay
He heard again the wheels he'd heard all day
About him on point-duty . . . only now
Each red-hot wheel ran searing over his brow—
A sizzling star with hub and spokes and tyre
One monstrous Catherine-wheel of sparking fire
Whirring down windy tunnels of the night . . .
That Catherine-wheel, somehow it wouldn't light—
Fixed to the broken paling; and the pin
Pricked the boy's finger as he jabbed it in:
He sucks the salty blood—the spiteful thing
Fires, whizzing, sputtering sparks: he feels them sting
His wincing cheek; and, on the damp night-air,
The stench of burnt saltpeter and singed hair . . .
While still he lies and listens without fear
To the loud traffic rumbling in his ear—
Wheels rumbling in his ear, and thru his brain
For evermore, a never-ending train
Of scarlet postal-vans that whirl one red
Perpetual hot procession thru his head—
His head that's just a clanking, clattering mill
Of grinding wheels . . . and down an endless hill
After his hoop he runs, a little lad,
Barefooted 'neath the stars, in nightshirt clad—
And stumbles into bed, the stars all gone
Tho in his head the hoop keeps running on
And on and on: his head grown big and wide
Holds all the windy night and stars inside . . .
And still within a hair's breadth of his ear
The crunch and gride of wheels rings sharp and clear—
Huge lumbering wagons, crusted axle-deep
With country marl, their drivers half-asleep
Against green toppling mounds of cabbages
Still crisp with dewy airs, or stacks of cheese
Smelling of Arcady, till all the sky
In clouds of cheese and cabbages rolls by—
Great golden cheeses wheeling thru the night,
And giant cabbages of emerald light
That tumble after, scattering crystal drops . . .
While in his ear the grinding never stops—
Wheels grinding asphalt . . . then a high-piled wain
Of mignonette in boxes . . . and again,
A baby at his father's cottage-door
He toddles, treading on his pinafore,
And tumbles headlong in a bed of bloom,
Half-smothered in the deep, sweet honeyed bloom
Of crushed, wet blossom, and the hum of bees—
Big bumble-bees that buzz thru flowery trees—
Grows furious . . . changing to a roar of wheels
And honk of hooting horns: and now he feels
That all the cars in London filled with light
Are bearing down upon him thru the night,
As out of hall and theater there pour
White-shouldered women, ever more and more,
Bright-eyed, with flashing teeth, borne in a throng
Of purring, glittering cars, ten thousand strong:
Each drowsy dame, and eager chattering lass
Laughing unheard within her box of glass . . .
And then great darkness, and a clanging bell—
Clanging beneath the hollow dome of hell
Aglow like burnished copper; and a roar
Of wheels and wheels and wheels for evermore,
As engine after engine crashes by
With clank and rattle under that red sky
Dropping a trail of burning coals behind,
That scorch his eyeballs till he lies half-blind,
Smoldering to cinder in a vasty night
Of wheeling worlds and stars in whirring flight,
And suns that blaze in thunderous fury on
For ever and for ever, yet are gone
Ere he can gasp to see them . . . head to heels
Slung round a monstrous red-hot hub, that wheels
Across infinity, with spokes of fire
That dwindle slowly till the shrinking tyre
Is clamped like aching ice about his head . . .

He smells clean acid smells: and safe in bed
He wakens in a lime-washed ward, to hear
Somebody moaning almost in his ear,
And knows that it's himself that moans: and then,
Battling his way back to the world of men,
He sees with leaden eyelids opening wide,
His young wife gravely knitting by his side.

THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

DESCRIBED AND INTERPRETED BY GEORGE E. VINCENT, LL.D., PRESIDENT OF THE CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION AND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA; HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, SECRETARY OF STATE; AND FRANK CHAPIN BRAY, CHAUTAUQUA EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT

WHAT IS CHAUTAUQUA?

BY GEORGE E. VINCENT

FORTY years ago, Chautauqua was a geographical name; today it is a common noun. It has made its way into many lands and languages. Four million Americans in a single year respond to its summons. It brings many pictures to the public mind; handkerchief-waving throngs; summer camps under canvas; correspondence courses and short cuts to higher education; spellbinders arousing country folk to war upon Wall Street and the Interests; personally conducted trips to Europe; puritanical observance of the Sabbath; a summer city of school teachers; a center of genuine popular education; a clearing house of new ideas; a great national influence making for intelligence, religious tolerance, and real democracy. How and why has such diverse imagery come to be associated with the Indian name of a county and a lake in southwestern New York?

On the first Tuesday of August, 1874, a group of earnest people met at Fairpoint on Chautauqua Lake to found a Sunday School Assembly. John H. Vincent had long wanted to establish an institute for training Sunday school teachers. His colleague, Lewis Miller, proposed to take this into the woods. Dr. Vincent feared that the new enterprise would be confused with the camp meeting which just then was a highly emotional institution. Mr. Miller's counsel prevailed and Chautauqua was chosen. The spot was full of natural charm—a heavily timbered point stretching out into a lovely lake. Behind, the ground rose in wooded terraces to a rolling countryside. The men and women who responded to the call were devoted Sunday school workers; they were anxious to put their teaching on a higher plane. All the leading denominations were represented at this first assembly.

It is significant that the "Chautauqua Idea" was a logical development of the purpose to make Sunday school instruction more efficient. Bible teachers ought vividly to visualize oriental lands and life. Behold, an earth model of Palestine 300 feet long, a plaster model of Jerusalem, an oriental house of stucco with residents in costume and a muezzin calling to prayers from a minaret. Sunday school officers should be familiar with teaching methods; therefore pedagogical courses, and instruction in mental philosophy. They should be broad in their interests; hence lectures on science, travel, literature, social problems. The esthetic side of life should not be neglected; so music and an art collection were provided. From the outset entertainments and games were deemed a natural and wholesome feature of the Chautauqua summer life.



GEORGE E. VINCENT, LL.D

Son of Bishop Vincent, who was one of the founders of Chautauqua, and president of the Institution since 1907

Before long the enriched course began to attract other than Sunday School teachers. Within a few years instruction was provided in languages, history, literature, science, pedagogy. Dr. William R. Harper (president of the University of Chicago from 1891 to 1906) came in 1883 and by 1890 a complete system of summer schools had been established. Correspondence teaching was introduced and was maintained until endowed universities relieved Chautauqua of this task. Men and women from the leading institutions of the country joined the summer staff, and firmly established the reputation of the schools to which many thousands continue to resort. Richard T. Ely and Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopkins, A. S. Cook and George B. Adams of Yale, H. E. Van Holst of Chicago, were among those who gave aid at a time when certain journals were declaring that summer study was psychologically futile and physiologically dangerous.

Garfield said at Chautauqua in 1880: "The American people are gaining leisure; upon their use of this leisure the future of the nation will depend." For the employment of this margin Chautauqua had already proposed a plan—the famous Home Reading Circle, organized in 1878. The time was propitious. Thousands felt the need of personal culture; the idea of organized reading groups made a strong appeal. There were in those days no books written for such readers; no cheap popular magazines. Chautauqua created a new type of text books and manual, and founded a periodical which sold for $1.50. Thousands joined the society. Edward Everett Hale and Lyman Abbott were members of the Advisory Board. William Cullen Bryant wrote a letter of greeting and good



THE ORIGINAL HALL OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE GROVE
A wooden building erected in 1879 in what was called St. Paul's Grove. Here was inaugurated the famous Chautauqua Vesper Service

will A ritual of graduation was devised. Diplomas with spaces for scores of "seals"—records of continued reading—were awarded after a four-years' course. The plan was imitated in Great Britain in the British Home Reading Union; branches were established in Japan and South Africa. Chautauqua preached the gospel of education as a process of personal growth; insisted that all education is self-education and that for ambitious people "education ends only with life." The Circle past thru a stage of rapid growth, then settled down to a normal plane which it has maintained for years.

Chautauqua from the outset was a community, not a resort. It developed a social spirit. The life at first was simple, even primitive. Frank Beard, the "chalk-talker," who was the humorist of the early days, declared that the Palestine model craze extended even to the Chautauqua beds. He complained bitterly of sleeping with his back in the Jordan Valley and his head on Mt. Hermon. There was good comradeship and good feeling. All distinctions of wealth and position were minimized. There were no opportunities for ostentation and display. Northerners and Southerners came to understand each other. Sectarian religion and party politics were taboo. A good deal of the atmosphere of a communistic settlement was created, altho the main economic basis was individualistic. To the support of the platform and program all contributed on equal terms; to all public exercizes all had equal access.

The Chautauqua platform early gained distinction. During forty years it has welcomed the famous men and women of America and England. Here Grant was eloquently silent; here John B. Gough made people forget the dinner hour. It was at Chautauqua that Susan B. Anthony pleaded for woman suffrage long before the leaders of fashion took up the cause. Drummond repeated his Lowell lectures at Chautauqua in 1893. Theodore Roosevelt, as a young man, on the first of four visits, gave lectures which he later developed into his volumes on *The Winning of the West*. Fairbairn of Oxford tried to make clear the philosophic issues that Joseph Cook's oratory had clouded. Mahaffy, of Trinity College, Dublin, delighted to portray to his abstemious audience the bibulous joys of the ancient Athenians. Sir Owen Seaman, now editor of *Punch*, visited the United States solely for the purpose of lecturing o Chautauquans on the Greek drama and on Tennyson and Browning. One of the most exciting events of the eighties was a debate on Standard Oil between Washington Gladden and George Gunton. James Bryce, while British Ambassador, gave here one of his scholarly addresses. Noted authors have read from their own works: for example, Riley, Cable, Hopkinson Smith, Thomas Nelson Page. General Lew Wallace read for the first time in public the famous chariot-race scene from *Ben-Hur*, but as a wit remarked "He never got the horses off a walk." It has been the policy of Chautauqua to invite to its platform not sensation-mongers and self-seekers but men and women who from experience and training are able to speak with sincerity and authority. The Chautauqua programs reflect national life for four decades and record the names of presidents, statesmen, university men, clergymen, leaders of social reform, authors, artists.

Chautauqua has been dominated by a religious spirit at the same time that it has avoided sectarian strife and theological narrowness. The institution has stood for a conception of religion which includes all the essential elements of a well-rounded life, intellectual integrity, moral earnestness, appreciation of beauty and above all a social solidarity and the obligation of service. Chautauqua has played an important part in breaking down the barriers between churches, in promoting tolerance and good will, and in shifting the emphasis from a personal, individualistic salvation to the concept of "The World the Subject of Redemption," from the idea of the Kingdom of God



THE PRESENT HALL OF PHILOSOPHY
A replica in concrete and timbered roof of a fifth century Greek temple, dedicated in 1906 In this building graduates of the Chautauqua Home Reading Circle receive their diplomas

as a remote society in another world to that of a social order to be realized in this.

Chautauqua Institution today has a well-equipped plant worth over $1,000,000, with over three hundred acres, many permanent public buildings, a large clientele, an inspiring history and an encouraging prospect for the future. The charter of Chautauqua provides that all surplus revenues must be used for building up the Institution There are no stockholders and no dividends. The property is vested in a self-perpetuating body of trustees who serve without pay. The characteristic features of Chautauqua may be summarized as follows: (1) a resident summer population organized into a community; (2) a system of summer schools; (3) lecture courses of the university extension type; (4) symposia on current social problems; (5) popular lectures, concerts and entertainments, and (6) a plan of home reading. The fundamental aim of Chautauqua is educational in a broad sense which includes not only mental alertness, but ethical earnestness and spiritual idealism.

Recent events have called attention to the so-called "Chautauqua Circuit." From 1880 to 1890 Chautauqua assemblies which imitated more or less closely the original institution sprang up in many parts of the country, especially in the Middle West. Gradually the lyceum bureaus, thru their control of prominent speakers and superior executive ability, began to dominate the field. First the assemblies secured a few speakers from the bureaus, then the whole program. Finally the bureaus began to conduct assemblies direct and there are now something over 2200 of these bureau Chautauquas, organized in circuits, as compared with 600 of the independent assemblies.

The Chautauqua circuit has been developed largely thru economic causes—savings thru efficient organization, the elimination of long railroad jumps, guarantees to "attractions" of continuous seasons, better publicity, concentration of responsibility. In each place a big tent is pitched for a week and a daily program carried out. Local organizations guarantee the sale of a minimum number of tickets; the Bureau does the rest. College boys make up the tent crews; a Scout Master organizes the Boy Scouts; "morning hour men" give lectures in series and endeavor to arouse the civic life of the community; musical companies, bands, individual artists and dramatic companies furnish the popular programs; political leaders find here the greatest forum for their messages.

It must renew faith in democracy



ARTHUR E. BESTOR
Director of Chautauqua Institution since 1907

in any one to study these audiences. Here are men and women who can listen, who can follow a line of reasoning, and who are able to tell claptrap and buncombe from sincerity and earnestness. With occasional crudities and violations of good taste, the commercial Chautauqua circuit is rendering a service to democracy by fostering an interest in things of the mind, by quickening the social spirit, and by helping to create the public opinion which in response to leadership slowly gropes its way to collective action.

These local programs, however, can never take the place of a summer community where far from the routine of daily life people can give their attention to new ideas, enjoy the broadening influence of social intercourse with men and women of many different types and find true re-creation. Chautauqua as a summer city combines the attractions of nature with exceptional opportunities for study, for hearing noted speakers, for listening to fine music, and for gaining new inspiration for life in home and community. Chautauqua provides social groupings of many kinds, so that it is an organic whole, not merely a temporary collection of unrelated individuals. The permanent demands of human nature find gratification in the stimulating community life and spirit which Chautauqua offers.

> *There is probably no other one educational influence in the country quite so fraught with hope for the future of the nation as this [Chautauqua] and the movement of which it is the archetype.*
>
> THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Home Reading Circle has many possibilities. The need for it does not disappear with the increasing mass of books and the flood of periodical literature. Auguste Comte, after reading voraciously for years, began to write his philosophy. Then he practised what he called "cerebral hygiene," i. e., he read little and that very carefully selected. The average man and woman today needs direction in reading, needs to organize knowledge more carefully, to limit attention and interest at a given time to a few subjects. This is the only way of escape from hopeless mental distraction and superficiality. Chautauqua says: "Read these books carefully, let your collateral reading bear upon the subjects treated. Keep abreast of the times by following week by week in a forward-looking publication a clear report of current events. Here, too, you will find articles by authoritative writers on important themes. Read systematically, reflect upon what you read; interpret current happenings in the light of what you already know. But do not try to know everything."

Chautauqua will continue to adapt its plans and methods to the changing demands of the national life. It will be in the future as in the past a center from which new knowledge, skill and idealism will be distributed to all parts of the land. It will stand for social unity, mutual confidence, democracy. It will exalt religion not as a creed but as a life; it will help men and women to turn leisure into things of the mind and of the spirit. And in doing this Chautauqua will not be departing from its original purpose but only realizing in a larger way and under new conditions the ideal which lured the early Chautauquans to the grove beside the lake.

University of Minnesota



A BIT OF THE LAKE SHORE, LOOKING TOWARD THE PIER BUILDING

Chautauqua Lake—the water-gate to Chautauqua—is 1500 feet above sea level



FLOWER GIRLS MARCHING ON RECOGNITION DAY

They head the procession of graduates of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle



THE NATION-WIDE CHAUTAUQUA

BY WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

SECRETARY OF STATE

THE growth of that unique and peculiarly American institution, the Chautauqua, has been phenomenal. Its peculiarly American character is attested by the fact that scarcely any eminent foreigner has written or spoken at length about America in recent years without mentioning it, Charles Wagner, Abbé Klein, James Bryce, George Adam Smith, the Baroness von Suttner, Duke Litta, Chentung Liang Cheng —from all nations and climes those acute minds that come to study American life recognize the Chautauqua as a significant factor. Its growth may be suggested by the fact that 2800 assemblies will be held during the summer of 1914 and that no less than three or four millions of persons will listen to the serious addresses as well as the music and the wholesome entertainment features that go to make up a Chautauqua program.

It all started at Chautauqua, New York, in 1874. It might have started at Akron, Ohio, or at any one of several other places where John H. Vincent had been a pastor and had conducted "institutes" of a broadening character for Sunday school teachers and others; but in the summer of 1874, when young Vincent wished to do something larger and more thoro than previously, Lewis Miller, of Akron, persuaded him to take to the woods with it. The name of the spot chosen was Fair Point, New York, but the name of the lake on which it was situated was Chautauqua. The name of the lake became the name of the summer community that sprang up. It has become the name of five different post offices in as many different states. More than that, it has become a common noun in the language to represent a new institution and a new social force. Whoever is unacquainted with Chautauqua has ignored one of the greatest agencies at work upon American national character.

Chautauquas are now scattered thruout the entire country, but they are most numerous in the northern Mississippi valley. They last from a few days to all summer and are held, some in auditoriums built for the purpose, some in halls and some in tents. A number of Chautauquas have presented programs for more than a quarter of a century. Next to the parent Chautauqua, the assembly held at Winona Lake, Indiana, is the largest and best known. It is under Presbyterian management and conducts the largest summer Bible school in the world.

Sunday school teachers have continued to attend Chautauqua gatherings ever since the 70's; but there are so many other good people that one does not specially notice them. The public school teachers, and the clergymen, and the editors of local papers are there too; but one recognizes them only as citizens. The "first families" of the place are seldom absent; but the only way in which they enjoy peculiar distinction at a Chautauqua is usually on a list of "guarantors." The Chautauqua is a means for putting ideas into circulation, and whoever is interested in such a project on his own account, for his family, or for the neighbors, becomes a patron of the Chautauqua. Those who are employed in functions of conventional education are attracted, with the incidental result that many of them escape a good deal from conventions; and those who are impatient of books and machinery find here a direct way of getting at things much to their liking.

In a farming community little besides "the chores" is done while Chautauqua is in progress; and in many a moderate sized town business hours are considerably reduced for the time being. Everybody has learned, nevertheless, that the Chautauqua is good for business and there is no doubt it is good for farming as well as for the larger life of those who have the farming to do. Grange Day addresses on soils and crops and appliances, on the social center, on rural education, are intermingled with more general topics.

One talks freely here about politics; but not generally as a politician. He has been invited to speak as a citizen about matters that concern all alike. Democrat, Republican, Progressive, Socialist, Prohibitionist, or

Photograph copyright by Paul Thompson

whatever, he finds eager hearing as long as he keeps to views in which he may invite all good Americans to share. When he violates that implicit or explicit understanding — sometimes it is explicit—he makes of himself an ungracious and unwelcome person so far as that Chautauqua is concerned; when his engagement is finished it will have no more of him.

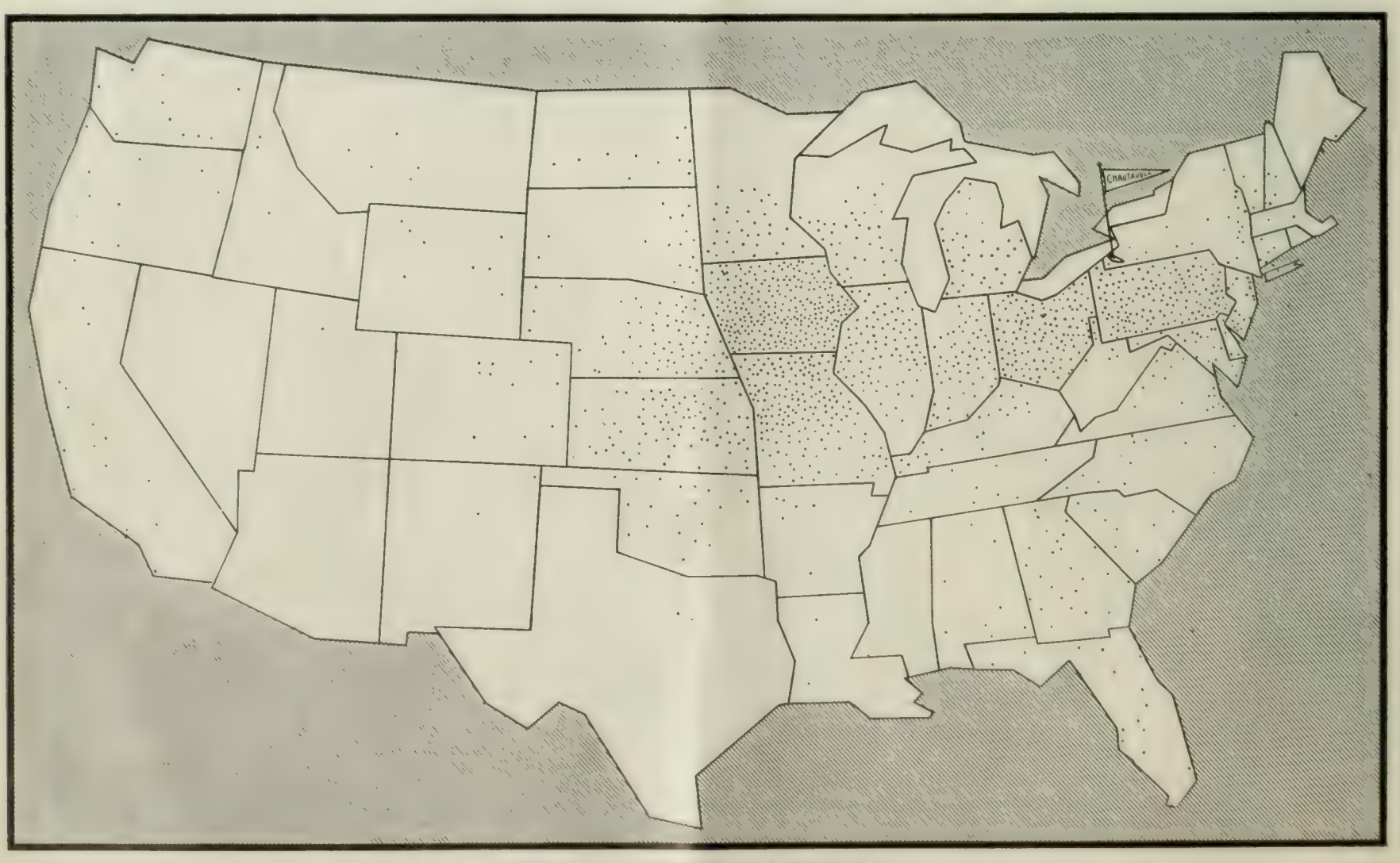
One talks about religion. Roman Catholic priest, Protestant minister, Jewish rabbi, and representative of some Oriental faith may perhaps speak from the same platform within a few days of each other. Sympathetic and joyous response will be given to each as long as he voices the larger hope of all mankind or tells of those ideals and practises among his own people which liberal men and women of all persuasions may consider without prejudice. If there is in his composition one grain of bigotry or of malice, however, he will do ill to betray it here. Chautauqua is a forum where all have agreed to meet and to discuss on common ground.

The parent institution at Chautauqua, New York, manages the program of no assembly except its own, on the original grounds bordering Chautauqua Lake. Of the other assemblies, many are independently managed by local organizations, tho these are linked together in "associations" and "alliances" for mutual advice and coöperation. Still greater numbers, and the preponderance is increasing, have their programs made wholly or in part by bureaus, several of which conduct so-called circuit Chautauquas. These have a program of a week or ten days and are so close together that the expense and effort required of speakers and entertainers in traveling from one to another is reduced to a minimum.

Summer schools, offering formal classroom instruction in a variety of subjects, are not an accompaniment of the circuit Chautauqua as they have long been of the better locally organized Chautauquas, but the circuit Chautauqua rouses interest in regular study, in systematic home reading, in civic activities, in many personal and social endeavors toward which in its limited time it can only give a general understanding and a mighty impulse. Its program is made with this object definitely in view. The Chautauqua has its roots deep in the minds of common-sensible public-spirited Americans.

Those who are pessimistic about the newspapers—about the magazines, too, now and then—about the working of our legislative bodies, about our privately endowed and very precisely and decorously regulated colleges, ask from time to time why certain interests or the propagandists of certain special theories should not get hold of the Chautauqua and warp it to their own designs. Especially why not, they ask, when we have come to see a hundred and more Chautauquas controlled by one management? The matter would appear to be simple. The answer is equally simple—the manifest fact is that nothing of the sort has happened. Inclined perhaps a little more to the radical than to the ultra-conservative, on the principle of "trying all things" and seeing that the ultra-conservative have already had their hearing, nevertheless the most striking characteristic of the Chautauqua platform has always been a sane catholicity. Whoever has any message that everybody has not heard to weariness and whoever can deliver it well finds audience awaiting him.

This peculiarity was so marked and became so fully recognized in the original Chautauqua and its earliest imitators that the public have learned its value. A Chautauqua is peculiarly dependent on the approval of the better elements of a community and when the better elements of a community pay for a Chautauqua program they seem more alert than in any other relation to see that they get what they pay for. The "loaded," or "stuffed," or "doctored," or in any way adulterated Chautauqua with special personal or group interests to serve has little chance of success. The International Lyceum Association, which is to hold its twelfth annual convention in September at



THE NATION-WIDE CHAUTAUQUA
Each dot represents a local assembly; the flag indicates the parent institution on Chautauqua Lake



THE COLONNADE AND PERGOLA FOR THE GENERAL OFFICES AND SUPPLY STORES OF THE INSTITUTION

Chautauqua, New York, does much to fix and to maintain standards of taste and ethics for the platform. The I. L. A. is composed of a thousand speakers, bureau managers, and committeemen interested in behalf of the best things for their towns; and developments are frankly examined from their different angles. Whatever is disapproved falls under a pretty general ban.

The privilege and the opportunity of addressing from one to seven or eight thousand of his fellow Americans, in the Chautauqua frame of mind, in the mood which almost as clearly asserts itself under the tent or amphitheater as does reverence under "dim religious light"—this privilege and this opportunity is one of the greatest that any patriotic American could ask. To the man on a Chautauqua circuit it is multiplied by as many as there are days in his engagement. This privilege and this opportunity carry with them a peculiar responsibility of which no American with a conscience could remain insensible. It makes of him, if he knows it and can rise to its full requirements, a potent human factor in molding the mind of the nation.

Washington, D. C.

SEEING CHAUTAUQUA

BY FRANK CHAPIN BRAY

CHAUTAUQUA EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT

MY cynical friend, the Wall Street broker, exprest the lingering suspicion that Chautauqua must be a cross between a camp meeting and a highbrow feminist outing. His fellow clubman couldn't remember the exact words of the newspaper funny column, but he semi-quoted: "Chautauqua, dear reader, is a sort of intellectual merry-go-round where political and religious freaks ride their hobbies in the silly season, providing uplift amusement for hoi polloi, at so much per." "And yet," resumed the cynic, "that hard-headed, globe-trotting uncle of mine came back from a chance stopover last summer so hypnotized by The Chautauqua Idea —that's the lingo—that he is determined to plant the whole family at Chautauqua. You've been in it. What's the game?"

No "game" in a broker's sense of the word, was the answer. But if your type of mind is able to conceive of an educational game of living, above the level of mere grubbing and sporting, you will get a line on the invigorating Chautauqua game which attracts thousands of the backbone class of people in American democracy.

"Sounds like a western game," quoth my provincial cynic.

The original Chautauqua is west of Albany, yes, but still within the Empire State, let me remind you. Only an easy, thru-ticket, overnight trip from New York. You might take it if—

"Information, not invitation, thank you," he broke in. "My uncle will be trying it on the whole family. I was a bit curious to know why."

Perhaps there is something in having some members of the family "see America first." Long ago the famous author of *A Man Without a Country* said that "unless you have spent a week at the original Chautauqua you do not know your own country." And Mr. Roosevelt characterized Chautauqua as "the most American thing in America."

"Teddy is sometimes misquoted, I understand," commented the doubter. "It's Bryan who put Chautauqua on the map, anyhow, isn't it?"

Hardly, was the reply. You are confused by the hundreds of local assemblages called Chautauquas, at which public men without fear or favor have the opportunity to speak face to face with crowds of people in tent or auditorium. Don't underestimate the value of this direct contact with the American citizen who wants to check up his newspaper impressions by a personal size-up of the man he reads about or has seen chiefly in cartoons. These Chautauquas, however, refer to Chautauqua Institution as the "Mother Chautauqua," having independently developed the Lyceum-Chautauqua-Program idea for local consumption. Chains or circuits of these local Chautauquas under a single booking management constitute a most interesting extension phase of the Chautauqua Movement.

At Chautauqua, New York, the home of Chautauqua Institution, now forty years old, you will find a fenced-in town (200 acres, 600 houses and public buildings, in a grove on the shore of Chautauqua Lake, 1500 feet above sea level) built exclusively for Chautauqua purposes



THE GREAT THRONG OF AMERICAN-MINDED FOLK AT CHAUT

The whole town is an educational plant which trustees run on the same basis as a university plant. It exists to provide certain protected conditions and daily schedules of life for every member of the family during a summer season of two months. Here from ten to twelve thousand people come to live for a time in an exceedingly highly organized community.

At either the land or water gate of the town you pay a gate or tuition fee (fifty cents a day or $7.50 for the season of eight weeks) for the public privileges of Chautauqua citizenship, including a daily program of lectures, addresses, concerts and entertainments. The family will choose, according to purse limitations, between hotel, large or small boarding houses, private cottages or rooms to dwell in, just as at any other summer resort, but it is the varied kinds of organized activities offered to the resident that distinguishes Chautauqua from other summering places.

The boy you farm out all day long to the Boys' Club with 350 other boys, for a schedule of play, manual training, camping, nature study, etc., under a staff of boy masters. Similarly the girl goes into the Girls' Club, also with its own club house, games, basket-making, weaving and the like. Junior, of the important college age, will join the Athletic Club, officered and managed by college men of athletic renown, for all kinds of sports, bowling, billiards, tennis, boating crews, baseball, track events. For the young lady of the family socially inclined, there is the Outlook Club, altho her interests are likely to be divided by schools of physical education, languages, expression or music.

"Forget not the babies," interpolated the bachelor.

Kindergarten and sand piles for them, of course, was the rejoinder.

You see the result of all this is that father and mother are care-freed to such a remarkable extent that they go in for other organized activities themselves. While the young people are enjoying a good time under wholesome conditions, the enthusiasm of mature people over Chautauqua opportunities for grown folks is amazing. Mother attends the Woman's Club, which is a daily federation seven or eight hundred strong. She joins the choir to renew the neglected gift within her, or she enters the physical culture class of "Seventy Years Young"-ers. Father hobnobs at the Men's Club, pitches quoits, plays roque, attends the ball games, fishes, or ranges the golf course between lectures that appeal to him. The lawyers, the ministers, the educators, the masons, have voluntary group organizations.

Thus the Chautauqua life is a veritable "mixing," different from that at home, effected by grouping people from all parts of the country on lines of common interest instead of ordinary social distinctions. One introduces himself by becoming a member of a group.

"Socialistic bunch, I suppose," murmured the pessimist.

Merely coöperative in social spirit for a limited period. Knockers get lonesome. All ordinary functions of government are assumed by the chartered management. No initiative, referendum, recall, or ordinary suffrage privileges are yours. If you should lease a lot or build a house you would have a voice in the selection of four out of twenty-four trustees on a self-perpetuation board, and the administration of the whole proposition centers in an appointed director, not an elective mayor. All sales privileges for commodities, board or lodging are conducted on a license or concession basis. You fall into line where you fall into line, or you fall out. Nothing like common ownership of either the means of production or distribution obtains at Chautauqua. The Institution controls material conditions in order to offer an unusual plane of community life.

"Some proposition," ventured my companion. "Go on."

Your specialized morning newspaper, *The Chautauquan Daily*, will contain an "official program" for the day, sometimes listing as many as forty features from which you may choose according to taste. Regularly there will be a ten o'clock devotional hour address, an eleven o'clock lecture, a 2:30 address or concert, a five o'clock reading hour, and an eight o'clock illustrated lec-



A: A SYMPHONY CONCERT IN THE OPEN-AIR AMPHITHEATER

ure or entertainment. A majority of the town popula-on will be gathered together from time to time in the mphitheater for the afternoon or evening performance, nd the assemblage of such a crowd at least once a day a common meeting place plays an important part in he quick development of a community spirit.

This is a peculiarly out-of-door spirit. You will notice hat the women do not wear hats or gloves, and many f the younger men go hatless about the streets that ind among the trees. The great Amphitheater, con-ructed at the head of a natural ravine, is roofed, but pen on the sides; no way has even been devised for eeping an audience from walking out if the speaker annot hold them. Summer school class rooms are ostly windows, and verandas are the omnipresent rchitectural fashion of Chautauqua town. The entire hore line of the lake is a park reservation and other ark and open spaces are conserved.

Of the twenty-five public buildings used for the sched-ed activities of the composite community more than alf are devoted to summer school classes, organized in fteen departments, under eighty instructors brought rom different educational institutions, offering nearly hree hundred courses during the season.

Mary has musical ambitions. She chooses the special ogram of the Music colony. She registers for her les-ns, practises in the isolated studios, attends organ nd artists' recitals, takes part with chorus and orches-a in the rendition of oratorios and operas, really gets me of that musical life longed for at home.

Chautauqua community life is full of such colony fe. For instance: The Athletic colony—from the nor-al classes of the School of Physical Education down the children's playground with its modern equip-ent; the Arts and Crafts colony—from fine arts to ead work; the Religious Education colony—from the chool of Religion with critical Bible study, teachers' ormal classes and mission study institutes, to tours ver the lakeside model of the Holy Land and receptions nine separate denominational houses; the Chautau-qua Home Reading colony (members of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle) with class headquarters, reunions, councils, round tables, rally day, baccalaure-ate, and "recognition" or graduating exercizes marking the completion of a four years' course of cultural read-ing at home.

"Tango colony?" queried the cynic.

Goes elsewhere. Land and water sports outdoors for both sexes, folk dances and gymnastic posturing in the School of Physical Education seem to have satisfied Chautauqua people.

Chautauqua isn't a "society" resort. It attracts the sort of people who are sometimes called "key" people in their home communities, active in church, school, civic or social betterment, interested in progressive thinking and sane living, who have the desire to keep in touch with the best thought and life of the times. They put themselves on the Chautauqua schedule of daily living for a while and go back invigorated and better equipped for intelligent social service at home.

"Where do they come from?"

Both town and country. Most from the nearby middle states, many from the South, some from every state, and not a few from foreign lands. Presbyterians house a score of missionaries and their children free every season. Berea College has its own houseful. There are two or three houses of summer schools scholarship hold-ers for whom a "commons" or common dining hall is conducted by the practise students in the School of Do-mestic Science. Your hotel porter wears a Greek letter fraternity pin. Your boarding-house waitresses are probably from the schoolroom. Your bookstore salespersons are college-bred. The unconventional Chautauqua idea of creating a "college atmosphere" of daily life for adults and their families in vacation time, is original and decidedly American.

"Wise uncle of mine, that," mused the broker. "If I had a family—I have a notion to take a long chance and drop in on him at your idealized Chautauqua, and see if I can see it."

The World is so full of

A NUMBER OF THINGS

I'm sure we should all be as happy as Kings

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY

EDWIN E. SLOSSON

FINE writing is rapidly becoming one of the lost arts. Even the sophomores and circus posters have discarded it. In the newspaper where once fine writing flourished it has been replaced by a bald and jerky journalism. But I am pleased occasionally to discover that it has not become absolutely extinct, but yet lingers like other folk-crafts in country places, biding the time when fickle fortune shall again call it forth and restore it to its pristine popularity. For instance, could the palmiest days of the art have produced a finer example of fine writing than the following description of the "Auchinleck Farmers' Dance" as reported by the Auchinleck correspondent of the *Glasgow News?* How the author must have reveled in the display of his voluminous vocabulary and delighted in the indulgence of his polysyllabic propensity. How sorry it makes the reader feel that he wasn't there. It is different with the reports of festivities in our papers. We are always glad we didn't go when we read about them:

The above dance came off in the Town Hall on Friday night. There were about forty couples present. . . . The young ladies, a galaxy of youth and beauty, were neatly, becomingly, chastely, elegantly, and fashionably attired in habilaments and costumes of silks, satins and velvets, of virgin or pure white, light blue, cream, and pink, and from visual observation there was conspicuously in evidence an overwhelming preponderance of virgin white, and the diversity of hues added to the appearance on the whole considerably of the figures in lithesome movement. The young ladies in ecstasy of delectation, with sparkling bright eyes in their heads, so redolent of vivacity, with frequent alternations and fluctuations of risible faculties, beaming countenances in active operation of full measure of enjoyment, were indulging in a high degree of ecstasy their saltatorial proclivities with the gallant, lively and sprightly young men, who, too, were suitably attired for the felicitous occasion. The dance, with short intervals of relaxation, went continuously onward, merrily and with animation in the performing of recent and up-to-date dances, requiring activity and celerity of movements in the execution thereof, in circling, gyrating, eddying, and pirouetting alongst the floor, hither and thither, to and fro, forward now and then retrograde alternately, in the various evolutions, and in combination of all these motions thereby resultant to the participants thereof in exhilaration, exuberation and delectation. Spectacularly looked upon, in verity a most brilliant, a most enjoyable function of a dance. . . The viands were of a most palatable kind, ambrosial and delicious to the taste, and as regards quantity and quality, both combined enough to satisfy the gustatory and gastronomical proclivities of the most fastidious epicures and connoisseurs.

A. Savage Landor's recent book on his sufferings in South America reminds one of his still more harrowing experiences in Tibet, and recalls the amusing misinterpretation of the first report of his exploration in an Australian paper. The cable rates being high, the news is condensed as much as possible and in the expansion of it more knowledge of the subject is sometimes required than is available. The dispatch as received was certainly blind enough to excuse any misconception:

savage landor arrived petersburg from tibet suffering hands natives

As expanded and published in the *Melbourne Times* it read:

A savage landor got into St. Petersburg yesterday and the people of the city were terrified. After considerable difficulty the beast, which came from Tibet, was captured, taken to a remote place and there dispatched. It is said that this is the first animal of the sort ever seen in Russia. How he reached the city after his fights with the natives of Tibet, which is a comparatively unknown country, is a mystery.

But as an expansionist the Australian can be matched by the American journalist who, coming across the words "charlemagne tower decorated" in the cabled account of some St. Petersburg festivities, played it up in this wise:

The Charlemagne tower was magnificently decorated for the occasion and the venerable edifice attracted the favorable attention of every passer-by, particularly at night when it was lighted up.

It would not be courteous to omit reference to the famous case cited by Barrie, where a dispatch from the seat of war in Afghanistan closing with the words, "natives take umbrage," appeared in an English paper with these headlines:

UMBRAGE CAPTURED
Natives Seize an Important Afghan Town

Friends living in Mexico tell me that if a person claims to be an American he is laughed at, but if he says he is a Texan he is treated with respect. The Lone Star outshines the whole constellation, since it is the nearest and light diminishes with the square of the distance.

The Mexicans hardly realize yet that the annexation bill has past Congress. Nor do the Texans. They still talk as tho they were an independent republic. The Sabine is in some respects more of a boundary than the Rio Grande. This is recognized on the other side as well. Last year in a banquet speech Huerta said: "The Texans who beat Santa Ana at San Jacinto, you must know, were not Gringoes, but brother Mexicans of whom we have reason to be proud."

I learn from *Zeitung der Zeitungen* of Berlin that the *bundesstaatliche Schulkommissar* Claxton is undertaking the *Beseitigung des Analphabetismus.* I thought I had been keeping a close watch on Washington, but I had not realized that all this was going on there.

The way of the transgressor is hard. Madame Caillaux, imprisoned in St. Lazare for the murder of M. Calmette, is allowed the services of her coiffeur only twice a week and her manicure only once a week.

Literary men are of two kinds: great authors and parasites on their bad grammar.

Which had you rather not be, President of Mexico or Prince of Albania?

Memory is a good servant but a bad master.

FOR HE CARRIES THE LAMBS

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY

THE early part of the night was not hard. The flames in the little fireplace sang soft and delicate, the room was ruddy with firelight comforting and the noises from the city, hoarse from the rushing streets, seemed like the presence of friends. But it was when the night outside the window hushed into after-midnight stillness and but she and the singing flames were alive in the great silences of the city below and the skies above—then it was hard. Then her thoughts were so loud they seemed voices and her heart's beating so loud that it, too, was a clamorous live voice. And the little face in the crib not her baby; not her own, own baby. A neighbor's baby; dying. And her heart was breaking for the poor, poor mother who must stay behind in the rose-red firelight and let that little, little, *little* baby go out alone into the wide ways of the night and the skies.

The wide, wide ways of the night. And the skies. The dark blue of the skies. The great skies, flowering into stars. And down, down the lanes of street-lamps, yellowly cold and mysterious and beautiful. Beautiful, beautiful; and far-off in fallow darks, the clocks tolled off the hour. A live sound, like a barricade against the still stars. She counted—*one—two—three*—on up to midnight. *One—two, one two,* over and over, as all the bells and all the reverberatings hid in the vast silence. *One—two*—all the numberings and hour-striking of all the years would forever end at *two. One—two.* Just but two baby-years. After the birth—nothing. A song, a laugh; a cry in the night, a faltered step, a hand at her breast, a witless babble of lovely sound—and the end.

The thoughts that were voices went on. In a round, rimmed by a young ring on her finger. After birth—nothing. A babble of witless sweetness, a kiss of lips just in from voyaging with God's months, a laugh, a cry in the night. After birth—nothing.

This was the hardest; this, now. The silence of the streets; as if all the world hearkened at her housetops, to hear the cry for the dead. The shadows along the roofs stretched longer, darker. A shimmer of hoar frost on the black roofs. A black cross bodiless in the void between, where a telegraph-pole lifted. A cross? A crucifix. There was a woman, once, who bore a child who died on a cross; died in the open, on a lifted-up cross. *How* her heart yearned over that woman! *How* she longed to gather her head into her bosom and weep.

These little feet so still in the crib—that woman's child had just such little feet—little, little, little precious feet—that had faltered their first scared step into the proud snatching arms and the proud showered kisses and the babblement and endearment. That woman's child had died—her child lay in his crib and the flames sang delicate on the hearth and the stars were all out and the winds were still for her baby's going. *Her* baby's going.

Then, the blessed tears came. She suddenly remembered it, as tho that other wild-faced woman crouching at a cross on the hill had spoken—"*He carries the lambs in His bosom.*"

And she forgot the hurt and the bruise of the years. Forgot the years.

For along the lanterned fields of the skies she seemed to see a Form going in a brightness that faded the stars and in His arms a little child.

And the face of the little child was the face of her baby. And the face of the little, little child was the face of her baby.

A PAGEANT OF THE TENEMENTS

DOWN on New York's East Side there was held recently a great pageant of play. More than three thousand immigrant boys and girls of all nationalities took part, while from the bleachers and surrounding roofs the show was watched by many times that number.

Properly speaking, this gigantic play spectacle was known as the "Pageant of Nations," and was meant to depict the history of Manhattan and of the East Side in particular, from the time of Hudson's discovery down thru the successive immigrations. Practically, it was an opportunity for these foreign children to "play Indian," be Dutch or English soldiers to their heart's content, like any other normal American children, while for their elders in old world folklore songs and dances the pageant brought back memories of the Fatherland.

Quite different was this pageant, held on a playground squeezed in amid congested tenements, from the spectacle presented on the shores of the Mississippi only the week before. There in the midst of a beautiful park, where wooded slopes formed a natural amphitheater, St. Louis celebrated its history. Here the stage was a vacant lot in the blistering sun; the fire-escapes and roofs of the surrounding tenements were the grandstands. Yet as their guest of honor these newest of citizens had Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter.

Not because of history or spectacle was this Pageant of the Nations remarkable. It could not be compared with St. Louis in that respect. But its significance lay in the fact that in it, for the first time, the dozen and more nationalities of the East Side, dwelling often within a block of one another, met and knew each other in any mass. Poles, Russians, Germans, Hungarians, Bohemians, Rumanians, Italians, Jews, all laid aside petty national jealousies to join in a common brotherhood under a new flag.

But aside from the play and the fun, this Pageant of Nations had some very serious objects. It was designed first to bring the adult immigrants in touch with the public schools. Too frequently these older folk are left behind in the process of Americanization by the children who have attended the public schools. The children come to feel that they know more than their parents; they have no sympathy, or even a silent hostility, for the speech, customs and habits, to which the old folk cling so tenaciously in their new environment. The pageant is designed to show that in the picturesque customs of the old countries there is much

that must be preserved as an American heritage.

In arranging the pageant recreation was the one fusion point for all these races. In the less than square mile that makes up the heart of the East Side more than a quarter of the population of New York lives. But in the congested blocks there is little thought for the children—or for the grown-ups either. Aside from the few playgrounds, the only places of recreation are the streets or the places of commercialized amusement—the dance-hall, the moving-picture show, or the saloon. For the huddled immigrants, despite the foreigner's natural love of his kind, there is little social life.

New York's school system represents an investment of $135,000,000, idle and unproductive more than forty per cent of the time. In the vacant rooms of these buildings at night and on holidays some of this pressure of space on the social life might be removed. By using the city's five hundred schools as social centers there might be supplied some of the home elements which the tenement can never give. Two years ago such an experiment was started in Public School 63. Here in the neighborhood clubs, in the open political forums, and in the musical organizations was developed the first common bond between these discordant races. An orchestra, organized among the cloakmakers of the East Side and using the school as a meeting place at night, now numbers over a hundred pieces. During the season it gives numerous concerts thruout the neighborhood and in the public schools.

Organized to show the need for play and of a center for the coalesence of all the drifting social elements of a great city, this simple pageant of simple peoples convincingly demonstrated one point to those who watched it under the sweltering sun: one could not forget that during the summer months ahead there are still 499 schools in New York, each with the possibilities of Sixty-three, destined to remain big, spacious, empty and cool, while children play in streets with the temperature of ovens, and a crowded population gasps for breath outside their doors. The school as a social center evolved in Wisconsin. When it becomes a definite part of the city's schools, surely to the tenements of the East Side its discoverer will be a new St. Francis of Assisi.

THE NEW CHINA ON A CALENDAR

THIS calendar, distributed among its readers by a Chinese newspaper, epitomizes the spirit of the new China as contrasted with the old. Above the central picture are represented the tools of the republic—the wireless telegraph, the locomotive, wealth, the aeroplane, implements of modern warfare and the transoceanic steamer. Below, under the great foot to the left and the sword to the right, are represented the cringing, ignorant masses under the old régime. At the bottom of the calendar is a general Hurrah! for the new Republic. The triangular tablets surrounding the central picture are the months, beginning with January, just to the left of the aeroplane.

This is the heyday of prosperity for Chinese newspaperdom. The Chinese are eager to read, to learn, to know. Before the Revolution there were fifty newspapers in the country. Now there are over one thousand.



Methodist Board of Foreign Missions

A CALENDAR THAT REEKS OF PATRIOTISM

LIGHT STRAINED THRU MARBLE

THE visitor to Florence will recall the ancient church of San Miniato al Monte and particularly its apse suffused with a soft, cool, bluish light which seems to come from nowhere and to penetrate everywhere. If he is of an inquiring turn of mind he will discover either by personal investigation or a reference to Baedeker that this effect is secured by substituting thin slabs of marble for glass in the five windows of the apse. The church is some six hundred years old, yet no one seems to have followed up this ingenious idea. But, recently, two Germans, Voege and Engel, have been experimenting with marble as a light screen and find it advantageous and practical.

As is well known the light we see is accompanied by invisible rays beyond both ends of the visible spectrum. The ultra-violet, those having too short a wave length to affect the retina of the eye, are injurious when at all intense; in the sunlight they cause sunburn and in the X-rays they produce more serious sores. The Finsen treatment of lupus and cancer uses the ultra-violet rays. Fortunately these rays are mostly cut out of ordinary artificial light by the glass which is opaque to them.

But the infra-red rays of a wave length more than twice as long are also harmful. They are heating, for one thing, as well as hard on the eyes, altho invisible. By passing light thru thin sheets of marble, however, these rays beyond the red are filtered out as effectually as the rays beyond the violet are by glass. The loss of light by transmission thru the marble is not so much as might be expected, for by impregnating the polished slabs with oil under pressure the spaces between the crystals are filled and the marble becomes so translucent as to absorb only one-fifth of the light from an electric lamp behind it, which is only about half the proportion absorbed by the ordinary milk glass used in shades. The panes of marble may be from an eighth to four-fifths of an inch in thickness. The transmitted light is diffused and white and very agreeable.

THE NEW BOOKS

JOINING PEACE WITH WOMAN'S RIGHTS

ALMOST simultaneous with the death of Baroness von Suttner in Vienna on June 21 comes the publication of her *When Thoughts Will Soar,* the successor and companion novel of *Die Waffen nieder,* which brought its author the Nobel Peace Prize in 1905. But while peace is again the major theme, hardly less important is the advocacy of the "elevation of woman," a term which the Baroness prefers to woman's rights or suffrage. Published only a short time before her death this latest book may be said to be her prophecy as well as her last message to the world on the causes with which she identified her life.

An American multimillionaire, for whom one has little difficulty in seeing that Mr. Carnegie furnished the inspiration, founds a great world peace conference at Lucerne, which he calls "Rose Week," to which he invites annually as his guests the world's leaders in thought and affairs. Here in the interchange of ideas international public opinion is to be formed, and what President Butler has called the "international mind" developed:

> The engineers, mechanicians, and technicians of the moral forces are the poets and prophets, the philosophers and the artists; they are the dynamic agents of thought, the leaders of intellect, the pathfinders in the jungle of social institutions, the aviators in the eternal sphere of ideas! Yet they are scattered thru the centuries, scattered in space. One lives in New York; another in Paris; the third at Yasnaya Polyana. . . . How much more powerful their work would be if it were coördinated, if the knowledge of their doctrines, the glory of their names, the magic of their art, proceeding from one central point, should radiate in all directions. Motors and propellers have taught us that power must be concentrated and compressed, in order—by explosions—to drive the vehicle.

Glowing, indeed, are the pictures painted of these conferences, which by the year 1920 have come to exert a permanent influence on world affairs. It is at the "Rose Week," too, that we see the efflorescence of the two careers which are the moving forces of the novel, Franka Garlett, the apostle of the new woman, and Helmer, the poet of the "Hohenmensch," in contrast with Nietzsche's "Uebermensch." Not in militancy, but in education, does Baroness von Suttner see the advancement of womankind:

> Most important is a knowledge and understanding of the universal laws that govern nature and the world; then only can she judge and coöperate where social arrangements are to be decided. To take a hand in the transformation of these arrangements, to become themselves lawgivers: that is a goal the attainment of which may stand for the future. . . . But how shall they bring their views and their feelings to effectiveness if they stay in voluntary ignorance of all these things that regulate the conduct of social, political and economic life?



BARONESS BERTHA VON SUTTNER
The late author of *When Thoughts Will Soar*

And to the establishment of lecture courses and schools for women Franka Garlett devotes the large fortune which, after years of privation with a professor-father, suddenly descends upon her from her grandfather, Count Eduard, with whose daughter her father had eloped. It is in dealing with this romantic background, and the attempt to portray the amenities of Austrian life, that Baroness von Suttner is least convincing. She is less the novelist than the advocate. Perhaps it is the contrast of dull life with the vivid visions of the future, such as the Lucerne "aeroplane masquerade" with the whole history of transportation floating in the air, in "slender ships with inflated sails, Roman chariots, Venetian gondolas and Lohengrin swans." Like the fantasies of Wells, the future may be made realistic, but when thoughts do soar care must be taken that they are not befogged with earth. Whatever of literary merit the original may have had has been lost in the translation.

When Thoughts Will Soar, by Baroness Bertha von Suttner. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50

A BUDGET OF SHORT STORIES

Gouverneur Morris has added to his reputation with *The Incandescent Lily.* The title story of the book introduces us to a secret valley somewhere in the depths of the Chinese Empire—beg pardon, Republic—which brims like a cup with the rarest and most beautiful flowers in the world, including a glowing lily with ink-black stems and foliage, unique in the world. Here also there is a sweet little princess who shows the inquiring botanist the lily at the risk of her life, for it is a sacred flower which few are permitted to see. But the botanist is engaged to a girl in America and has to choose between taking back the flower to the Boston Arboretum and his fiancée and staying with the princess in the hidden valley. No other story in the book has such charm, but all have good, romantic plots fittingly clothed in the author's style.

To those who know Irvin S. Cobb as the irrepressible humorist, as light-hearted and irreverent as the earlier Mark Twain, *The Escape of Mr. Trimm* will come as a distinct surprize and perhaps as something of a shock. The tales in this book deal chiefly with the pathos of a small Southern town, a back eddy in the current of national life, where tragedy appears all but robbed of its dignity by the dull meanness of the environment. When the author shifts his stories to other scenes he ventures on the purely horrible, as in the uncanny story of "Fishhead." If the South has many writers as strong as Irvin Cobb in comedy or blackest tragedy the literary center of the continent will shift to below Mason and Dixon's line.

All Men Are Ghosts, by L. P. Jacks, editor of the *Hibbert Journal,* are the work of one of the greatest and best known mystics of today, but at times his mysticism runs into fantastic obscurity and the thread of the narrative becomes far too tangled to unravel. The atmosphere which pervades the book is not only confused but sad: *The Professor's Mare* is perhaps the most pathetic story that Mr. Jacks has ever written. Another and elder mysticism is represented by W. B. Yeats, whose *Stories of Red Hanrahan* are tales of the borderland between ancient Ireland and Fairy land. The greatness of the author's name and the unfailing charm of his style will always command the reader's attention, but we must confess

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that he makes neither country attractive. Mr. Yeats is not at ease with the supernatural, as Chesterton would be; he vaguely fears it, perhaps because the Irish fairies are more subtly sinister than the English, perhaps because they have quarreled with their author.

The Secret Book, by Edmund Lester Pearson, is a delicious string of facetiousness, all the more remarkable as told from the point of view of the staidest of occupations, the librarian's. The list of things that a librarian at the information desk is asked in the course of a day, the scene in which Stevenson's *Treasure Island* is destroyed as a "dime novel," the interview of a popular author with his stock characters, all make entertaining readings, but perhaps the book is funniest when it drops into poetry in a friendly way, as:

> The foolish man, 'tis he who takes
> His way along the Rue de Paix,
> Or stands bewildered 'mid the roar
> That sounds thruout Rue St. Honore;
> Or to escape the city's noise
> Doth ride or drive within the Bois,
> Or seeks relief from dirt and grime
> In quarters of the old régime.

The Incandescent Lily, by Gouverneur Morris. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
The Escape of Mr. Trimm, by Irvin S. Cobb. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.25.
All Men Are Ghosts, by L. P. Jacks. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.
Stories of Red Hanrahan, by W. B. Yeats. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.
The Secret Book, by Edmund Lester Pearson. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

WHAT'S TO BECOME OF THE GIRLS?

Some two years ago a committee of the National Federation of Settlements undertook to study the problem of the adolescent girls in the tenements, in the city factories and in department stores, to find the "ultimate reactions" upon them of the modern industrial city. Series of conferences were held, in which the questions raised by experienced social workers were arranged in schedules; the answers received to these answers were edited and make up the substance of *Young Working Girls*, which is published with an introduction by Jane Addams. Incidental to the gathering of the facts, the committee received many practical suggestions, from which a "provisional program" was drawn up. This book should be in the hands of all who have to do with adolescent girls outside the sheltered home or the fashionable boarding school. From a different point of view a committee of the Fabian Women's Group in England has set out to study the problem of women's economic independence thru productive labor, and has published its

results in the form of a description of seven professions in which women have successfully established themselves. The details are furnished by specialists in the various groups—which include teaching, medicine and dentistry, nursing, sanitary inspection, civil service, secretarial and clerical work, and acting. The requirements in each occupation, the preparation, the cost of education, the probable returns, the conditions of work and the extent of opportunity, etc., are all considered.

Young Working Girls. Edited by Robert A. Woods and Albert J. Kennedy. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 12mo. $1 net.
Women Workers in Seven Professions. Edited by Edith J. Morley. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

THRU THE EYES OF A WESTERN CHILD

Somewhere out in the Missouri valley, east of that indolent river, lived a little girl, in the years when the prairie was unplowed and wild flowers, now vanished, were as tall as she. Out of those days in the early West has grown the *Stepdaughter of the Prairie,* by Margaret Lynn, a volume full of the fresh charm that prairie-lovers knew, the wind that rippled the tall grass into a mimic lake whispers thru its pages mysterious messages from a child's heart and from the nation's childhood, now a memory, but a vital influence in the history of our country.

Macmillan. $1.25.

MOROCCO THE BIZARRE

This title is well chosen, for the volume in which George Edmund Holt has embodied his experiences while American Consul-General to Morocco is neither a guide-book for tourists or a statistical study, but fugitive observations of country and people written in a humorous style.

McBride, Nast. $2.

INCREASING SHAKESPEAREAN LITERATURE

"Multum in parvo" would well describe the compact little volume into which Professor Neilson and Professor Thorndike have put all *The Facts About Shakespeare* that are of value in estimating his life and work. The style of presentation is simple and direct, and the facts are handled in a judicious and constructive way. It is an ideal handbook for the reader and student and is issued in connection with the complete set of "The Tudor Shakespeare."

Macmillan. 35 cents.

A SYMPOSIUM ON HELL

If the question *Is There a Hell?* can be decided by a poll of distinguished theological and religious leaders, then only those with clear consciences may look into the future with unruffled minds. The sixteen contributors to this symposium answer the question in the affirmative, and not only discourse on the certainty of hell, but explain the justice of it, give its "history," describe what it is like, declare it to be a "philosophic necessity," show how it "completes the universe," and assure fearful mortals that verily "the love of God is the efficient cause of the burning pains

The Call of Decency

A Big Campaign Against Scavenger Books But Not One of Personalities

By E. W. REYNOLDS

We sometimes have in our great cities seasons or periods of an unusual amount of lawlessness designated as "crime waves." These are not of great duration and are quickly forgotten after the stern hand of the law has said "nay."

For "crime waves," however great, we have equal forces for combat, and the evil doer when brought to the bar of justice expiates his wrong doing even unto "an eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth."

But not so with the awful tragedy of "scavenger books." Human law does not provide adequate punishment for literary scavengers creating an inheritance of degeneracy for the youth of the land, nor for publishers of scavenger books prostituting capital and business.

The source of scavenger books must and will be dammed, but their poisonous streams of vice and crime, filth and vulgarity, lust and sensuality, will flow on through the life streams of **generations yet unborn.** The "viper" stilled in death may be forgotten as it lies in the dust by the roadside, but the poison from its bite has yet its own time to accomplish its awful result

Our fight for the cause of more wholesome books is a fight against scavenger books It is not a fight against an author or a publisher, nor a **fight of personalities,** but when, after August 8th, **"The Eyes of the World"** assumes command of the conflict, the foes of decency will be brought to make their last stand.

Harold Bell Wright must have written his greatest novel, "The Eyes of the World," **with jaws set and soul on fire.** He strikes a mighty blow at artists and authors prostituting their work and other present day evils in art and literature. **The story is so convincingly told** that it is stamped with the truthfulness of a chapter out of real life. The underlying purpose is clearly defined, but **the real charm of the story** is its style, color, conception and fancies. They admirably fit the theme and make "The Eyes of the World" of over 400 pages of wholesome action, plot, counterplot, mystery and love, sweet sentiment and strong passions, **more romantic than any novel the author has yet written.** Harold Bell Wright proves, for the sixth consecutive time, with "The Eyes of the World," that **a novel does not have to be unclean to be interesting nor does it have to be uninteresting to be good literature.**

When salacious books began making their appearance the reading public was stunned, bewildered, fascinated, by the bold daring of their suggestiveness. Because of this, thousands of men and women read them as if under a spell. This gave rise to the conclusion, by authors and publishers, that people wanted that sort of thing, with the result that authors having no hesitancy or scruples against prostituting their genius are now fairly and literally **emptying themselves of all the rottenness** that a publisher, who will likewise prostitute capital and business, will print between the covers of a book or magazine.

Some publishers and authors in their wild scramble and jealous desire to outdo and excel in their effort to fill the scavenger literary trough with the stench and offal of their perverted minds, guard their nefarious occupation with "clubs of exclusive contract" that others of like design may not overfeed those who root for a place at their salacious slough for the germs of mental and moral depravity.

The splendid custom that has long been commendable and profitable, of friend giving friend a wholesome book, so appropriate for many occasions and universally popular at Christmas time, will soon be one of question that will bring business deterioration to the proud profession of bookselling **if scavenger fiction continues to predominate.**

Harold Bell Wright's books are the germ of a new order of fiction for the strength of the race. His first book, "That Printer of Udell's," has given a new hope, a new inspiration, to millions of readers. "The Shepherd of the Hills," "The Calling of Dan Matthews" and "The Winning of Barbara Worth" are important factors in the life and thought of the present generation. "Their Yesterdays" is the author's greatest contribution to the race **for the perpetuation of the race.**

"The Eyes of the World," convicting and convincing, throws the searchlight of condemnation on the dissipation of genius that means moral, intellectual and physical prostitution, social degradation and commercial ruin—**to be published August 8th.**

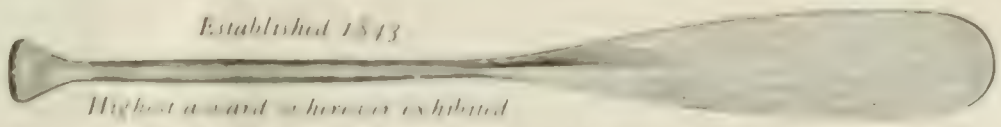
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of hell and purgatory." This would seem justification enough to continue the existence of hell, at least for a generation or two.

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LAMBASTING THE FATHERS

Following the fashion popular among a certain school of historians, Allan Benson has republished the series of papers which appeared in *Pearson's Magazine* under the heading, *Our Dishonest Constitution.* Having had the shackles fastened on us by capitalistic forebears, he advocates the repudiation of all state and national debts, which he says are inventions of servitude for the working class.

Huebsch. $1.

WHAT CONSCIENCE WILL DO

An impossible heroine revelling in self-sacrifice and self-effacement handicaps Ellen Thornecroft Fowler's latest book, *Her Ladyship's Conscience.* The results of the Conscience force the author to kill the rival crudely in order to bring about the desired happy ending. The conversation and description are often curiously stilted as if the fondness of the writer for portraying the Victorian in character had left its mark upon her style, but the clever, epigrammatic remarks of the characters redeem the book.

Hodder & Stoughton. $1.25.

CLASSIFYING GOVERNMENT

The long-felt need of a cyclopedia of American government containing brief and specific discussions of many aspects of the field has been satisfied by the *Cyclopedia of American Government* edited by Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, of the University of Chicago, and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University. The work includes the theory or philosophy of political society, the forms of political organization, and the methods and agencies by which law or governmental purposes are usually carried out. Only the first volume, from Abattoirs to Finality, has appeared; but, judging from it, the work deserves careful consideration on the part of all who specialize in government and also by the layman as the source of much valuable information.

D. Appleton & Co.

MODERN MIRACLE PLAY VERSE

Mrs. Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody) has now given us three plays. Of these *Marlowe*, the earliest, was the most dramatic and made her reputation; *The Piper*, after some years, disclosed her gift for religious sentiment, with diminished dramatic effect; and now *The Wolf of Gubbio* sets this sentiment before us in what is no drama at all, but a charming lyric in dialog. When we know that the Wolf has long terrorized the village of Gubbio, and that at last he meets St. Francis of Assisi, we know all the plot. In style and method the poem is intentionally—and perhaps unfortunately—exotic; Mrs. Marks has followed the naïve manner of the English miracle plays, thereby denying herself any moments of exalted or deep expression, and depending for her appeal upon quaint

ness and prettiness. Remembering certain noble passages in *Marlowe*, the reader regrets this later manner. But the story in its kind is beautiful, and the carol of the crusaders, in act III, is worth many volumes of contemporary verse.

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PEOPLE WHO WRITE

Eleanor Hallowell Abbot's recreations are outdoor sports, and being the wife of a physician. Vocationally, she writes.

Miss Mary J. H. Skrine, author of *Bedesman 4* (Century) is the wife of the rector of St. Peter of the East, Oxford—the second oldest church in England, so they say.

Amélie Rives (Princess Troubetskoy), author of what the Stokeses say is the best seller in New York City—*World's End*—has sailed for England, where she will shortly do another.

It appears that Miss F. Tennyson Jesse, author of *The Milky Way*, is not the niece but the greatniece of the great poet. Not that she is loth. But to admit to it would make Miss Jesse considerably older than she is as yet willing to 'fess up to.

Mr. Richard Clough Anderson is well fitted to write a satire on society, suggestively entitled *Animals in Social Captivity*. Stewart and Kidd, his publishers, have given us a long list of his prominent clubs, class at Yale (where he won his Y) and his picture in company with Mrs. N. Longworth's big dog.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, some weeks after *Century* told who wrote *Home*, comes along in a "news-immediate" envelope with the announcement that the book is about to be published anonymously in England. The author, he says mysteriously, "is likely to establish his (or her?) reputation quickly with the public."

The modest H. De Vere Stackpole found, after writing a translation of Villon, that time hung so heavy on his hands that he felt constrained to cut out and paste together all the reviews of his book, and measured them. Nine yards one foot was the startling result which he special-deliveried to his publishers, the Lanes!

Dr. Wu Ting-fang's publishers (Stokes) say that he once bought a dress suit in America and took it back with him to China. "To wear? Certainly not! I called on a lady the other day and observed a blue and gold mandarin coat hanging on her wall. It was a good idea—I shall hang the dress suit on my wall, when I get back to Pekin, for a decoration."

A visitor at Indianapolis asking for the Riley House was told there was no such hotel. On explaining that he meant the James Whitcomb Riley House, he was referred to the directory. When he failed here his guide remarked that "some of them Irish never do stay long in one place." Which we know to be a true story, it being told us by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

S. S. McClure, an editor of some sort who, *sotto voce*, has been writing a modest little autobiography, says that the first time he heard Mr. Kipling's name it struck him as "so unusual that I had to write it down to remember it." Personally, we find the unusual ones the easiest. Fancy forgetting a name like Benvenuto Cellini, or, say (to be local), S. S. McClure!

THE REALM OF MUSIC

Emil Sauer played a pianoforte concerto of his own composition—his second—at a recent concert in Zurich.

It is reported from Germany that Sam Franko, widely known in America for his many years of activity as violinist and conductor, has been winning new laurels recently with his concerts of old music. His researches in the musical field of long ago have brought to light many forgotten works of rare beauty, and the German critical press has praised his work warmly, even admitting that he, an American, has shown the Germans what old music really is when properly presented.

Edgar Stillman Kelley's "New England Symphony" scored a brilliant success at the recent Liszt festival at Altenburg, being warmly received by the public and praised heartily by the leading German critics. This symphony, which lasts in performance fifty-three minutes, is one of the most ambitious musical works ever written by an American. A curiously interesting fact about it is that its *andante* is evolved entirely from the songs of New England birds treated symphonically.

According to the announcement of the New York representatives of the Wagner Theater at Bayreuth, the plans for the festival performances this summer include seven representations of "Parsifal," two performances of "The Ring of the Nibelung" triology, and five of "The Flying Dutchman." The festival will begin on the last day of July and continue until August 22. The conductors who will direct the performances are Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Michael Balling and Siegfried Wagner.

George Henschel, veteran concert singer and vocal teacher, gave his "farewell" song recital in London a few weeks ago, thus bringing to a close a career of forty years on the concert platform. At the end of his program a group of friends presented to him a beautiful old lute with the inscription "A token of gratitude for forty years' song." Dr. Henschel was the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for a term in its early years, and he has sung in many American cities. Tho he will be heard no more as a singer, he will continue to conduct an orchestra from time to time.

Felix Weingartner, one of the most eminent of living orchestral conductors, and one who has visited America several times, is greatly impressed by the success of a set of motion pictures showing how he conducts several classical compositions. A Berlin film company recently took the pictures of him conducting, and these can be thrown on the screen for players to follow even when Weingartner himself is thousands of miles away. A test made in his presence filled him with enthusiasm. He said that the orchestra played just as if he had actually led it and declared that this method of "absent treatment" will create "a new epoch" in the field of orchestral training.

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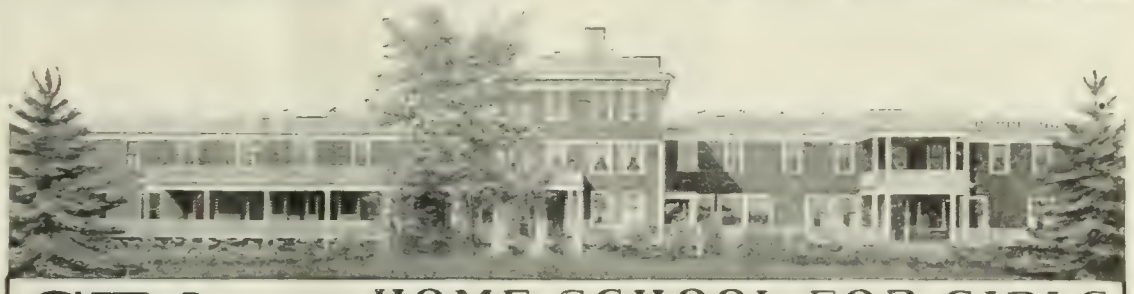
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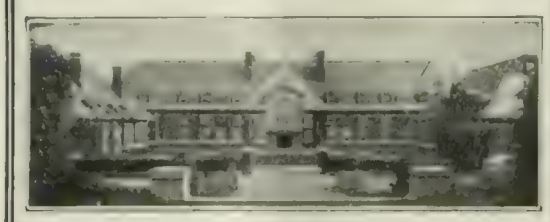
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OUT OF DOORS IN JULY

Bluefish are running; sea-bass are racing alongshore; swordfish have appeared in the offing of Montauk Point—this news means July to the northern sea-angler.

Now comes to market the fine Spanish mackerel, caught in the bays, where it spawns in the open, scorning the secretive methods of various fellow-travelers from the south, which hide away at this time in weedy shallows while they drop their eggs.

A noticeable thing in July is the conformity of the butterflies to the glaring light and landscape of midsummer. Now appear the hot-looking "coppers," and that dappled band of fritillaries and angle-wings, blocked in red and black above, and often variegated by odd dashes and spots of burnished silver, or by peacock-eyes beneath, which are characteristic of the month.

July is the heyday of bees, wasps, and of those rascals of the race, the ichneumons, that spend their lives in trying to impose their young as deadly parasites on other insects. Brilliant steel-blue mud-wasps, brown, spider-catching mason-wasps, slender, red-bellied ground-miners, the big yellow "diggers" that toward the end of the summer will spread terror among the singing cicadas, and the various paper-makers, with which it is easy to make friends as they seek the hospitality of the garret or the porch-ceiling—all these are multiplying fast, and inviting our curiosity. No group of animals better rewards study.

The sunfishes are now forming their nests along the marginal shallows of every pond and quiet stream—saucer-shaped hollows in the sand, floored with pebbles pushed into place by the male sunfish, and kept free from silt by his fanning wings. When he has persuaded some female to deposit there her burden of eggs his watchfulness of the treasures is tireless, and he fans them incessantly, both to keep them clean and to supply oxygen. It is a pretty example of domestic attentiveness and absorption that he presents as he hovers day after day over the nest, now lost to the eye as he poises head-on, then flashing brilliant hues as he whirls to face some suspected danger.

One of the most amusing things in nature may be seen this month wherever a brood of baby bullheads is undergoing education. This little catfish, lurking in sluggish streams from whose muddy bed it gets good fare of worms and the like, is a pattern of paternal care, for when the young are hatched in the tunnel-like burrow under the bank where the mother had left her eggs, the father becomes nurse and guardian—the mother has long disappeared. As the fry swim about in a close flock he moves round and round them, keeping them together; and the moment he thinks danger threatens he hurries them back to the cave, and shuts the door by placing himself in the entrance, his ugly horned head peering out and, ogre-like, defying intruders.

INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

THE COLORADO LABOR CONFLICT AS SEEN BY COLORADO CORRESPONDENTS

Our issue of May 11 containing an article on the Colorado situation by Senator Helen Ring Robinson, a statement in behalf of the operators by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a statement in behalf of the mine workers by President John P. White, and an editorial discussion of the issues involved, brought to us many letters of comment and criticism which show how diverse are the views of what actually occurred as well as of its causes and significance. As the space we can devote to this subject is so limited we will quote only our Colorado readers who have personal knowledge of the situation or express community sentiment. Our first quotation is from the communication of a Methodist minister in Wet Mountain Valley:

Senator Robinson says that men in the uniform of militia "killed a score of women and children." Why such statements, when the facts clearly show that the women and children were undoubtedly suffocated in a pit too small for their comfort and died before the tent colony burnt? These two women and eleven children were placed in this pit by the miners themselves and when rescued by the soldiers were dead, not a mark of a bullet wound on their persons nor of any violence whatever.

Violations of the flag of truce and many other treacherous acts are recorded and fully sustained by witnesses, for instance the killing of Major Lester. The strikers, flushed with victories, were crowding the militia and others to the hills. They were bent on destruction of property, having burnt tipples, mine offices, store buildings and frame residences in and around Forbes, where large camps of the C. F. and I. mines are located, went on to Berwin with probably the same intent. Preparations were made to prevent this attack, and while these skirmishes were at hand another battle was raging at Walsenburg, where Major Lester lost his life. He was a prominent physician in Walsenburg, went in the field ministering to the wounded under a flag of truce and also wore a Red Cross badge. He was attending a wounded soldier who had been shot thru the breast, and was at that time lying on the field of battle, between the two firing lines. A truce had been declared, but was not recognized. He was deliberately murdered by some one firing and seemingly directly at the Red Cross brassard, the bullet seemingly coming from the strikers' side, and witnesses testified that the strikers stripped the body of coat, hat, shoes, watch, sword, and all available cash. Mr. Lester was major in the hospital corps of the Colorado National Guard. How can American citizens, with good, red blood and iron in their veins, consent to such guerrilla warfare, and sympathize with the miners in their struggles for what seems to them their liberties and their rights?

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No one questions but that at the outset, the beginning of the strike, the sympathies of the public in general were on the side of the miners, who have undoubtedly suffered burdens unbearable by American workers. The operators have ground them down to the last ditch and should be censured in no unmeasured terms. Look at the foreign element now in the strike zone, brought about largely because of the domineering power of the operators. Their unjust demands could not and would not be tolerated by the Yankee spirit of American manhood. The best moved out and many of the lower class, who could be used as practically slaves and roustabouts, have taken their places and who could be ruled by those in charge, and they stay. It is a well-known fact, however, that the great trouble is not with the miners or operators, but with the bosses of the pit, some of whom are more brutes than human. The writer knows of one boss in this zone who was kicked out when his inhuman treatment of miners was known at headquarters.

I am in favor of unions, just as Mr. Rockefeller states it, but we must also remember that the union as organized today is an unincorporated body of men, and as an organization cannot sue or be sued, and until the union rises to that dignified position cannot expect to gain or hold a position it is trying to assume, and thru no power can they legally or morally enforce their demands upon corporate bodies of incorporated organization.

The U. M. W. of America have overstepped all bounds of reason in Colorado, and with agitators and demons of various kinds have committed outrages that cannot and will not be forgotten or overlooked by operators, and the people of Colorado in general.

REV. S. H. SPERRY

Cañon City, Colorado

The following comes from the editor of the Cañon City *Daily Record:*

The sentiment publicly exprest in this state has changed wonderfully in the past two months. In the beginning of the strike the great bulk of the people had little to say about it. It was considered a fight between one class of labor and one class of capital, neither of which had much sympathy in the state. And both of which were controlled in the East. We all know the great coal companies are grasping enough and that the United Mine Workers have often been most unfair in strike troubles. So the great common people took no part.

The muckraker, the yellow journal, the demagog politician came out strong for the cause of the union. The operators have had little to say and nobody to talk for them. So in the beginning the controversy was all on one side. The operators went on doing business and two months ago the mines in the state had as much labor working as they needed for the coal they could sell. The strike was practically broken.

About this time the agitators armed the miners and a systematic attack was begun on the mines and on non-union labor. This was combated in a measure by the state militia and so the war began. To understand what this war means, you should know that of the several thousand miners in arms many are Slavs and Greeks, some of whom have recently been active in the wars of Europe and all of whom are under the

dictation and influence of the most radical agitators of the United Miners' Union.

In the face of this open rebellion the people in general have lost sight of the original demands of the strikers and believe that there is no question before the people now so important as that of putting down the insurrection. All over the state mass meetings are being held and these and many organizations are passing strong resolutions on the matter. Of course some of the hysterical people, women, politicians and newspapers who were strongly committed to the strike, still talk in favor of the union demands. But the great masses of the people are not with them.

Governor Ammons has been strongly condemned by demagogs and yellow journals, as well as the union agitators, because of his having sent out the militia, and he is freely charged with being the tool of the corporations. I have never supported Governor Ammons when a candidate for office and probably never will, but I can truthfully say that he is in nowise ruled by the corporations. If he had been, or if he had had the backing of the conservative people of his state, at the right time, this strike would have been settled long ago without the loss of life. Governor Ammons was elected on a ticket largely filled by labor agitators and in that campaign the labor vote was strongly appealed to. When Peabody was Governor and similar troubles were on in the Cripple Creek district, Ammons was in the state senate and made loud protests against Peabody and the militia. When this trouble came up he was slow to act because of his past record and present associations. He has no doubt tried to do the right thing, but because of his sympathy for labor has been slow in doing it. He sent out the militia only after he knew well that it was the only course for a self-respecting state to follow, and only after thousands of foreigners had been well armed.

There is a great principle at stake here—the question of whether the law shall govern or men in arms and in open rebellion to the state. And if the men in arms win, the trouble will not end in Colorado, or the principle be confined to the United Mine Workers.

GUY U. HARDY

Cañon City, Colorado

A civil engineer who is now living on a Colorado ranch and occupies the standpoint of an impartial observer having no connection with either party comments as follows on the controversy:

Two things about your treatment of the Colorado situation impress me—your evident attempt at fairness and the amount of gross misinformation given. Before generalizing I advise you to be very careful about your facts and even then the chances are ten to one that you will not get them right. Indeed I doubt if the real facts are known by any one person or set.

Undoubtedly the mine owners were to blame at first. They ought never to have tried to reduce wages by bringing in this horde of ignorant foreigners and they ought never to have waited for strikes and strikes to compel them to deal fairly with their men. These things were the occasion of the present trouble. Mark, I say occasion, not cause. In my opinion the cause was that the In-

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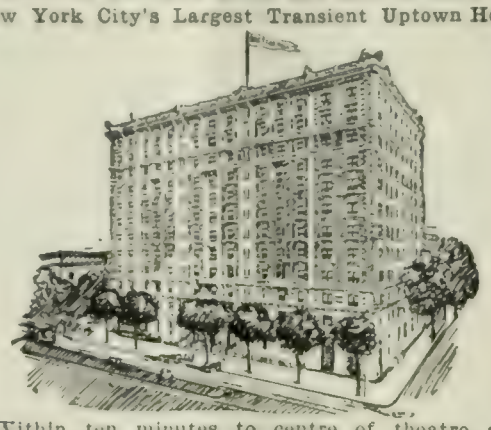
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JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

dianapolis crowd saw in these conditions a chance to further their own ends by bringing on this war. Their Mr. Hayes stated last fall before there was any bloodshed: "This is not a strike; it is a war." I think further proof of this lies in the fact that last fall the thing could have been settled but for their insisting on unionizing the mines and in that other fact that they at once set out to attack and destroy the mines as soon as the militia was withdrawn. At Trinidad there is some doubt, but in the Cañon City field there can be no doubt, for there was no militia within a hundred miles and only a handful of mine guards who could not do anything but act on the defensive.

You hear a great deal about the strikers and the mine owners, but there is a third and voiceless class about which you hear nothing, and that is the farmers and men of small business who make up the mass of the population. We foot the bills and in the end, as consumers, stand all the losses and yet we must be unheard and unconsidered. Neither the mine owners nor the strikers are after justice. . . . In my opinion, if any change is to be made neither the mine owners nor yet the strikers should get the whole income from the mines, nor should they be allowed to divide it between them, but after paying fair wages and fair return on investment whatever is left should either go to consumers in lower prices or to the public thru state control or taxation.

L. M. SPERRY

Pueblo, Colorado

A Denver dealer in real estate sends us some further information:

We are firmly convinced that the Ludlow battle was started by Greeks, the majority of them having come to this state since the end of the Balkan wars; the man Tikas who was killed was not a miner, but the proprietor of a pool hall in Denver, and a sort of boss among his countrymen in this state.

There were no women and children killed in Ludlow except those suffocated; that was an accident, and clearly the fault of the strikers. Other accidents equally distressing occur constantly all over the country and are soon forgotten by the general public, but the strikers, or, to speak more correctly, the revolutionists, for that is what they really are as surely as there are revolutionists in Mexico, keep this accident before the public, and make all the capital out of it they can, when really they were to blame for it.

The militia served all last winter without pay, so it was necessary to accept whoever could be persuaded to serve. The militia may have committed some acts not strictly justifiable, but soldiers are chosen for their ability to fight, and fighters are not recruited from the ranks of philanthropists, reformers, humanitarians and other peaceful citizens. At Ludlow the militia were engaged in actual war, and fighting for their lives against an enemy which outnumbered them several times over. As I have stated the large majority of the revolutionists in the Ludlow battle were Greeks but recently returned from the Balkan wars. You will realize the kind of people the militia had to deal with if you refer to what The Independent of May 29th tells of the atrocities of the Greeks in the Balkans. WILLIAM C. HOW

Denver, Colorado



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THE PROGRESS OF WOMEN

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Men are coming forward rapidly into the equal suffrage ranks. The president of the National Men's League for Woman Suffrage announces the organization of ten new leagues.

Professor Graham Taylor, of Chicago, is to be succeeded as president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Memphis, Tennessee, by Mrs. John M. Glenn, of New York.

Five campaign states are to be won in four months, Nevada, Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. The action of Congress and the great political parties of the United States depends largely on the success of this struggle for woman suffrage.

Twenty-eight nations and over seven millions of women were represented at the Rome meeting of the International Council of Women, which voted unanimously that every representative government should grant women full suffrage with the right to hold office.

Illinois women are eager for the political activity now open to them. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois E. S. A., and Miss Catherine Goggin are to represent Chicago women on the City Council's permanent charter commission. Miss Josie Westfall was elected Judge of the City Court of Macomb, Illinois, defeating Dean Franklin in every precinct.

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HOTEL THEDFORD, Asbury Park, N. J.

6th Avenue, Overlooking Ocean. Enlarged and improved. Suite with bath. Refined patronage. Booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

THE PITTSBURGH

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

FIRST DOOR FROM THE OCEAN.

Family hotel, rooms en suite with private bath.

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Wall Street, Corner of Broad
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LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available Everywhere

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Head Office Founders Court, E. C. | London | Office for Travelers 123 Pall Mall, S. W.

In the matter of Frank A. Maron, Assignor, Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, sells Tuesday, July 7, 1914, by order of the Assignee, at 10.30 a. m., at Bush Terminal, No. 68, Thirty-fourth street, Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above Assignor, consisting of machinery and tools, all in excellent condition, and stock in trade heretofore used by the Assignor in the woodworking business; desks, safe, fixtures, etc.

WILLIAM F. CARELL, Assignee.

THOMAS CRADOCK HUGHES, Attorney for Assignee, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, New York.

THE MARKET PLACE

THE CASE OF MR. JONES

It is unfortunate that completion of the Federal Reserve Board is to be delayed by sharp opposition in the Senate to the confirmation of two of the President's nominations. The men opposed are Paul M. Warburg, of New York, and Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago. Mr. Warburg has exceptional qualifications for a seat in the board. His knowledge of banking, practical and theoretical, local and international, and of the problems which the authors of the new law sought to solve, is unsurpassed in the United States. Mr. Jones is the President's personal choice, and it is reported that the President desires to make him president of the board. Therefore the controversy as to his connection with the International Harvester Company, or Harvester Trust, deserves some consideration.

In his letter to the Senate committee, President Wilson said: "He went into the board of the Harvester Company for the purpose of assisting to withdraw it from the control which had led it into the acts and practises which have brought it under the criticism of the law officers of the Government, and has been very effective in that capacity. He has won credit and admiration for his courage in that matter." That is to say, Mr. Jones went in as a reformer, to correct the practises on account of which the company has been prosecuted by the Government.

Such information as is available now leads us to believe that Mr. Wilson was misinformed. When Mr. Jones became a director, several years ago, he did so at the request of President McCormick, a personal friend, and with the approval of the directors then in office. In other words, he was invited and welcomed by the men who were and had been responsible for the company's organization, course and methods. Evidently they did not regard him as an invading reformer, intending to reverse that course and change those methods. Thus far there is no evidence that he sought to do this.

George W. Perkins, a prominent and influential director, speaks of the circumstances attending Mr. Jones's election. At that time, he says, there was no division in the board, and therefore the new member could not join a faction. There was no suggestion that he was coming in as a reformer. "There has been," Mr. Perkins adds, "no revolution in the methods or conduct of the company since Mr. Jones became a director. We have without exception been a unit in believing that the company's methods have been not only legal but honorable and fair."

We see no reason, in the absence of any statement from Mr. Jones to the contrary, why Mr. Perkins's assertions as to the attitude of the board toward Mr. Jones should not be accepted. Mr. Jones has explained to the Senate committee that he became a director at the request of friends.

We are not saying that Mr. Jones is disqualified for the Federal Reserve Board because he is a Harvester director, and has been in harmony with his associates. Probably Mr. Wilson selected a good man for the place. But if he is to be a member of this important board, he should go in upon a just and truthful record of what he has done.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE BILL

For some time Senator Owen, chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, has been striving to secure the support of a majority of the committee for his bill to regulate stock exchanges, and for a report written by himself. The bill is substantially a copy of the one prepared by the Pujo Money Trust Committee, with nearly all of the original measure's restrictions and penalties. A majority of the committee opposed both the bill and the report. On the 25th, Mr. Owen, in a committee meeting attended by only five members, obtained the votes of three of these for the bill, and forthwith reported it to the Senate. Then he sailed for Europe.

On the following day the Senate, after his curious action had been laid before it, by an overwhelming vote sent the bill back to the committee. There had been no consideration of proposed amendments in commtitee, and Mr. Owen's course in making a report had been distinctly irregular. The Senate's vote was clearly a rebuke to him.

The bill, as it stands, ought not to become a law. It is not a good bill. Mr. Owen's attempt to bring it into the Senate as a bill supported by his committee shows that he is out of place. He is unworthy to be chairman of that committee or any other.

The following dividends are announced:

Bowery Savings Bank, semi-annual, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after July 20.

Brooklyn Savings Bank, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after July 20.

Dollar Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum.

East River National Bank, semi-annual, 2 per cent, payable on and after July 1.

D. C. Heath & Co., preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable July 1.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank, semi-annual, 4 per cent per annum.

Merchants Exchange National Bank, semi-annual, 3 per cent, payable on and after July 1.

The Greater New York Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after July 20.

Union Dime Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after July 16.

Union Pacific Railroad Company, common, extra, payment postponed from July 1 to July 20.

Union Square Saving Bank, semi-annual, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after July 20.

United States Realty and Improvement Company, coupons on 20 Year Debenture 5% Bonds, payable July 1.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable July 15; common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable July 30

THE
Merchants National Bank
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
42 Wall Street

FOUNDED 1803

CAPITAL - - -	$2,000,000
SURPLUS - - -	1,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS -	700,000

OFFICERS

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Vice-Pres.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Vice-Pres. & Cashier
ALBERT S. COX, Asst. Cashier
OWEN E. PAYNTER, Asst. Cashier
FRANK L. HILTON, Asst. Cashier

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN ST. LOUIS

Capital and Surplus
over $12,000,000

Deposits
over $45,000,000

Resources
over $67,000,000

BUSINESS SOLICITED AND LIBERAL TREATMENT PROMISED

6% Our First Farm Mortgages 7%

The Realty Corporation of Montana
Helena, Montana

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)
Memorial Tablets
Are being cast of bronze recovered from
Wreck of U.S.S. Maine
By Ino. Williams Inc. Bronze Founders, 750 W. 27th St., N.Y.

PEBBLES

Harold—Ever hear an Oyster Bay?
Doc—Sure, it's a Long Island Sound.
—*Penn State Froth.*

It's a wise husband that can remember his wife's birthday and forget her age.—*Life.*

Frank Lynn Hall—Why do you call Rover a lap dog?
G. Wynn Smythe—Because that's the way he takes milk.—*The Widow.*

Herod had offered Salome anything her little heart desired.
"Votes for women!" she cried, being strictly modern.—*Princeton Tiger.*

"Pa, where is writers' cramp located?"
"Quite often in the pocketbook, son."
—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Boy—I want to get a chicken.
Butcher—Want a pullet?
The Kid—No, you nut; I want to carry it.—*Penn State Froth.*

Judge—What is your occupation, my man?
Prisoner—I am a bus-driver, my lord.
Judge—You mean you are the driver of horses attached thereto?
Prisoner—Yes, sir.
Judge—You are charged with hitting this man on the face. Did you do it?
Prisoner—Certainly not!
Judge—What did you do, then?
Prisoner—I hit him on the nasal organ attached thereto!—*Tit-Bits.*

A friend residing in Lahore
Insists it is pronounced Tagore.

Another thinks of Gustave Dore
And says he knows it is Tagore.

Another, with a knowing way,
Declares it must be Tagore.

While yet another thinks it swagger
To call the noble Poet Tagore.

Prof. Wise, gray as a badger
Authoritatively says Tagore.

Ah, me, how foolish all this waggery,
Of course it is correctly Tagore.
—*Carolyn Wells.*

Hurrah for the country where breezes are sweet,
And the newly laid eggs are too costly to eat;
The beautiful country where rivulets flow,
And they sell all their butter and eat oleo;
The calm, peaceful country where berries turn brown,
And every last berry is shipped to the town;
Where Nature has painted a canvas full rare,
And folks are too busy to look or to care;
And the farmer who gazes at eve o'er the plain
Merely speculates whether those clouds will bring rain!
Let us hie to the country, away from the stress
And hurry back home on the eight-ten expres!
—*Judge.*

DIVIDENDS

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, June 24, 1914.

A semi-annual dividend of two per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1914. Transfer books will remain closed from June 24 to July 2, 1914, inclusive.

GEO. E. HOYER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

June 23, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 25, 1914.

E. V. GAMBIER, Vice-Prest. and Cashier.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

New York, June 8, 1914.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent.** per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 20, 1914.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1914.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

INCORPORATED 1827

The Brooklyn Savings Bank

Pierrepont and Clinton Sts.
New Entrance—300 Fulton St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 Per Cent. Per Annum
will be credited to depositors July 1, 1914 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

2808 Third Avenue.

Interest credited July 1, at the rate of, THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

THE GREATER NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

498 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 12TH STREET,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

The trustees have allowed interest at the rate of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 for the SIX months and three months ending June 30, 1914, payable on and after July 20, 1914.

Money deposited on or before July 13, 1914, will draw interest from July 1st.

CHARLES J. OBERMAYER, President
WILLIAM OBERMAYER, Secretary

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(INCORPORATED 1833.)

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York.

TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 20, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1914.

JAMES QUINLAN, President
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., }
E. GOLDEN GILLOM, } Secretaries

Maiden Lane Savings Bank

170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane

Has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

4% PER ANNUM

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st. Deposits received from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m.

J. HEYNEN, Sec'y. E. A. RINALDI, Pres't.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

126TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

June 9, 1914.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 20, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1914, draw interest from July 1, 1914.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary.

ARTHUR STILES, Asst. Secty.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

160 and 162 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

4%

Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be credited for the six months ending June 30th, 1914, on all accounts entitled thereto from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after July 15th, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1914, will draw interest from July 1st, 1914.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President.
CLARENCE S. DUNNING, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (110th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum

Credited July 1, 1914, and payable on and after Thursday, July 16, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1914.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
William G. Ross, Secretary.

132nd Semi-Annual Dividend
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 20 Union Square.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1914, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 20, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
HENRY R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon., 10 to 7; Sat., 10 to 12.
Accounts of Societies accepted.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY, BOSTON.
Preferred Stock.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable July 1, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record June 25, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

United States Realty & Improvement Co.
111 Broadway, New York, June 26, 1914.

The coupons on this Company's Twenty-Year Debenture 5% Bonds, due July 1st next, will be paid on July 1st upon presentation at the Company's office, Room 1408, Trinity Building.

B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

WIRELESS FLASHES

According to the report of the Dominions Royal Commission which met in London recently the demand for domestic servants in Australia and New Zealand is so great that nowadays before a ship carrying women emigrants sights land many of its passengers are engaged by wireless telegraphy.

William Marconi has agreed with Signor Ernesto Nathan, Italian Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to show at San Francisco next year the largest exhibit of wireless apparatus ever yet set up anywhere. Mr. Marconi also promises that by the time the exposition opens he will have perfected his wireless telephone so that any visitor who wishes can do a little wireless talking.

Greece has contracted with the Marconi Company for fourteen wireless field stations. Eight of these, for use in rough country, are to be motor-car sets each of 1½ K. W. power and having a maximum range of about 250 miles. The rest are special ½ K. W. pack sets with a range of eighty miles. The masts of the motor-car sets are to be seventy feet high, and those of the pack sets fifty-four feet high.

There is now a chain of wireless stations around the Australian coast so close to each other that as soon as a vessel gets out of the range of one it enters that of another. Communication, in fact, can be obtained in a zone of 400 miles by day and 1500 miles by night from any position on the seaboard. Stations in the north and south of New Zealand and a short-range installation at Fiji complete the system; and it is proposed to link the outlying British possessions in the South Seas.

Announcement was made on June 20th that the United States Navy Department has arranged to equip at once its wireless station on Fire Island with the Telefunken wireless signal system for warning ships in fog. This first installation will be an experiment to give the apparatus a thoro test, and if the Navy Department considers it a success the Atlantic coast will be dotted with other similar signal stations. The high power radio plant to be employed will flash radio waves in a circle, like the light rays from a lighthouse, to a distance of about one hundred miles.

In some recent experiments at Leghorn, Italy, to show the practicability of setting off mines by "wireless," the control apparatus was placed in a small building about 2500 feet from the two mines to be exploded. These mines were submerged in the sea about 400 feet from shore and 100 feet apart. Manrico Compare, the inventor of the control device used, exploded the mines separately, at an interval of two seconds. Raised ground with trees, stone fences and buildings obstructed the space between the firing apparatus and the mines, while several wireless stations were in close proximity. The experiments proved that the destination of the waves could be fixed without interference.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, July 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 30, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer in New York will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Extra Dividend on Common Stock.

The date of payment of the extra dividend on the common capital stock of this Company, declared on January 8, 1914, **has been postponed from July 1 to July 20, 1914,** subject to such further postponements as shall be deemed necessary or advisable by reason of litigation.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
June 23, 1914.

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid July 15, 1914.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1914, will be paid July 30, 1914.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of June 30, 1914.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.
New York, June 24, 1914.

REAL ESTATE

TO RENT FOR SEASON

GLEN RIDGE, NEW JERSEY

Nicely furnished cottage. Attractive location on knoll, fifty feet back from the street. Shade. Large screened porch. Telephone. Piano. Fine new gas range and water heater. Two bath rooms. Shower. Comfortable, convenient, delightful summer home. Low rent to responsible party. Apply to

F. S. EASTEY, care G. Washington Coffee Co.
79 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

FAMILY COTTAGE AT CHAUTAUQUA

Located in the best summer residence section of Chautauqua, New York. Corner plot beautifully planted with shrubbery and native flora. Open space on three sides, views of grove and lake. Tasteful interior decoration. Amply furnished for housekeeping. Natural gas in kitchen. First floor bath. Living and dining room open on veranda. Three double bedrooms, two sleeping porches, bath on second floor. Servants' quarters third floor. Immediate possession. Rent $450 or for sale. Address The Independent, or Box 452 Chautauqua, N.Y.

F. M. HOLLY AUTHORS' AND PUBLISHERS' REPRESENTATIVE.
Established 1905.
Circulars sent upon request. 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION supplied. Fifteen years' continuous official employment, indexing Congressional Record. For particulars, address, WM. MACON COLEMAN, Evans Building, Washington, D. C.

KEWANEE

Private Water Supply Plants — Private Electric Light Plants
Sewage Disposal Plants—Gasoline Storage Tanks and Pumps
Home Power Plants—Gasoline Engines—Pumping Machinery
Bulletin on Any Outfit Sent on Request
KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO.
New York City — Kewanee, Ills. — Chicago

GOING AWAY?

If you desire your address changed on our mailing lists, please let us know, if possible, two weeks or more in advance. Kindly give us your old as well as the new address, when writing.

THE INDEPENDENT

119 West Fortieth Street New York

ROMANCES OF MODERN BUSINESS

THE American romance is in the large office buildings and the marts of trade; it is the romance of great achievements in commerce, in industrial leadership. And it is a wonderful romance! The child of the world's nations is leading them!—ARNOLD BENNETT.

"The Making of a Cleanly Nation"

It is the privilege of the reporter of current affairs to view in wide perspective the sweep of events. Contemplation of the panorama induces appreciation of what is vital to the furtherance of human welfare.

The writer of this series of stories has been impressed with the far-reaching benefit the public has derived from the periodicals of national circulation. Such publications through their advertising pages alone have contributed abundantly to the progress of the time.

From all parts of the country have come remarkable stories of achievements through national periodical advertising. Many of them are written large in the business annals of the nation. They reflect on economic and intellectual advance. They illustrate the commercial and educational force of magazine advertising.

These narratives have had all the elements of romance. The one here presented appears to this chronicler as dramatic. Its stage is the United States. Its actors are the thousands of people of every-day life. The spectacle unfolded is "the making of a cleanly nation."

A broad statement that! It came from a business official who has taken an active part in this national housecleaning. And that the words are no empty boast this story would seem to prove.

Forty years ago, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, a young firm was manufacturing and selling porcelain-enameled kitchen utensils. The business was not large. But the products were an innovation and appealed to housewives.

The Standard Manufacturing Company thus began its mission of ministering to sanitary advancement. The porcelain enameling as applied to kitchen appliances had proved satisfactory. Members of the firm conceived the idea that the same process might be used successfully on bath-tubs and other sanitary fixtures.

This was only an *idea*. The manufacturers knew the application of an enamel coating to a metal body as large as a bath-tub would be costly and difficult. But, like all pioneers, they fought their way through handicaps. The story of the development of their *idea* is the story of the success of this significant industry.

Several years of research and experiment ensued. It was not until 1879 that the first tubs made by the Standard Company, under a new process of enameling, were placed on the market. For a considerable time thereafter the output of the concern was only two bath-tubs a day. But little was known of the new products, and this capacity was equal to the demand.

Plumbing fixtures in use at this time were of an unsatisfactory, unsanitary kind. Open plumbing was unheard of thirty-five years ago. Stationary fixtures then were encased in woodwork of ornate designs The housewife of today would not countenance them Nor would they now be tolerated in hospitals or public buildings.

Ten years past without bringing more than limited recognition to the manufacturers of these sanitary products. Their *idea* had been realized, but few knew of it. Then the company decided that this *idea* was big enough for the entire country to know about. The manufacturers had a vision of a new sanitary era being ushered in through the use of their products.

The people of the country at large first learned of the "Standard Idea" twenty-five years ago. A half-page advertisement appeared in several weekly and monthly periodicals of national circulation. The advertising was neither extensive nor systematic. It embodied no new advertising ideas. But it carried to the public a message. "Health depends on sanitation," this read. And the public, then just awakening to a new consciousness of living problems, became deeply interested. The advertising was started at the psychological moment. It created a great subconscious need of these sanitary products.

Thus was realized the hope of the manufacturers that their fixtures might play an important part in sanitary development. The extensive sale of their products has gone hand-in-hand with an enormous growth in the desire for cleanly living during the last two decades. The advertising of these sanitary commodities created so much interest that many publications printed instructive articles on sanitation in the home and public building.

Forty years ago there were few houses, however luxurious, that boasted a tub or ordinary bathing facilities. Today the humble home of the mechanic or laborer has its comfortable and sanitary bathroom. We see sanitary products everywhere in our daily life—in the store, club, hotel, barbership, office-building, and railroad station. These fixtures have removed dangers of infection and made for sanitation in the home, the factory, and public place. They have demonstrated the sanitary value of water.

As the crusade for cleanly living advanced with the campaign of educational advertising in the national periodicals, the business of the company grew in leaps. Within the year after the first advertisement appeared, the factory trebled its output and the expansion continued year after year. The original plant occupied two-thirds of an acre of ground, with buildings containing sixty thousand square feet of floor space. Today the "Standard" factories cover sixty acres, with buildings having nearly three and a half million square feet of floor space.

Since the "Standard Idea" took hold, there have been sold over three milion "Standard" baths, a like number of lavatories and not less than ten million miscellaneous "Standard" sanitary fixtures. The combined daily capacity of the factories is two thousand each of tubs, lavatories, and sinks, in addition to a large output of miscellaneous fixtures. The great demand for these goods has been created by magazine advertising. The large distribution made it possible for the manufacturers to reduce the prices of their products, placing them within reach of every builder.

Eleven years after the advertising campaign in the national periodicals began, the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company was incorporated with a capital of five million dollars, which was later doubled. Before the advertising started, the Standard Company was making only a few tubs a day.

The last decade of the nineteenth century and the first part of the present century will go down in history as the most remarkable years in the progress of the world. In no other period has so much been accomplished toward improving living conditions. Ideas of sanitation and hygiene, unknown a few years ago, have become so inbred in our lives that were we compelled to forego them we should feel that we had retrogressed for centuries.

The educational campaign carried on by the Standard Company in the national periodicals, appealing for cleanliness in the homes and in public and business buildings, has been a whip and a stimulus to the nation.

"Much of the sanitary progress of this country," said Mr. E. F. Gregg, manager of publicity for the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, during the past fourteen years, "including that of National, State, and municipal boards of health and private organizations, has been influenced by the educational work carried on by the Standard Company during the past twenty-five years."

The national periodicals have reason to be proud of their part in the campaign of publicity that established a new era in the sanitary principles of living. As the media of expression for the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company they contributed their own force as public educators in driving home the theories which these manufacturers were striving to impress upon the public consciousness. The result has been a happy one. *The nation indeed has been made cleanly.* And the pioneer and foremost workers to this end have been rewarded with an enormous business.

This is one of a series of articles that is being published by the business department of The Independent to show how magazine advertising is serving the public.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 71 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

[illegible] to 1842, [illegible] a similar [illegible] Upon [illegible] and [illegible] of $1,000,000 [illegible] the stockholders, to [illegible] Company and [illegible] with interest at the [illegible] date of [illegible]

During the [illegible] the [illegible] premiums [illegible] to $27,219,043,826.00

Losses during the [illegible] of [illegible] 28,738,429.89

Losses [illegible] that period 141,267,530.30

Dividends of profits [illegible] 89,740,400.00

Amount [illegible] Assets [illegible] 82,167,510.00

Gross [illegible] at [illegible] 7,214,060.00

Interest paid on certificates [illegible] 22,585,640.25

On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company were [illegible] 15,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTION AND ITS COST

It appears from another letter received from R. F. Wood, of Hancock, Michigan, that I not only failed in my effort to make myself clear to him when I answered his criticism in The Independent of June 15, but that I have sent him so far astray as to cause him to conclude that I underrate the intelligence of my readers. I am amazed to find myself pointed at as the victim of a delusion peculiarly his own: as when in another letter, referring to some leaflets, he describes them as easy of understanding by high school students, "or by even the readers of The Independent."

But to his rejoinder to my answer. He tells me:

"You would justify 'surface results' as 'illustrating the wisdom of building up a large cash surrender element,' and you apparently believe that anything deeper than the surface would be incomprehensible to inquirers and too complicated for demonstration to them; I believe that superficial treatment is almost sure to be misleading and that a simple statement of fundamental facts would be entirely comprehensible to persons of average intelligence, and less confusing than the methods you have employed. To illustrate: On page 230 you state that under the Whole Life policy the protection cost $6.18 per year, while in the following sentence you reverse yourself by precluding other and equivalent deductions. This, I think, is more confusing and less comprehensible than a straightforward explanation starting with bottom facts would be, for one certainly would have to go beneath the surface to explain away the contradiction.

"I think it does make a vast difference to the insured (it would to me), how much 'net insurance protection he has the fifth, ninth, or any other year,' and any man that marries after he has carried insurance for a few years of his bachelor life is the man who will come to a strong, lively, realization of that difference, if he cares for what becomes of his wife and wee ones, should misfortune befall; if he has carried some form of insurance in which the protection has not petered out as it does in the endowment, he is wise; if in addition he has been financially able to carry some endowment insurance, or build up a bank account, he is also fortunate.

"In conclusion I wish to emphasize my conviction, that the basic facts and principles of Life Insurance are not too complicated to explain to people of ordinary intelligence, and that the readers of The Independent are neither so limited in understanding nor so slow of perception as to require expositions which deal only with those figures which are 'easily obvious to the insurant' and which attain only 'surface results.'"

What I "apparently believe," as interpreted by Mr. Wood, and what I actually believe happen to be two different things. I am fully aware now what it is he wants in the shape of mathematical results in life insurance; but I also know what information a man wants when he asks me a question. One who inquires about the general results under a given life insurance contract isn't seeking, as it were, a chemical analysis—"qualitative and quantitative"—and he neither expects nor desires an essay on actuarial science by way of reply. I have never set up either as a teacher or expounder in that line, and I am quite sure that only an infinitesimally small proportion of my audience would give me any attention if I did.

Mr. Wood says that it makes a vast difference to him how much net insurance protection he has during each year of the period constituting the term of his contract. Well, it doesn't make a vast difference to most people because, whatever amount they have, be it larger or smaller, they pay for, and they don't pay for it unless they have it. If the companies they have it in are honestly, skilfully and economically managed, they have it at actual cost. It may be some satisfaction to a few men of the analytical temperament and mathematical attainments of Mr. Wood to know the cost each year, but that is all there is to it. What he has learned will not alter the facts; it will neither raise nor lower the cost.

Reduced to a word, the pivot upon upon which this controversy turns is the reserve. When I say in ordinary language that a man with a policy of $1000, on which the reserve happens to be $300 at the time I say it, has had $1000 of life insurance protection, he challenges me: points to the $300 reserve and asserts that by reason thereof the protection (using that word technically) was at that time but $700, net. He would argue that the premium paid the first year was on $1000 of protection and that in the last year it was in payment of but $700 of protection. But he forgets, or deliberately ignores, the fact that the premiums are level—the same in amount the last as in the first year—only because of the reserve. The man who objects to the influences of the reserve in diminishing the annual "protective" element of a policy must turn to term insurance, with its constantly increasing premium. He will have his full face "protection," but he will pay for it dearer and dearer every new term period, with no return whatever from his premiums unless he dies. But he will have had protection. In the

meantime he will have no trouble at all figuring out what it cost; all he need do is to add together all the premiums he paid, and he has his answer.

Whether Mr. Wood thinks so or not, the reserve (which he would deduct in getting at the net "insurance protection") is part of the protection; and, to be elementary and "superficial" again, I will say that the proof of the assertion lies in the fact that at the terminal age (96) of the table upon which premiums are based, the amount of the reserve on a whole life policy exactly equals the face of the policy.

Again: The net single premium is the basis for calculating annual premiums, the latter being exact mathematical equivalent of the former. The single premium, or its equivalent, must be paid in advance. The net single premium at each age, invested at the assumed rate of interest, equals the face of the policy at the end of expectancy, under the table. That being so, it is the insurance fund, the fund out of which death claims are paid. In other words, the "protection."

Therefore, when my critic takes this invested fund as something saved up by a policyholder, segregates it, as it were, treats it as a piece of private property, and deducts it from the face of the policy in an attempt to ascertain the annual current cost of the "protection," he errs. He sincerely and seriously insists that the "net protection" is the difference between the reserve and the face of the policy.

Insurance Superintendent Potts, of Illinois, has postponed to July 10 the promulgation of his ruling against underwriters' agencies or "annexes."

The Lorimer and Munday bank failures in Chicago and elsewhere in Illinois will not seriously affect the financial condition of the surety companies which have outstanding bonds on them.

Last week there were several costly fires in New England. A conflagration in Salem, Massachusetts, on June 25, destroyed half the city, rendering 15,000 persons homeless. The loss is estimated at $10,000,000.

Disinterested observers of the fire insurance business are speculating on what the fire companies will do in connection with the decision of the Federal Supreme Court, affirming the right of Kansas to regulate rates. Up to the present time they have made no move in the matter.

The London and Lancashire Indemnity Company of New York, capital $750,000, paid in surplus $375,000, has been organized by interests controlling the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, to transact a general casualty business.

The casualty companies with headquarters in New York City, writing liability insurance, have been swamped with applications for coverage on workmen's compensation risks for protection against the liabilities incident to the provisions of the new law, which goes into effect July 1.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds Due July 1, 1951:

The Receivers have now operated the property for over a year and no reorganization plan has as yet been agreed upon. **They inform us that the earnings have been largely in excess of the amount needed to pay interest on the 4% Refunding Bonds and all charges prior thereto, including rentals on leased property,** but that they have been applied to the physical rehabilitation of the property, the payment of car trusts and to other capital purposes. The Court objecting to the issue of further Receivers' certificates has denied the application to pay the July 1 interest, and the junior interests in the property, to whom has been offered the opportunity to pay such interest, have failed to provide the necessary money.

The undersigned Committee, which was formed early in June, 1913, and which has since kept in close touch with the Receivership and its affairs, has for over a year deemed it unnecessary to call for a deposit of bonds, but it is now of the opinion that the rights and interests of the bondholders can only be adequatelysafeguarded by an immediate deposit thereof. The period of grace in the Deed of Trust securing the Refunding Bonds is three months, after which the principal of the bonds may be declared due under the terms of the Trust.

Bonds may be deposited with the Depositaries named in the Deposit Agreement, viz., **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,** 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York; **MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY,** in St. Louis, Missouri; **BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT,** in Berlin, Germany; and **ASSOCIATIE CASSA,** in Amsterdam, Holland. Bonds in coupon form must be accompanied by the coupon maturing July 1, 1914. Bonds in registered form and registered coupon bonds must be accompanied by transfer executed by the registered owner or his attorney duly authorized. Certificates of Deposit will be issued by the Depositaries for the bonds respectively deposited with them. In due course, application will be made for listing the certificates issued in New York on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee, in accordance with the provisions in that respect contained in the Deposit Agreement, has arranged to purchase the coupons and claims for registered bond interest due July 1, 1914, appertaining to the deposited Refunding Bonds, and Central Trust Company of New York, and Mississippi Valley Trust Company, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin, and Associatie Cassa, Amsterdam, on behalf of said Trust Company, will accordingly be prepared to pay depositors for their coupons upon depositors filing properly executed certificates in the form required by the United States Income Tax Law and the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained from the Depositaries, or from the members or Secretary of the Committee. For further information application may be made to the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee.

The Receivers are unanimously of the opinion that the Refunding Bonds are amply secured, and in order that this security may remain unimpaired the committee urges prompt action on the part of the bondholders. This Committee will neither adopt nor approve any plan of reorganization that, as a condition of participation therein, requires the expenses of the Committee to be paid by an assessment upon the Refunding Bonds.

Dated, New York, June 23, 1914.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman,
Of J. & W. Seligman & Company.
J. N. WALLACE,
President, Central Trust Co. of New York.
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
President, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
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Of Robert Winthrop & Company.
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
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JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Counsel
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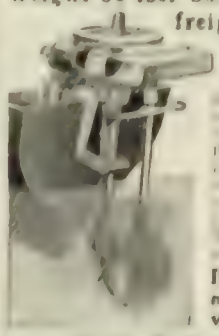
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The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1914

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CALENDAR

The annual convention of the Music Teachers' Association of California will be held at San Diego *July 13, 14, 15* and *16*.

A conference of the members of the legal division of the Reclamation Service will be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, *July 14* to *21*, in order to secure the fullest measure of coöperation and better mutual understanding among those engaged in legal work of the service.

The American Peace Centenary Committee will hold a conference at Mackinac Island, Michigan, on *July 21* and *22*, to which the governors of the border states and provinces will send delegates. The share of these governments in the celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace will be the special subject of consideration.

Wagner performances at Bayreuth this summer are scheduled as follows: "The Flying Dutchman, *July 22* and *31*; *August 5, 11* and *19*; "Parsifal," *July 23, August 1, 4, 7, 8, 10* and *20*; the "Ring," *July 25, 26, 27* and *29*, and *August 13, 15, 17* and *19*.

The Forty-first Assembly at Chautauqua is now in progress. Music Festival Week is *July 27-August 1*. The Fortieth anniversary will be celebrated on Old First Night, *August 4*. Recognition Day falls on *August 19*. The assembly closes on *August 30*.

The Gold Cup races for the Challenge Cup of the American Power Boat Association will be held on Lake George *July 29-31*.

The annual art exhibition of the Royal Academy is open in London until *August 3*.

A Colonial Exhibition will be held at Semarang, Java, from *August* to *November, 1914*. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its next meeting in the antipodes. The Commonwealth of Australia will pay the expenses of 150 members, who will be taken on a tour of the principal cities from *August 8* to *September 1*.

The National Negro Business League is to hold its fifteenth annual session at Muskogee, Oklahoma, *August 19, 20* and *21*. This organization is composed of negro men and women who have achieved success along business lines.

There will be an eclipse of the sun on *August 21*—total in parts of Europe and Asia, and partial in northeastern America. The full effect will be seen in Persia, Russia and Scandinavia. At sunrise, a partial eclipse will be observed in Canada and in our northern states.

The Biennial Conference of Friends (Liberal) will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, from *Ninth Month, 2d*, to *Ninth Month, 8th*.

September 6 has been designated as Labor Sunday by the Federal Council Commission on the Church and Social Service.

At Denver, Colorado, from *September 8* and *9*, will be held the eighth annual conference on taxation, in charge of the National Tax Association.

The races for the America's Cup are to be held at New York on *September 10, 12* and *15*.

The twenty-first World Peace Congress will occur in Vienna *September 15-19*.

The Baltic Exhibition at Malmö, Sweden, to which Swedish, German, Danish and Russian exhibits have been sent, is open on *September 15*.

An Anglo-American exposition to celebrate the centenary of peace and progress in arts, sciences and industries is open at Shepherd's Bush, London, till *October*.

At Leipzig an International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts will remain open until *October, 1914*.

The United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America will hold their twenty-eighth annual convention in New York *October 6, 7* and *8*.

On May 17, 1814, Norway adopted a Constitution as a free and independent kingdom, having just been released from Danish control. To commemorate this event a Centennial Exposition is being held at Christiania until *October 15*.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting on *October 20, 21* and *22*, at Washington. There will be addresses by William Howard Taft, president of the association; Senator Root, the Ambassador from Argentina, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada.

The seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of Roger Bacon will be observed at Columbia with commemorative exercizes and the publication of a volume of studies. A great pageant of the culture of the thirteenth century will be given on *November 4*.

Barnard College, in Columbia University, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on *November 5*.

The annual convention of the National Suffrage Association will be held at Nashville, *November 12* to *17*.



Marceau

FRANK A. VANDERLIP

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, WHICH IS TAKING AN IMPORTANT FORWARD STEP IN AMERICAN BANKING, NOTED ON ANOTHER PAGE

The Independent

VOLUME 79 MONDAY, JULY 13, 1914 NUMBER 3423

A MORAL QUARANTINE

HEREDITY irritates the sentimentalist. Few things irritate him so much. He cannot abide the scientific doubt that everything can be set right in the world by improving "the environment." It is not enough for him that opportunities and conditions be equalized in the attempt to give everybody a chance. He insists that men are born equal in capacity and ability. One ancestry is as good as another in his eyes, and genealogy is the most senseless of human vanities.

The facts are against him, but never mind. If certain of his fellow men die prematurely of diseases that others withstand, he tells us it is because the unfortunates were wrongly fed in infancy, or inadequately fed in childhood, or lived in overcrowded quarters, or had to work too hard in tender years. If others steal or kill, it is because their moral training was neglected; they had no playground but the street, or overwhelming temptation fell with full force upon them. All of us, he believes, come into the world with the same inherent defects, the same inherent strength and virtue.

From these premises he draws the practical conclusion that mercy, consideration, opportunity, the helping hand, are the only justice. Retribution he abhors as superstition, and punishment as vengeance. Imprisonment he describes as barbarism, and the death penalty as savagery. For the "repression" of crime he would substitute "reformation," in full faith that every human being, old or young, can be made into a good man and a "useful citizen."

We are not about to tell him again, as he has been told a thousand times before, that he is all wrong in his philosophy and mischievous in his activity. That would be a childish waste of words and printer's ink. The mischief that he does he would perpetrate in one or another way whatever theories he might be brought to substitute for those that he now holds, because, heredity being a fact, he has been born without that specific kind of ability which mankind calls imagination. He has no power to make a mental picture of anything that is not immediately before his eyes.

What the words "cause" and "effect" mean to him, no mortal will ever know. They at least do not mean what they mean to the scientific investigator, to the inventor, or to the man of practical affairs. Proof that this is a true description of his intellectual inadequacy is afforded by his complete failure to see and to deal with the chiefly important factor in that sum of environmental influences upon which he tirelessly descants. It is the man of scientific training who knows something about heredity and its relations to environment, and never the sentimentalist, who has a sober sense of what environment really is, and of what its influence is upon human behavior.

To be definite, the sentimentalist, insisting that the criminal is a victim of environment to be sympathized with and uplifted, is obtuse to the terrible fact that the specific environmental element which, with deadly certainty, makes criminals out of neglected boys and wayward youths, is the criminal at large. The unimprisoned thief, the unhanged murderer, heroes both in the eyes of childish gangsters, these are the "environment" by which crime is propagated.

What would be thought of the public health expert who proclaimed the relation of cholera to dirt and destitution but neglected to mention actual cases of cholera as centers of infection? It is not a gracious thing to say, but this is precisely what some of the prison reformers and crime experts of the present time are doing in their mischievously sentimental dealing with a problem which is becoming every year more serious, and which, we feel bound to tell them, they have disgracefully failed to master.

THE steady growth of the volume of crime in proportion to population is a failure of civilization. It calls for clear thinking and resolute action. The public becomes more and more unwilling to inflict the death penalty upon murderers. Unhappily, this is not proof of increasing intelligence, of sounder judgment, or of a more sensitive conscience. A sheer lack of imagination has more to do with it. If imagination were a common gift, a mental picture of the murderer's deeds and of the anguish of the families that he has bereft would hold in check the outcry over his taking off.

Even imprisonment for long terms is now objected to in the assumption that it is not proper if it does not "reform."

A sound policy for the repression of crime must take account of this weak, unreasoning state of the public mind. It is probably useless to expect henceforth enough legal executions to eliminate a large proportion of the brutal element of the population by way of the electric chair. The chief hope lies in convincing men of fair, common sense that crime cannot be diminished until the centers of infection are destroyed or cut off.

If criminals must be treated with more consideration than honest folk who show kindness to their neighbors, let us at least make a paradise for them somewhere by themselves. Give them the fat of the land if we must, build them separate cottages, send them the best preachers, the prettiest flower-girls and the handsomest roses, give them music and "movies," and strawberries at Christmas, but put a hedge and a ditch around their

garden, and prevent their mingling with untainted children and youth. Stop their swaggering about the world as heroes of a peculiarly compelling quality.

Let us give over the whole theory and practise of punishment, if that is best, but let us have at least a moral quarantine.

THE COLOMBIAN TREATY

THE contribution of the Colombian Consul-General to this issue of The Independent is of especial interest because it admirably exemplifies one side of the controversy between Colombia and the United States. It also shows how great are the industrial and commercial opportunities of Colombia and what part the United States might take in the development of its natural resources. This is indeed an unworked field of incalculable opportunities, but we wish that the present treaty had, like that which Minister DuBois under the last administration attempted to negotiate, made specific provision for the entrance of American enterprise instead of leaving it dependent upon the presumed gratitude of Colombia for the $25,000,000 we are to pay.

Since the State Department has not given out the official text of the treaty it would be profitless for us to discuss the exact significance of the disputed phrase in the Spanish version which comes from Bogota. A polite expression of regret at the breaking of friendly relations between the two countries is perfectly proper, but it would not enhance the respect of the world for our foreign policy if one administration should apologize for the acts of another while enjoying the benefits of the action it repudiates.

AN EARLY VERSION OF THE DELUGE STORY

WHEN George Smith found in an Assyrian tablet of the seventh century B. C. the Babylonian story of the Deluge, it was really a momentous discovery. For the first time we had from the monuments a parallel story of one of the most striking stories told in Genesis, and every student of the Bible was deeply interested. To be sure, we already had a similar story of the Deluge as told by a Babylonian author named Berossus, but that was later. Some were ready to declare that George Smith's discovery was a confirmation of Genesis, but that could not be, for the whole tone of it was mythical with its crude polytheism, and its gods that were as frightened as were men, and fled like flies. The result was to confirm rather the view now generally held that the Genesis story of the Deluge is a finely cleansed monotheistic version of the Flood myth, which was current long before the author of Genesis or even before Moses. The George Smith tablet was copied for the library of Assurbanipal from older Babylonian documents which very likely were a thousand or more years older.

Accompanying the Deluge tablet there were found, or have been found since, fragmentary tablets which told of the creation of the world by the gods, but nothing as definite and clear as the account in the Bible of the six days of creation with its seventh day of rest. We have ever since been looking with a great deal of hope for parallel accounts of the Genesis stories of the temptation and fall of man, and of the Tower of Babel; but nothing of the sort has turned up until this last announcement, so provokingly incomplete, by Prof. Stephen Langdon, of Oxford University, of an account of the temptation and fall of the first man. The tablet in which the story was found is one of fifty which, under the new rules since Dr. Hilprecht's withdrawal, were freely offered to Professor Langdon by the University of Pennsylvania for study and translation. The writing is in the older Sumerian language, and is said to be of a period more than 2000 B. C. The period of Moses was about 1400 B. C.

All we are as yet allowed to know of the tablet is that it contains a hymn to the great goddess Nimtud, or Nin-Kharshag, who created man, and was the wife of the Earth god Enlil, or Bel. In the hymn is the account of the Deluge, which varies somewhat from that found by George Smith, in that the name of the patriarch is, as read by Professor Langdon, Nuhu or Noah; but this is his translation into Babylonian of the Sumerian name "Tag-tog," or Rest. Noah is reputed to have been a gardener, as was Adam, and the Flood lasted nine months, as in Genesis. After the Flood, Nuhu was given his gift from the gods of immortality; but this we already know from the Gilgamesh epic which tells how Gilgamesh, who seems to correspond to the biblical Nimrod, visited him to learn how he, Gilgamesh, might gain the same blessing.

After the story of the Deluge, and an unfortunate break in the tablet, the hymn continues to tell the story of the fall of man and the loss of immortality because he ate of the fruit of a tree, as in Genesis; but the details, so far as preserved, seem to be reserved for full publication. Noah and Adam seem to be confounded.

Now, no theologians need to be excited or disturbed by this discovery. We already are assured that the biblical story of the temptation and fall of Adam and Eve is mythical in form, teaching not so much the entrance of sin into the world as the entrance of death and the loss of immortality. Adam had to be kept from the Tree of Life because he had disobeyed the command. These stories were current for two or three thousand years, in various forms, and were the basis of religion. The Hebrews received them, cleansed them of their coarseness and polytheism, and presented them in such a noble form as would be worthy of religious instruction and faith in an infantile state of human society. But we no longer need to hold to more than the kernel, and can reject the husk which has ceased to be useful or credible. Indeed, the two trees, the Tree of Life and the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, themselves indicate that they are not real trees, but are figurative. The new story illustrates rather than confirms the biblical story which we are in the habit of calling Mosaic, but which was current from the earliest ages all thru Babylonia and Syria and Asia Minor and Palestine, and which in its purest form was committed to writing in the Hebrew Scriptures and has given excellent teaching to all Christendom.

EFFECT OF THE NEW TARIFF

WITH the Congressional elections not far away, candidates for public office and others prominent in politics are making platforms in addresses to the people. Much is said about the new tariff. Representative Payne, whose name is associated with a tariff which the people emphatically condemned, draws a gloomy picture of reduced wages, mills closed by foreign com-

petition, and farmers injured by imports of grain and meat. Mr. Roosevelt points out that the cost of living has not been reduced. He asserts that the farmer's interests were sacrificed, that the wageworker has been "thrown out of employment," and that the employer has "sometimes been able to struggle on with the loss of profits" and "sometimes has had to close his shop." Tariff reduction, he also says, has chiefly benefited foreign rivals and competitors, while "injuring the business community and the farming community," and "causing suffering to the wageworkers." Judge Gary, of the Steel Corporation, finds the tariff rates not large enough to permit the payment of such wages as the employees ought to receive.

The effect of the recent revision of the tariff upon domestic manufactures and the products of agriculture has been almost imperceptible. And this is so because, as a rule, when a rate was reduced, the part shorn off was a part that was not needed or had become ineffective. Do the prices of grain and other farm products show that the farmer has suffered? It is true that the cost of living has not been reduced, but one cause of its failure to decline has been the persistent high prices of grain and meat. The removal of duties has promoted the importation of meat and corn, but the imports have not perceptibly affected prices here. How, then, has the farmer suffered?

Business is dull, and we have recently pointed to the causes of dullness. We cannot learn that there has been any noticeable closing of factories on account of tariff revision. Judge Gary knows that the main cause of dullness in the steel trade has been the failure of the railroads to buy, and that this failure has been due to inability to get a decision from the Interstate Commerce Commission in the rate case. When the officers of a great locomotive factory recently said that the number of their employees had fallen from 19,000 to 8200, they did not ascribe this to the tariff. The railroads were not buying locomotives, if they could help it. There is no large number of workmen idle because of the tariff. Many are out of work because the railroad companies are economizing by reducing their forces. And the course taken by the railroad companies has affected several manufacturing industries.

The official record of imports does not show that our markets have been "flooded" with foreign goods, altho duties have been cut down. They do not show that foreign rivals and competitors have gained considerable benefits from the revision. Judge Gary says that if imports are not large, this is so because prices here are low. But he will admit, we think, that prices in the steel industry are now low not because of foreign competition, but for the reason that demand for consumption, notably the railroad demand, has been reduced. There is no evidence in the official reports of any considerable displacement of domestic manufactures by the products of foreign mills. There may be some slight exceptions to the rule. The greatest proof of the strength of our manufactures is seen now, as it has been for some time past, in our enormous exports of manufactured goods. These are sold at a profit in what are called neutral markets, where they must overcome the competition of similar European goods. If they can overcome this competition in neutral markets, after transportation charges have been added to the original cost, can they not defy the same competition here at home—even with out protection—where the handicap of ocean freight charges is in their favor?

The new tariff is not an absolutely perfect one. We do not believe that the people of the United States will gain anything by the depression and the eventual destruction of the domestic cane and beet sugar industries. But the industries of the country, as a whole, are not suffering on account of the new law. If the Republican party, when it set out to make the Payne-Aldrich revision, had ordered the reduction shown by the present law, or only half of it, the popular revolt of 1910, and much that took place thereafter to the disadvantage of that party, would have been prevented.

TWO KINDS OF I. W. W.

CABINET troubles in France were but another of Europe's chronic convulsions at indigestible militarism. French socialists, who control the Chamber, revolted for a time at the program which the nationalists held necessary in order to counteract German advances. Following the Balkan wars and the consequent shifting of the balance of power has come a recurrence of the old nightmare, an adding to and tightening of the armor girths of the powers. In the Alliance and Entente alone, more than 3,770,000 men are withdrawn from industry and, under arms, stand in readiness for Armageddon. Between the I. W. W.'s and the unemployed we in America last winter thought we faced a problem. But what was it compared with this other I. W. W.—Idle Warriors of the World?

UNITED IRELAND

FROM the beginning of history all great countries have been made by the union of north and south—of the different temperaments largely due to climatic conditions. They have been graphically described by a well known writer as the impressionable gold of the south and the stiffening alloy of the north. Germany consists of a Protestant north and a Roman Catholic south—of stern Prussia and the Southern States which have made the Fatherland a great land of music and poetry. And when President Poincaré traveled thru the French provinces a year ago, he showed that Paris was not France, that *la Patrie* was the granary of thought and imagination because she had blended north and south and used them in one.

The traveler in Ireland finds himself among one of the kindliest of people, a people who have lost none of that spirit of nationality which, given free scope, is the great motive power of progress; but the unique and curious thing is that Irish nationality lacks the finish of complete union. Ireland has its north and south.

The strife surrounding the party conflict in Ireland has been so heated that it has been quite impossible for the casual observer to ascertain what was really taking place. By degrees a genuine and more comprehensive sense of nationality has been born, as a result of the intellectual reawakening which accompanied the literary renascence, now known as the Irish Literary Revival. The spread of a literature deriving its life and inspiration from all that is best and most truly national in Irish history has made "nationalism" mean a very great deal more than aggressive revolt against England. With the effacement of the purely political element of the

question of nationalism in the minds of the intelligent Irishmen there will come a broadening and mellowing influence in Irish life.

Home rule will break away the barrier preventing the mixing process of the ingredients of character leading to complete nationalism and unity. With a Parliament in Dublin the representatives of north and south will come together and will learn to know each other in the fulfillment of a common task—the making of a broader and freer nation. Their working together will dissipate ignorance—the ignorance of the north in the south, and of the south in the north. It is this ignorance which, founded on unbelief and fear, has kept Ireland stationary for generations.

Too long has Ireland been dependent on others, and dependency always saps strength. Home Rule will make her rely upon her energies which have been dormant so long. Therein lies Ireland's salvation. While the nation's attention was so overwhelmingly diverted from herself, while her energies were consumed beyond her borders, and not concentrated on herself, Ireland could make but slow progress. The new day has dawned. Her re-directed and encouraged energies will turn to the development of the country—her industries will grow; and the great tracts of land still denied to the tiller of soil will soon fall to him. The Irish peasant now has hope in his soul; he will cultivate more fully the land he loves; he will bind together the whole nation of all that live on Irish soil and create for all a common obligation and a common prosperity. "The natural union has been effected—the union of all her children that are born under the breadth of her skies, fed by the fatness of her fields, and nourished by the civilization of her dead."

ON BUYING A NECKTIE

THE successful man makes up his mind what he wants, goes after it, and gets it. But the successful man does not buy his neckties at the midsummer sales, so this editorial, in the interests of timeliness, ignores him and all his ways. And that is quite necessary in the purchase of necktie, scarf or cravat—according to one's financial and social status.

The one essential is not to know what one wants. One must be moved solely by the spontaneous reactions of his higher nature. It is the same way with poetry, and for many a man his neckties are his nearest approach to poetical expression, save for the brief season when

> the old, amazing tale
> Of youth and April weather

struggles within him for utterance. Who ever heard of a great lyric written by prearrangement? Poe claimed to invent his verse to his own order, but no one has quite believed him.

No, one must not expect to buy a tie except by inspiration. Go to the shops with a fixt purpose, and you are shackled by the inertia which is the penalty and aftermath of decision. You are cramped by the necessity of carrying out your program, and after a futile search for your ideal you take the poor approximation offered you by the salesman—a rank outsider, utterly ignorant of the delicate harmonies between you and your clothes that your choice must satisfy—stuff it discontentedly into your pocket, and carry it off with none of the joy your money should buy.

But be adventurous about it. Make no resolutions. Saunter past shop windows; take a flying glance at a showcase here and a counter there; make errands that give you a new angle on the displays; throw yourself unreservedly into the arms of fickle chance; keep a scientist's eye and a poet's sensibility keyed up to receive random impressions; and you will have your reward. Not, perhaps, on the day when you need a new scarf—that is a small matter—but in due season a bit of silk will flash upon your coy glance that strikes at once a response in that compound of memory and imagination, individualism and conventionality, that we call taste. The thing fits. It expresses you, and you complete the technicalities of acquisition with a satisfaction that is almost hymeneal.

THE PENDULUM SWINGS

THE newest of the modern dances is "the innovation." It is danced with the partners touching each other not by so much as a finger tip. It requires great skill and abundant space. These requirements will doubtless set narrow limitations upon its use. But its budding popularity affords interesting confirmation of the truth that most evils of excess and extravagance tend to correct themselves in this compensatory world. The turkey trot, the bunny hug and the grizzly bear are as dead as Chelsea. The new dance is as decorous as the minuet.

WE WIN THE HENLEY

NO athletic victory could have been more pleasantly timed than Harvard's capture of the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley on July 4. For Harvard it somewhat balanced defeat at New London; for American sportsmen generally it helped to even the account which the Oxford quartet of runners, the golfers and the polo team had rolled up against us. Not since a Columbia four took the Visitors' Cup in 1878 has an American college crew won there, and the greater trophy has never been brought here before, tho Cornell, Yale and Pennsylvania have all rowed for it. Meanwhile each recurring Henley, with its unique international prestige, throws into sharper relief the unfortunate split in our own rowing program which prevents the development of a similarly brilliant and important regatta in American waters.

CRIMINAL INCENTIVE

A HUMOROUSLY toned editorial of one of our comparatively dignified newspapers bemoans the falling off of the dime novel among boy readers. Far be it from us to throw cold water on anybody's sense of humor—we have a lingering one ourselves—but we must confess to being somewhat shocked by such outrageous sentiment. It is our opinion, in which we are not alone, that these "old masterpieces of the lurid" are, and always have been, in the hands of imaginative children whose ethical sense is, to say the least, subordinated, the most subtly dangerous influence it is possible to fancy. If the report is true (which we doubt) we may sincerely congratulate ourselves on the prospect of a decidedly less criminal future, and may add to our expression of elation the earnest hope that many of the current irresponsible "movies" may shortly follow in the exodus to the everlasting rubbish heap.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The End at Niagara Falls

After the three mediators or conciliators from South America had approved and signed the agreement between the United States and Huerta's Government, they waited for Carranza's reply to the note in which they had told him that Huerta's delegates were willing to meet his delegates in conference. He asked for delay, in order that he might consult his generals as to a modification of the "plan of Guadalupe," which requires him to hold the office of provisional president after the capture of the capital by the rebel forces. Several days later, no report having been received from Carranza, the mediators and delegates decided to leave Niagara Falls. Huerta's delegates still hoped that the proposed conference would be held, and the mediators (who were to remain in the United States) held themselves in readiness to assist, if they should be needed.

Several final notes marked the end of the conference, which began on May 20. In one of these the mediators referred to the agreement between the United States and Mexico, and said there had been left only the organization of a provisional Government, which, they hoped, would be accomplished by representatives of the two Mexican parties. In another, Huerta's delegates exprest their willingness to meet Carranza's men for an adjustment of differences. They had done all they could, they said, to promote the organization of a provisional Government, and they hoped Carranza would take a similar course. At the Mexican capital, Foreign Minister Ruiz in a public statement thanked the mediators and pointed out that peace with the United States had been established without any impairment of Mexico's dignity. The United States would ask neither for indemnity nor for satisfaction by salute or otherwise. The settlement, he added, indicated the solidarity of American Powers and marked an epoch in the history of international relations.

Villa's Quarrel with Carranza

After the fall of Zacatecas, Villa unexpectedly abandoned his movement southward and, with a part of his victorious army, returned to Torreon. General Gonzales was going southward on the east side, and General Obregon in western territory, but the central column seemed to have given up the fight. It soon became known that Carranza had refused to give Villa the ammunition he needed, and that there was a new quarrel between the two men. In addition, Carranza had so promoted Obregon and Gonzales that they were Villa's superiors in rank.

There had been indications of much bitter feeling in a statement given to the public at Washington, with Carranza's consent, by his private secretary, Alfredo Breceda, who asserted that Villa's "insubordination" had been caused by the insidious advice of General Felipe Angeles, the artillery expert whom Carranza had dismissed from his Cabinet. Breceda said that Angeles, to serve his own ambitious purposes, had induced Villa to disobey Carranza when the latter ordered him to assist Natera at Zacatecas, and that a similar influence had been exerted by George C. Carothers, formerly United States Consul at Torreon, and recently with Villa as an agent of Secretary Bryan.

Some expected that Villa and his troops would attack Carranza, but Villa's agent at Washington insisted that the soldier was loyal and recognized the First Chief's authority. Villa demanded ammunition and supplies of coal, with full control of his campaign. A group of generals, led by Gonzales, sat in conference at Torreon as conciliators. An agreement was reached, to the effect that Villa should be military Chief of the North and that he should have supplies, with control of the railroad to Tampico, the port of entry. It was understood that he would resume his

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

The session will be prolonged until September, probably, by the decision of a Senate Democratic caucus that there shall be no adjournment until the Federal Trade Commission bill, the Clayton trust bill, and the bill for regulation of railroad securities are "disposed of." This action was suggested by the President.

Leading subjects of debate were the appropriation bills and the condition of business. Senator Burton sharply criticized the River and Harbor bill. Representative Britten supported his bill forbidding Cabinet officers and members of Congress to deliver lectures for pay, and classed those who did so with certain vaudeville actresses who "capitalize a gift of the people or a stroke of good fortune in lieu of real ability."

The naval bill was past and signed. Greece will pay $12,000,000 for the battleships "Idaho" and "Mississippi," and probably will take them within ten days.

The House past a substitute for the Senate's bill to regulate the business of cotton exchanges, and an agreement is expected. The bill provides for standard grades and imposes on sales for future delivery a heavy tax which can be avoided only by observing many difficult requirements.

Favorable reports were ordered by the Senate Banking Committee on the nominations of A. C. Miller, Charles S. Hamlin and W. P. G. Harding for the Federal Reserve Board. Action concerning Paul M. Warburg and Thomas D. Jones was deferred.

An old statute, for the punishment of men who left West Point or the army to enter the Confederate service during the Civil War, was repealed by unanimous vote, upon the motion of Representative Graham, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

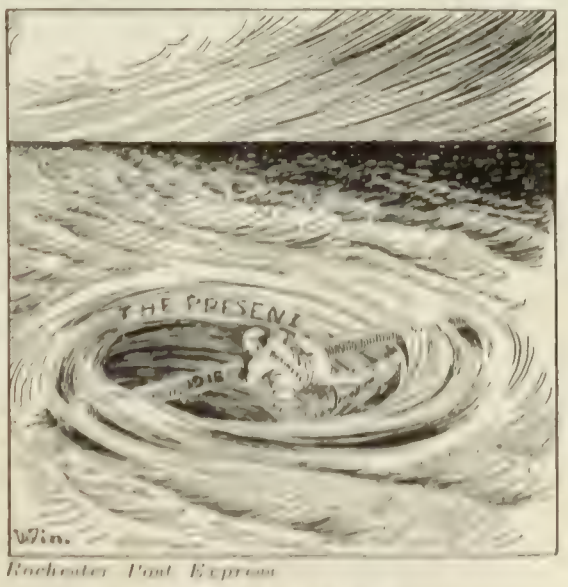
Among the subjects considered by committees were the treaty with Nicaragua, the railroad securities bill, and the misuse of Senate stationery by persons promoting the sale of stock in a gold mine.



New York Tribune

THE SACRIFICE

The "grocery bond" has been much criticized for raising these hard times



Rochester Post Express

THE MAELSTROM

Is business reduced to the necessity of barely holding on till relief comes in 1916?

march southward, and that there would be changes in the Washington junta, to meet his wishes.

Re-election of Huerta

Few votes were cast at the Mexican election on the 5th. A large majority of them were for Huerta, who was elected President, with General Blanquet, his Minister of War, Vice-President. The constitutional requirement that a majority of the nation's polling places must take part could not be observed. The present members of Congress, who had just authorized a bond issue of $30,000,000, were re-elected. It is reported that Huerta said a few days ago: "Before I resign, half the people of Mexico City will die with me."

Alarmed by the threats of Zapata, who has promised to deprive the capital of water, light, and electric power, the foreign residents have been procuring arms and planning fortifications, believing that there could not fail to be an uprising if the light should be shut off. Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, has advised British residents to leave the city. Zapata refuses to acknowledge the authority of Carranza. Only two railways leading from the city, one to Vera Cruz and the other to Queretaro, are in operation. The line to Puerto Mexico has been cut.

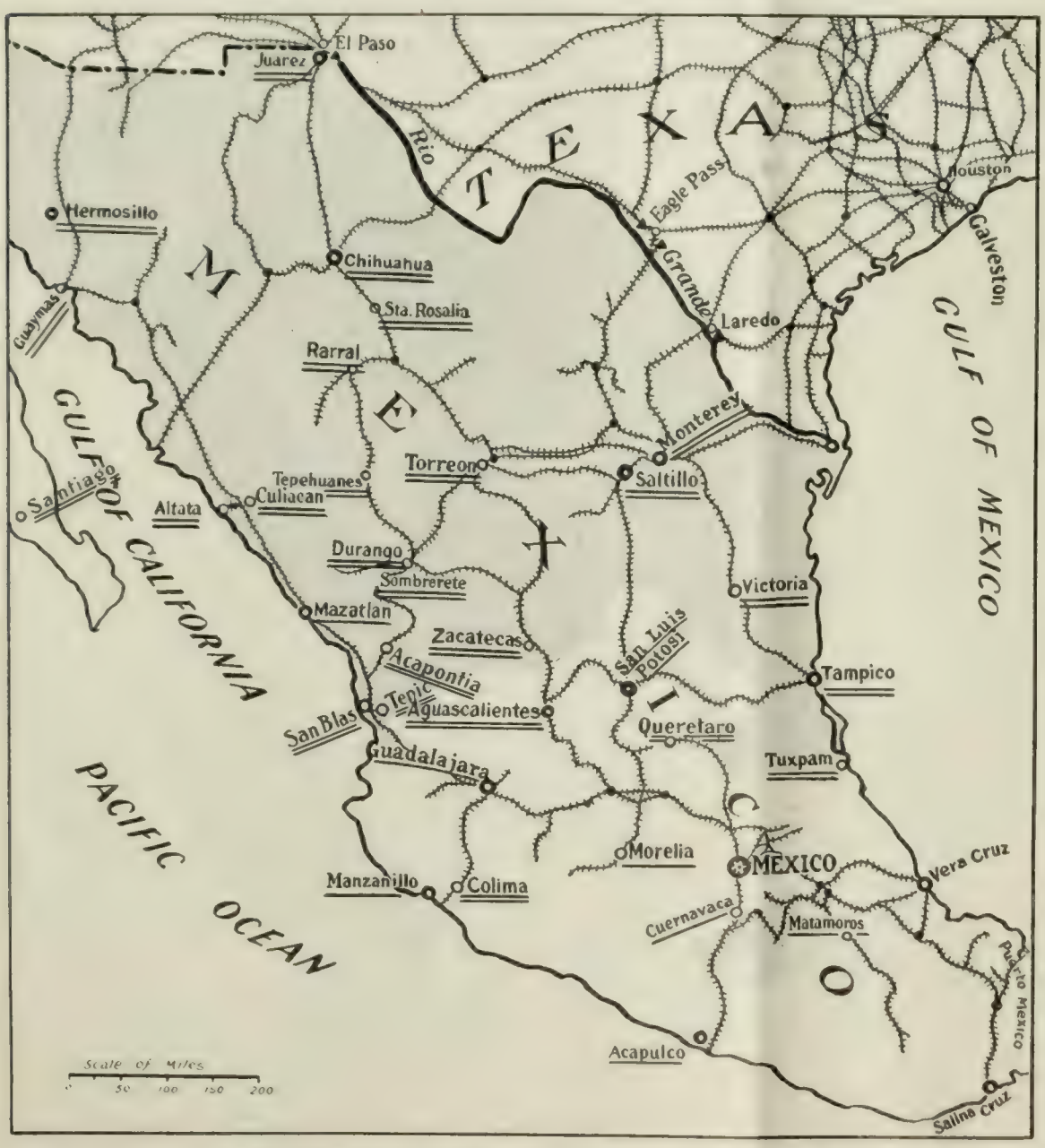
The rebels at Zacatecas arrested Albert St. Clair Douglas, the British vice-consul, and held him for trial by court martial, asserting that he had given aid to the Federals. This he denied. He was in danger of being put to death when friends, exerting influence by way of Washington, procured delay. The publication of correspondence which tends to support charges that the revolutionists have been financed by Henry Clay Pierce, the oil capitalist, and others, who seek control of Mexican railways and natural resources, has brought out denials from Carranza and others.

Two Treaties Opposed

Some time ago Senator William Alden Smith introduced a resolution providing for an investigation concerning the treaty with Nicaragua, now pending in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. There was a long preamble in which it was asserted that New York bankers had robbed the people of Nicaragua, and had exercized their influence with the help of our Government. The resolution, shorn of its preamble, has now been adopted. It orders an investigation as to "any and all transactions affecting" the negotiation of the treaty, the ratification of which will thereby be greatly delayed, if not prevented.

The committee had already begun an investigation. Several witnesses have testified. As the proceedings were behind closed doors, the publication of substantially all that had been said was sharply disapproved, and a resolution was introduced for an inquiry to ascertain who was responsible for what was called the "leak." Reports continue to be published. One of them shows that Senator Smith's questions to witnesses were disapproved and regarded as personally offensive by Senator Root, who was Secretary of State at the time of certain events under review.

With respect to the treaty with Colombia, no progress is shown. It has recently been defended by James T. Dubois, formerly Minister to Colombia, who holds that Colombia is justly entitled to the $25,000,000, on account of losses due to the secession of Panama. He criticizes the action of President Roosevelt at the time of that secession. Mr. Roosevelt, who has repeatedly denounced the proposed payment as "blackmail," has been led by ex-Minister Dubois's statement to denounce the treaty again, saying that it is "an outrage on the honor, and a blow to the interests, of the American people," and that "an Administration which has made such a treaty, for the payment of blackmail to Colombia, has forfeited all right to the respect of the people of the United States." There are reports at Washington that Secretary Bryan, owing to the opposition shown, may decide not to ask for action upon either of the treaties at the present session.



THE RECEDING BOUNDARY OF HUERTA'S POWER

The shaded part of the map represents the area controlled by revolutionists. Cities once underlined are besieged or threatened by the Constitutionalist forces; those twice underlined have been lost to the Federals by capture or evacuation. Three rebel armies will converge on Mexico City: the Western Division, under Obregon, now operating around Guaymas and Mazatlan; the Northern, under Villa, now at Torreon; and the Southeastern, under Gonzales, now moving on San Luis Potosi

The Controversy with Japan

Negotiations for a new treaty with Japan, in progress for some time past, were recently discontinued by Japan, for the exprest reason that the proposed agreement would raise new difficulties. Japan's new Government, more radical than the preceding one, preferred to go back to the situation indicated by the correspondence with our Government in the controversy about California's alien land law, and at the Japanese Government's suggestion this correspondence has been published. It consists mainly of long ar-

guments in support of each Government's position, Japan holding that the law violates the commercial treaty of 1911, while the United States maintains that it does not. These are the leading contentions, but other points are considered and discussed. Our Government's suggestion that the question should be submitted to the United States courts was rejected. The tone on both sides was always that of friendship.

Some think that Japan's abandonment of the treaty negotiations and return to the position taken in the correspondence were designed to commend the new Government to the radical element in that country. A deadlock has been reached, and the serious nature of the problem is realized at Washington. It is said that a proposition from Japan for submission of the controversy to arbitration would be favorably considered.

Owing to reports that 400 Japanese are coming from California to Michigan, and intend to found an agricultural colony in that state, there is a movement for the enactment in Michigan of a law like the one in California. Prominent candidates for public office favor such legislation. The president of the Michigan Agricultural College says he regards such a colonization project "with grave apprehension," and the secretary of the college has asked the agricultural organizations of the state to oppose it. This is also the attitude of the labor union leaders.

Plague at New Orleans

There have been two fatal cases of bubonic plague in New Orleans. The victims were lodgers in the house of the Volunteers of America, which is in the heart of the city, and the district at first strictly quarantined included the City Hall. It was afterward ascertained, however, that the men had been handling goods in a storehouse in another part of the city and that in all probability they were infected in that storehouse. There is plague also in the Cuban city of Santiago. Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, has gone to New Orleans and taken charge of the sanitary work. There will be a campaign for the extermination of rats, and twelve expert ratcatchers are on their way to New Orleans from San Francisco, coming in response to Dr. Blue's orders.

All of our port cities have been urged to take up the work of exterminating rats. Galveston offers five cents a head for rats, dead or alive. All ships arriving at northern or Gulf ports from New Orleans will be thoroly fumigated, and measures will be taken to prevent the passage of rats from them to the docks.



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SALEM FIRE REFUGEES

The great fire in the Massachusetts seaport that is older than Boston left 18,000 people homeless and destroyed property worth twelve million dollars

The Fire in Salem

Much suffering has been caused by the great fire in the old city of Salem, Massachusetts, and President Wilson, in a special message, has urged Congress to appropriate $200,000 for the relief of the homeless and destitute, more than 10,000 of whom are living in tents. The flames swept over three square miles of territory, destroying nearly half of the city. More than 1000 dwellings were burned, 18,000 persons were deprived of their homes, and the loss was $12,000,000, with four lives. The fire began at two o'clock in the afternoon in a leather factory, and spread quickly, as the water pressure was inadequate and one of the mains was broken. In a very short time half a dozen factories were burning in the shadow of Gallows Hill, where witches were hanged in colonial days. The loss of the company owning the Naumkeag Cotton Mills is $3,500,000.

Nearly all the historic structures of the old town were saved. The flames spared Hawthorne's birthplace, the Custom House where he worked, and the House of the Seven Gables. It was reported that the Witches' House had been destroyed, but it is still standing. The hospital, the orphan asylum, the public library and a new church, are gone. A majority of the homeless are French Canadians, Poles, Italians or Greeks, who were employed in the factories, and as these were burned, they have no work. Contributions to the relief fund amount now to about $375,000.

Santo Domingo and Hayti

The condition of Santo Domingo and Hayti may compel intervention by the United States in both countries. In Santo Domingo, where the Bordas Government has sought in vain for six weeks past to dislodge the rebels at Puerto Plata, there are active revolutionists now in the southern part of the country, as well as in the north. Bordas had been emphatically warned by Captain Russell, commander of the United States naval forces, that he must not imperil the lives of foreign residents by his bombardment of Puerto Plata. He did not heed this warning, and on the 26th ultimo the gunboat "Machias" entered the inner harbor and with a few shots silenced his batteries. Several foreign residents have been killed by his guns.

Walker W. Vick, formerly secretary of the Wilson campaign committee, who was made Receiver-General of Customs under the fiscal agreement, after the peremptory removal of his predecessor, has now resigned. It appears that he disagreed with the new United States Minister, James M. Sullivan, about the selection of a banking house as a depository for the funds. Minister Sullivan has been ordered to Washington, and it is said that he will resign. His services have not been wholly satisfactory. The railroads are not in operation, foreign trade is paralyzed, and the Government recently raised some money by selling a large quantity of postage stamps at one-quarter of their face value.

In Hayti, Zamor's Government has won several battles with the rebels, whose leader, Davilmar Theodore, is reported to have been killed. Our Government has sent the new Minister, Arthur Bailey Blanchard, to a



Harris & Ewing

ADOLPH C. MILLER

Professor of economics and finance at Harvard, California and Cornell; now assistant to the Secretary of the Interior



Harris & Ewing

CHARLES S. HAMLIN

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury 1893-7 and since 1913. Formerly engaged in the practise of the law in Boston



International News

WILLIAM P. G. HARDING

President of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Alabama, ex-president of the Alabama State Bankers' Association

THREE APPOINTEES TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Haytian port on a battleship; and there are now five United States warships in Haytian waters. France and Germany are still threatening to seize custom houses if their claims are not satisfied.

Peers Yield to Home Rule

Debate on the Home Rule bill in the House of Lords shows the peers in a panic lest the threatened conflict in Ulster cannot be averted. Realizing that the war threat has gone too far the Unionists are now distinctly conciliatory in tone. Lord Lansdowne said on Thursday that the opposition would not oppose the second reading of the amending bill, which is a decided step toward a compromise. He said that the bill is defective in four points—the method of exclusion of Ulster, the area to be free from home rule, the duration of the term of exclusion, and the conditions for the excluded areas fixt by the Government. At the same time Premier Asquith is reported as willing to grant Ulster exclusion by statute instead of by ballot, as provided by the Home Rule bill. Just what will be the exact terms of the final agreement will not be known until next week, when the amending bill reaches the committee stage in the Lords.

Meanwhile in Ireland events have been rapidly drifting toward an open breach. Following the organization of the Nationalist Volunteers, said to number between 115.000 and 300.000 men, as an offset to the Ulster forces, the Ulstermen, on the order of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Richardson, have taken to carrying arms openly. The streets of Belfast are filled with men wearing the Ulster Volunteer uniform, and the city is said to have taken on the appearance of a garrison town. On all sides it is freely admitted that the slightest spark may set off the train before a compromise can be effected in Parliament.

Death of Joseph Chamberlain

Death last week removed from British politics one of its most forceful and picturesque figures in Joseph Chamberlain, long known for his advocacy of "tariff reform." Altho he had been in failing health since the stroke of apoplexy compelled his retirement from politics seven years ago, the death of the famous statesman came as a complete surprise.

Starting his political career in 1868 as a radical, first as a member of the town council and later as Mayor of Birmingham, his reforms, which made that city a model for the world, drew him into national life. Within four years after his entry into Parliament he was a member of Gladstone's cabinet, and remained one of the chief supporters of the Prime Minister until the latter's Home Rule policy forced his withdrawal from the Liberals. Chamberlain's brilliant advocacy of tariff reform with imperialist preferences drew him naturally to the landed party, the Conservatives, and until he was stricken he was the most able of the supporters of the aristocratic side. Today his son Austen is alone among British public men in upholding the tariff doctrines of his father. Mrs. Chamberlain, who was devoted to her husband during the years of his invalidship and rarely left his side, was an American, the daughter of Judge W. C. Endicott, of Massachusetts, who was Secretary of War in President Cleveland's cabinet.

Taking Vengeance on the Serbs

Following the assassination of the Austrian heir-apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, by a Servian student at Sarayevo, on June 27, came anti-Serb outbreaks in various parts of the empire. Blinded by rage at the destruction of what had come to be looked upon as the guarantee of Austria's future—for only the archduke was felt capable of taking up Francis Joseph's task of holding together the antagonistic races of the empire—the populace has turned to take vengeance on the Serbs.

At Sarayevo, immediately following the assassination, martial law was declared, and later extended to the whole provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At Mostar, the capital of the latter province, two hundred are reported killed by the Croats, who by blood are closely related to the Serbs. At Vienna, mobs of German students tore the flag from the Servian legation and burned it in the street. Later, another mob of more than a thousand persons tried to

storm the legation and were repulsed with the greatest difficulty by the police.

The Funeral of the Archduke

The bodies of the Archduke and the Duchess of Hohenberg were taken to Trieste on board the battleship "Viribus Unitus" and thence to Vienna by special train. They were met at the station by the new heir, the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph. The German Emperor, King Alfonso of Spain and some of the lesser German kings had announced their intention of attending the funeral. But at the last minute the Kaiser contracted a "cold" and could not go. Nor did any of the other royalties attend. On an intimation from Vienna either that the aged Emperor desired to be alone with his grief, or that on account of the anarchists he feared for the safety of his guests, the visits were canceled. Following a short ceremony at the Hofburg, attended only by members of the imperial family, the bodies were removed to Artstetten, in Lower Austria, where the archduke had exprest a wish to be buried, inasmuch as burial in the Hapsburg vaults under the Capuchin Church in Vienna was forbidden to his wife.

Evidence already shows that the assassination was a part of a widespread political plot, altho as yet no part in it has been traced to Belgrade. The Austrian council, however, has officially asked Servia to institute an inquiry to fix the responsibility for the murders. So well laid was the plot that there was little chance of escape. Had the pistol shots failed to take effect, another bomb was ready to be thrown in the next block, while under the table at which the archduke was to lunch two others were discovered. In the chimney of the Duchess of Hohenberg's apartments still another bomb was found, while the railway over which it was expected the imperial party would leave Sarayevo was literally mined with dynamite.

The Future of the Dual Monarchy

Uncertainty and gloom pervade the empire and Europe generally as to the fate of the dual monarchy, which was known to depend so much on the murdered archduke. The new heir is an unknown quantity, who up to this time has never been identified with political affairs. Francis Ferdinand had very pronounced views, and for the past five years his policies had very largely governed the empire. He had reorganized the army and navy, and as a close friend of the German Kaiser, he had been in accord with the Austro-German alliance. Whether Charles Francis Joseph will continue this policy is now causing no little anxiety in Berlin. Whether he will continue the plan of recognizing the Slav population on a basis of equality with the Germans and Magyars, thus virtually making a triple instead of a dual monarchy, is also one of the future's uncertainties.

To Germany the death of Francis Ferdinand comes as the greatest blow. As long as the old Emperor lives, matters are likely to proceed along normal lines, but changes of great importance will not long be postponed after his death. The gravest fear is that internal squabbles growing out of political and racial differences will seriously impair the efficiency of the army and thus add new burdens to Germany's already heavy load. Francis Ferdinand was an experienced soldier and only his iron personality welded an efficient machine out of the military forces of the empire. The Austrian policy toward Russia and in the Near East is also likely to suffer some modification in the change in management, and a realignment of the policies of the Triple Alliance is not at all improbable.

Free Speech in the Duma

After a struggle of varying success for what is fundamental in most parliamentary assemblages, the Russian Duma has past the Immunity Bill, granting free speech to Deputies on the floor of the Chamber. But the passage of the bill will not at once confirm the Duma in the security which it seeks. It must still come before the Council of the Empire, and in view of the reactionary character of that body, its rejection may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. This will be the signal for the renewal of the struggle between the Duma and the Government, which has been in abatement since 1907, when the Czar, on account of the radical tendencies of the first Duma, dissolved the Chamber and stript its successor of practically all power.

Free speech was guaranteed the Duma under Article 14 of the Constitution of 1906, but the right was an empty one, as the Government continued to censor the speeches of Deputies as tho they had been private citizens. Proceedings begun against Deputy Tchkheidze for a radical "republican" speech were the occasion for the present measure. It is thus a direct challenge to the Government.

Its real political significance, however, lies in the combination of all the liberal elements against the Government and the outvoting of the Rights. The radicals, the Octobrists and the Progressists, for the first time, were willing to compromise and join forces with the more moderate elements of the Chamber—a combination which the Government has zealously sought to avoid by fomenting dissensions among them. Leaders of the parties hope to make the coalition into a working alliance, and thus take the offensive in pressing the more moderate reforms on the Government.



International News

THOMAS D. JONES

The nomination of Mr. Jones of Chicago, to the Federal Reserve Board has met much opposition in the Senate. His connection with the International Harvester Company has been particularly called in question.



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PAUL M. WARBURG

Of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York. His appointment has also been challenged on the ground that the Federal Reserve Board should be free of too close entanglement with New York's moneyed interests.

WHY THE COLOMBIAN TREATY SHOULD BE RATIFIED

BY FRANCISCO ESCOBAR

Señor Escobar, who is Consul-General of Colombia to the United States, counts himself no less an American than a Colombian, having been educated here, a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines in the class of 1889. For two years he served as vice-president of the National School of Mines of Colombia, and was appointed to his present position in 1910.—THE EDITOR.

DURING the discussion of the Thompson-Urrutia treaty with Colombia at Washington, the charge has been freely made by those in opposition, and readily assumed by many of its supporters, that the treaty was being negotiated rather out of the magnanimity of the United States than as a recognition of any rights of Colombia in the controversy. This treaty provides for the payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia and for certain concessions in the Panama Canal. Its opponents claim that the payment of any such sum of money amounts to a gift, and that in return no substantial benefits accrue to the United States.

Such opposition, aside from any question of rights in the matter, is not only in ignorance of the facts, but overlooks entirely the great indirect benefits that are bound to result to American commerce in South America as a whole, in thus advancing the friendly interests of the two hemispheres. The prompt acceptance by the United States of the good offices of the A B C powers to mediate in Mexico has gone a long way in overcoming the suspicion against everything American, which unfortunately once existed thru all Spanish-speaking countries. The ratification of this treaty with Colombia will be another step in the same direction, besides being evidence of the justice and fairness of a great and powerful republic toward a smaller and weaker neighbor.

Since the Panama incident of 1903 the door has been shut in Colombia against everything American. Not only have all contracts for the development of this vast territory, as yet scarcely touched, gone to European firms, but it has been difficult for American capital even to find employment in the country. Along the Atrato River, the outlet for a vast interior territory, Americans are, by law, forbidden to own land. This law was enacted thru fear of the seizure of the river by the United States. One of the first results of the ratification of the present treaty would be the repeal of this act, and the disappearance of the prejudices with which it is consonant.

THE COLOMBIAN TREATY

- Provides for the payment of $25,000,000, to Colombia
- Gives Colombia free use of Panama Canal for vessels of war, and free transportation of troops, when necessary, over Panama Railroad
- Refers to manner in which the United States acquired Canal Zone in following terms: "expresa sincero sentimiento por cualquier cosa que haya ocurrido," for which there are two versions: one expressing regret *that anything should have occurred*, etc.; the other, regret *for anything that has occurred*
- Signed at Bogotá April 6 by U. S. Minister Thaddeus A. Thompson and Señor Francisco José Urrutia, Minister for Foreign Relations, and five Special Delegates representing all the political parties of Colombia
- Ratified by both houses of the Colombian Congress on June 9
- Now before Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which is to undertake a full investigation of the Canal incident of 1903

Colombia is preparing to undertake important railway construction, harbor improvements, and other public utility works. In this country of over 500,000 square miles and 5,000,000 population, there are at the present time only seven hundred miles of railways! Practically all of the $25,000,000 would remain in the United States in the shape of orders for railway supplies and machinery. These railroads would open up to American enterprise the great mineral and agricultural resources of the republic.

Development of Colombia's resources has scarcely begun. Mining of gold, silver and other precious metals has been carried on since the time of the Spanish Conquest, but the methods are antiquated and the deposits barely touched. Altho platinum was discovered in the eighteenth century, no systematic exploration for it has been made, yet Colombia produces one-tenth of the world's product. Its emerald mines produce the finest stones in the world; its grazing lands and its forests are virgin still. Prejudices have locked all this away in the storehouses, awaiting only the restoration of friendly feeling to open to American development. Yet it is said that the treaty offers no advantages to America!

All this is irrespective of the rights on which Colombia insists as the basis of the treaty, but which its opponents in America refuse to recognize. Colombia has repeatedly asked that her claims be submitted to arbitration, but the request has constantly been ignored by the United States. A treaty similar to that now proposed Colombia declined even to consider in 1909, because it left out a recognition of those rights which she holds essential.

It is freely charged in the United States that Colombia obstructed the building of the Panama Canal, and thus stood as a barrier against advancing civilization. Nothing could be further from the truth. As far back as 1879 Colombia had granted the United States the privilege of building a canal, but the treaty failed in the American Senate because of the supposed influence of the transcontinental railroads. Three times it extended the grant to the French canal company, when by its terms the concession with all the property of the company was forfeited. Colonel Roosevelt has charged Colombia with attempted "blackmail" in transferring the canal concession from the French company to the United States. But the report of the committee in charge of the treaty is silent on any such attempted hold-up. There is nothing there about "demands" for larger sums of money That treaty was defeated by Colombia, not because of the money consideration, but because it proposed a virtual ceding of territory, which the Constitution forbade.

From the failure of that treaty came the Panama revolution. In November, 1903, a few conspirators in the City of Panama "rose as one man" and proclaimed the independence of the Isthmus from Colombia. The garrison at Panama had been bribed by the promoters of the revolution; the troops sent by Colombia to quell the revolt were denied transportation over the Panama Railroad; reinforcements, sent by sea, by order of Admiral Coghlan, acting under instructions from Washington, were forbidden to land within fifty miles of Panama. Seventy-eight hours after the outbreak the new republic was recognized at Washington. A few days later (November 18, 1903) Panama, represented by Phillippe Bunau-Varilla, a Frenchman, who had been appointed Minister by cable with full plenary powers, signed the treaty ceding the Canal Zone to the United States. This treaty was exactly the same as the Hay-Herrán convention, which had been defeated at Bogotá, with the exception that under it the United

States received still great advantages.

On those acts Colombia has based her grievances, and for ten years she has asked impartial consideration for them. That they had some foundation in justice has been recognized in substance by three Washington administrations, hence they cannot be said to be a party measure. President Roosevelt, under the Cortes-Root agreement, sought to settle them, but Colombia refused to accept the treaty. President Taft, thru Minister DuBois, asked if Colombia would accept the sum of $25,000,000 as a quitclaim for the loss of Panama. The answer was an emphatic negative. President Wilson has now sought to smooth the difficulties between the two countries in the pending Thompson-Urrutia treaty, which incorporates in substance the same terms as those proposed by President Taft.

The chief controversy in the present, as in former treaties, has been on the so-called "apology." Whether it is an apology or not depends on the point of view. The Colombian people have felt deeply aggrieved and humiliated over the loss of the Canal and the Isthmus. It is their firm belief that the then President of the United States helped the revolution at Panama and violated the treaty of 1846. For this reason they have been unanimous in the position that no settlement of the question could be made without an expression of regret on the part of the United States. President Taft, like President Wilson, was just enough to recognize this view. But opponents of this chivalrous measure see in it only humiliation; they see in this generous action of a powerful nation toward a weak nation only cowardice and fear. The strong can do no wrong, they argue.

No less just are the rights in the Canal granted to Colombian ships, products and citizens. They are a recognition of her rights of property in the Canal and the Panama Railroad. Says M. Gaston Brunet, the eminent French lawyer, on these claims:

But I find in the contracts just read unquestionable proof of Colombia's right of private ownership over the Canal; she has rights which traced to their origin are those proceeding from a public entity, but which have constituted rights of private property.

And then I refer to a great principle of international law that rules on this matter: in the case of dismemberment or the birth of a state, public property follows the fate of the part seceding; but private property is inalienable, untransferable. Such is the opinion of Calleyat.

Here is a quotation from Calvo, upholding the same proposition:

"Inversely, the yielding state does not lose ipso jure the ownership of the goods that constitute its private property. . . . The seceding state cannot contend that such property be acquired by it as a compensation for the new expenses to which it must attain. . . ."

Has Colombia any rights of private property over the Canal concession? There is no question about that. To begin with, she has the right of tolls, once the Canal be finished; then she has the 50,000 shares of stock which she owns in accord with the contracts which I have read, stock which belongs to Colombia, which she may transfer, which she may hypothecate and which is the price of services rendered. (Le Procés de Panama, Paris, 1904.)

The payment of $25,000,000 has been called excessive. I submit the memorandum presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Bogotá by Minister James T. DuBois:

It is generally believed that the claim referring to the rights of Colombia in the Panama Railroad is perfectly legal and just. Under the contract of 1867 Colombia ceded the transisthmian railroad to the Panama Railroad Company for a period of ninety-nine years for an annual payment of $250,000. When these payments were stopped on account of the secession the contract still had sixty-four years to run; that is to say, there were still pending sixty-four annuities of $250,000, the total value of which amounted to $16,000,000. This claim might be submitted, with the previous consent of both parties, to arbitration. As Senator Bristow reported officially in 1906 that the Panama Railroad was worth $16,446,000, the total amount of the claim which might be submitted to arbitration would rise to $32,446,000. In addition to this sum there is the amount entailed by the Salgar-Wyse concession, which expires in 1984, and under it Colombia was to receive $250,000 a year, counting from the date of the opening of the Canal. If the Canal be opened to service in the coming year, we should have owing to Colombia seventy annuities—that is to say, $17,500,000. If the tribunal of arbitration considers this further claim, the total sum would amount to $49,946,000.

From these facts can it be said that Colombia is getting the better of the bargain?

Finally, it ought not be lost sight of that for ten years Colombia has been asking arbitration; that her people have refused to consent to negotiations without a recognition of her wrongs, only yielding after they had been convinced that they were knocking against the reality of accomplished facts. The hardest thing for her to forget has been the mutilation of her flag: one of the nine stars, as sacred to Colombians as any in the blue field of the Stars and Stripes, had to be taken from her emblem. Yet there are those who assert that Colombia deserves no reparation; that she needs no privileges in a Canal of which she had been despoiled.

The American people have been temporarily misled, but as Lincoln said, it is not possible to fool them all the time. In conclusion I can only repeat that Colombia leaves these questions—and leaves them confidently—to the conscience of the American people, believing that in the end they will be answered in the spirit of fairness and justice for which the Great Republic stands.

New York City

EXTENDING OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE

TAKING advantage of the provision of the Owen currency act permitting the establishment of foreign branches by American banking houses, the National City Bank of New York, the largest in the country, recently announced that it would open branches in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Later another agency is to be established at Valparaiso, Chile.

For years American manufacturers seeking foreign markets have been at a disadvantage in competing with their English, French or German rivals. Thruout all South America, in China, and in other foreign markets the foreign branch banks have been aggressive agents for their own nationals. At Rio, for example, important harbor works were recently undertaken. They were in charge of American engineers, but the French bankers, who furnished the money, insisted that French materials and French machinery be used as a condition to the loan.

The banks also serve to discount the commercial paper of local purchasers of foreign manufactures. American transactions up to this time have had to pass thru the hands of foreign bankers. Trade terms and other private details of business were thus opened to rivals who were none too scrupulous in making use of them.

The southern half of South America was chosen not arbitrarily, but because it was found that American merchants and manufacturers were more interested in that field than any other. It is looked upon as a vast and but little developed market. Moreover, the coming opening of the Panama Canal has largely increased interest in the trade opportunities of Latin America.

Embraced in the plan is not only the establishment of branches in trade centers abroad, but also a thoro system of credit and commercial information, including the making of reports on trade opportunities, which are to be at the disposal of all.

FOUR LEADERS OF WOMEN AT CHAUTAUQUA



Harris & Ewing

MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY

Who will speak on D. A. R. Day, July 22. She is president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution



Paul Thompson

MRS. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH

To speak on August 15. Mrs. Booth has been in charge of the prison work of the Volunteers of America since 1896



W. Burden Stage

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and a lecturer of wide experience. She will speak on August 29



Paul Thompson

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYPACKER

Reëlected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the recent meeting in Chicago. To speak August 8

THE VALLEY—AFTER NEW YORK

BY CORRA HARRIS

AUTHOR OF "A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIFE," "EVE'S SECOND HUSBAND," "IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND"

When Mrs. Harris wrote for The Independent last winter her series of papers on "New York as Seen from a Georgia Valley," it was always by the Valley standards of simplicity and peace and wholesomeness that she judged the people and problems of the great city. And so our readers will not be surprized that in the enthusiasm of her homecoming to the Valley she could not refrain from setting forth again her faith in the manner of life which she finds there and which she describes with so much sympathy.—THE EDITOR.

WHEN I left New York in March the winter season was at its hight. That is to say, all the theaters and opera houses were filled in the afternoons and evenings, the tango tea cafés were in full blast. Society was working overtime to keep its engagements, and everybody else was working overtime except those who had no work at all. Thirty thousand men were shoveling snow night and day. The I. W. W. had invaded the churches and taken such a shrewd advantage of the preachers and the gospel they were preaching that they had to be arrested. And the last thing I saw was groups of forlorn men standing before employment agencies in Sixth avenue. Nobody knew what to do with the I. W. W. nor the rest of them. And everybody was talking about what ought to be done with them. Meanwhile the East Side and all the lower edges of New York were bringing forth little I. W. W. babies and prospective gunmen, and feeding as best they could the children already born to this fate. This, as near as I can tell it without putting in the spider legs of statistics, is a fairly accurate report of New York the first week in March. Of course, that part of capital which is devoted to charity was being used to meet the abuses for which capital, and wrong ideals of life and education, are responsible.

WHEN I reached the Valley the first week in April, Nature was beginning her social season. The red buds came out first to make sure it was safe for the dogwood to bloom. Next week the dogwood did bloom, and all the ground in the forests was covered with a purple mist of violets.

Nobody was willing to put on their green leaves yet. I say nobody, for the great majority of the people here are not human people. They are the trees, the willows, the hawthorns. But literal folk were beginning to take off some of their clothes. The men were plowing with their coats off. The women had unpinned their little winter capes, blue calico-clad figures to be seen everywhere, bending low in their gardens as mothers bend above cradles. They were all nursing their young children of the soil, tender plants pushing up thru the sod with their little green heads still folded as if they came up with a prayer—as indeed they do; they pray for light, and rain, and dew, to be delivered from weeds, and grass, and bugs, and all evil things. Nothing, I believe, is so sweetly the emblem of the right aspiration to live innocently and well as these myriad little good green things that rise at our bidding and planting, and trusting us, from the gentle giving earth.

ONE day, the last of April, when I came into the cabin at evening, there was scarcely a leaf to be seen. The next morning every tree and bush in sight had leaves upon it, so small, so faintly, timidly green that the whole Valley seemed to wear a misty emerald veil. But it was enough. All the birds who had been courting married that day, and began to build their nests. They are good mathematicians in computing the growth of hiding leaves, for before the nests were finished not one of them could be seen, except by searching. The wren who was my nearest neighbor last fall has at last made up her mind that I am a decent, respectable human wren myself, and she moved her belongings to a place under the eaves of my cabin. I have reason to believe that her husband neglects her. He spent most of his time fighting his own image in a broken mirror which we put in the woodshed. Two red birds built in the hawthorn bush which the wrens deserted. One oriole swung her stocking from the lowest boughs of my wild cherry tree, filled it with four eggs, hatched them into four fledglings so much too large for the stocking that they were obliged to get out of it and hop for their living before they were a week old, and two bluebirds have their nest in a hole between the branches of an oak. These are the only nests in sight of my cabin door, but there are hundreds in the woods beyond.

The school in the Valley closed the first of May. all the children came home with little A B C knowledges in their heads to get real and sterner knowledge of life in the fields. They all go back to school in July. In short, we manage according to nature the industrial features of education, which in the schools of cities are accomplished artificially and with so much expense. There is not a child in this valley who has not a profession by which he or she can earn a livelihood before sixteen years of age. And they have the physical strength and the moral fortitude to practise it, which is more than so-called industrial education imparts. Their ignorance is of the world, not of life, nor of the way they must go in life. I will not claim that they are erudite in the matter of cleanliness, but I challenge any "social worker" to find a single unhealthy one among them. And their manners are—well, they have not as many manners as youngsters of the world have, but what sweetness of heart, what belief in man and God, what passionate admirers they are of Joseph and his brethren. They never saw the "funny page" of a Sunday newspaper. They do not understand the malice of humor, but they have a sense of humor which is so keen that all the days are merry with shouts of their laughter—when a grasshopper saws a tune in his hind legs, or an old owl ogles them with his droll eye—that is enough to arouse any child in this Valley.

THIS, I say, is the situation in the Valley. Everybody has work and everybody is doing it. No one is earning as much as a dollar a day. But every one is earning what he can from that oldest paymaster, the earth, who never pays in dollars and cents. These people do not hope much, and they do not despair at all. They simply *live*. Some of the greatest philosophers believe this is the most profound wisdom.

We have one trouble—that is the lack of labor. We do our best, but the average husband and wife in this Valley do not bring up more than eight children. And so we do not get enough men and women to do all the work that is needed to produce the crops. For the children have a way of remaining too small to hoe and plow until after they are twelve years of age. But they seem never to be too small to eat. This makes the burden of providing for them terrific. In New York they would be paupers. Here they are the funniest, happiest little creatures alive, sun

burnt, hungry, hearty and diligent by the time they are old enough to "carry water."

In March, when there were tens of thousands of men in New York begging for work, the men in this valley were begging for plowmen to "break" and prepare the land. A carload of I. W. W.'s could have found all the work they were praying for in this little community alone. But would they have taken it? Certainly not. Nature provides no "soft jobs." She requires muscles in a man's back, strength in his arms and legs, courage and patience in his heart. They had none of these qualities. They wanted jobs at folding circulars or stamping envelopes at two dollars a day—something they could do without getting their hands chapped or their feet cold! One day when I was with a tender-hearted New York woman we past a thousand men moving the snow, holding their shovels with bare hands.

"Poor, poor fellows!" she grieved. "We must get together and provide them with gloves!"

I made no reply. It was not worth while to tell her that I have seen old men in this valley who never wear gloves from year's end to year's end, doing the hardest kind of work in freezing weather, and rougher work all the year around than the "poor fellows" will ever do. But I recalled a certain comment I heard here last winter when a young man applied to me for a job.

"Don't take him," a neighbor advised.

"Why?" I asked.

"He always wears gloves when he works," he answered.

"Why should I refuse him for that?" I asked.

"Because it's a habit with him. He won't do nothing he can't do with gloves on his hands," was the reply.

I did try him for one day. Then I understood and dismissed him. He had finicky I. W. W. notions of labor. The gloves were merely a symptom of his quality, which was slazy. I have my doubts whether men should ever wear gloves, or clothes that are entirely comfortable. It reduces them that much to the feminine standard of softness. I would not deny them soles for their feet, but one knows by the near-nakedness of women's ankles and feet in New York during the coldest winter weather that men ought to go them one better and wear only soles upon their naked feet. It is pusillanimous, the way men dress, as it is foolish the way women clothe themselves. But there is some excuse for the women. They are designed by nature to be "attractive." In the present state of public opinion that is the same as requiring them to be foolish.

We have our problems here in the Valley, and they are no less problems because we do not make them ourselves. They are forced upon us by the financial powers of the world beyond these hills, by the brokers who buy cotton for eleven cents per pound, and sell goods made of the same cotton for from one dollar to two dollars per pound.

With us it is a question of corn, not cotton. For this is a grain producing section. The land is what I call "dope fiend" soil. The farmers here were persuaded years ago that, instead of hauling muck and manure to fertilize their land, they should buy "guano." That was a part of the game. For now the soil will not produce without this artificial stimulation. The acids have killed the bacteria fertilizing life in it. So now they buy guano, for which they must pay an exorbitant credit price with the *first* corn gathered. Thus, they are forced to sell this first and best part of their harvest when prices are *artificially* low, in order to meet their obligations.

If it is a bad year, if there has been too much rain, or not enough, the farmer does not have enough grain left to support his family and feed his stock. This is a part of the game, too, because he must go back then and pay one dollar per bushel for corn which he sold for sixty-five cents per bushel to pay for his guano.

I am no pessimist, but I doubt if the regional banks will meet this emergency. I am fearful that they will only encourage these farmers to buy even more guano on a credit, because they can borrow money at a lower rate of interest.

NOW, my belief is that the more we are able to eliminate money the better we shall be, for money is undoubtedly an artificial and devilish standard of values, one of the most frightful instruments of abuse men have invented for the oppression of men.

So I have a sort of inverted Dives plan for meeting the emergencies in this valley at least. It is a very small plan, so ridiculously small and so little profitable to the author that I know the "social workers" would scorn it. Still, it is working here like a charm.

I have left over from last year's harvest one hundred bushels of corn which I do not need. I am *lending* this corn to my neighbors, to be paid back in corn when they gather in the fall. Corn is now one dollar per bushel, but when it is time to repay what they have borrowed it will be not more than seventy-five cents per bushel. So by borrowing instead of buying corn, they are saving twenty-five cents on the dollar.

"But," says some really intelligent person, "my dear madam, *you* are losing."

No, I am not losing. I shall have exactly the same amount of corn in November which I have now. The only thing I lose is a chance to profit from the misfortune of my neighbors. This is bad business, of course, but it is good, honest living. And I have always longed above everything to discover if I really am honest. If I can carry this little experiment thru, if in the course of time I am able to build yet greater barns to fill for this purpose, I shall feel that I have contributed decently and without cost to myself to the solving of one of the most difficult problems of our times. I say without cost, and I admit without gain. Which of course is the flaw in my plan. For there is something suspicious and unnatural in not taking advantage of a situation. Charity is becoming one of the lucrative businesses of this country; it pays good dividends in the Morris banks, for example. Doubtless I shall be no better than the rest of the philanthropists. Doubtless within two years I shall require the man who borrowed twelve bushels of corn in April to return fifteen in November. But until I really am guilty of this, permit me to enjoy the sentimentality of at least feeling virtuous!

The truth is I have got this far with the temptation already: This Dives plan could be carried out profitably and successfully in every community, if, say twenty farmers contributed every year a certain per cent of their crops to the Dives barn, this stuff to be *loaned*, not sold, and to be paid back in kind, with a slight addition, say half a bushel for every ten bushels borrowed, or one pound of meat to every ten pounds borrowed, or one peck of potatoes for every five bushels borrowed—enough, in short, added to pay the expense of Dives to measure and weigh and collect again the stuff. In this valley at least farmers would save hundreds of dollars, be able to hold their harvests for better prices, and escape the most cruel oppression of money mongerers.

THIS is a partial report of the Valley for the early summer of nineteen hundred and fourteen. But it is only partial. Thru my cabin window I can see forty acres of wheat waving in the summer air, and nearly fifty acres of corn.

We do not know what the yield of either the corn or wheat will be. But your brokers in New York know, and what they miss in their estimate will be the "futures" which must reduce the price next autumn. The crop of honey dew is short this year owing to four weeks drought. This, I suppose, will affect the price of honey, for the bees were put to it to earn a decent profit in sweetness during the month of May. Fortunately we have had enough larkspur blooming on the hills to compensate in part for the lack of honey dew on the leaves of the trees.

But we are fortunate in having enough very young babies this year to entirely control the domestic life of the valley. A baby may not be so intelligent as a "representative" or social economist, but his influence, nine times out of ten, is stronger, as far as it goes and more to the point, and in my opinion it is more uplifting, less revolutionary. The younger children show marked progress in the number and sizes of their playhouses. Whereas last year there was only one house built of moss and bark on the valley road below my cabin, this year there are five, all elegantly furnished with bits of bright glass, broken crockery, polished sardine cans and pine cones.

We do not know yet how many sinners will be converted from the error of their ways, for the "revival season" does not begin until all of the crops are "laid by." But it is safe to predict that all the sinners we have will be converted as usual this year. They always are. No man is allowed to remain dead in his trespasses and sins later than the end of August. And for me, I always wonder what their sins are. The men do not drink, they are moral, industrious, walking in a kind of double fear—before the Lord and more particularly before one another. The women are beyond all criticism either in this world or the next. Their Heavenly Father must wonder at their patience, their diligence, their loving kindness, their everlasting faithfulness. Certainly mere nature never produced beings so blameless.

I SUPPOSE a report of progress in New York would make a splendid showing in increased wealth, increased charities, fresh air funds, labor bureau statistics, and so forth and so on. But I am glad I do not know the horror of collecting the details that would not appear in the report. I recall with submission what a certain distinguished editor there said to me of my papers in New York last winter. He asked me why I got my material from the "garbage cans"; why I did not tell about the good things I saw and heard there. I did my best, which is not good. But the trouble with New York is that it is all in a garbage can; the good, bad and indifferent are working there together, after the manner of things that do work in such places. I can't help that. I tried to be as lenient as possible. But no sensible person can look on the bright side of a garbage can unless he looks on the outside of it. I came daily into contact with the best people in New York for nearly three months. They would be called the best people anywhere, And the thing which most imprest me about them was the utter futility of them and all their goodness in that place.

Here nothing is futile, not even death. That fertilizes the ground, and we require as much of it as we can get. Still, I suppose if that same indignant defender of sweetness and light in New York should visit this valley, the first thing he did would be to observe that the people are not clean. Well, they are not neurasthenically neat. But dirt here is just dirt, it is not filth. We get it out of the fields. Sometimes it is cleaner than anything else. Certainly it is not malignant with all the germs of all the nations of the earth, as the very air is in New York. And he would go snooping around suspecting us of hookworms. He would not find them. When a man gets hookworm in this valley he leaves, goes to New York or some other sediment center, and joins the I. W. W.'s. The only kind of worms we have in this valley are long, brown, fat ones that we dig out of the earth and with which we fish for rainbow trout, of which there are so many here that I have had to have them coaxed out of my spring when the water "backs" up in a flood and carries them out of the brook in the valley.

The Valley, Georgia

HORSELESS ARTILLERY

FOR several years the military authorities in Great Britain have been experimenting with an oil-fuel traction engine designed for hauling artillery of the heaviest type over all kinds of roads and across rough country and up hills. The engine weighs eight tons and is of seventy horse power, with a maximum speed of eight miles an hour.

What appears to be quite a new principle in locomotion is applied in this engine, which, instead of traveling in the ordinary way, rolls along on an endless track that it lays for itself. This track is something like a great chain of steel links, the outside of each being shod with blocks of wood, which act like the ties or sleepers of a permanent way. This track enables the engine to pass with great ease and little propulsive power over any kind of rough ground, rocky area, soft sand and bog, safely negotiating the very stiffest gradients and crossing ditches and gullies.

It has been tested across the soft sand of one locality, drawing a six-ton field gun, and succeeded in getting up and down the hillsides about Aldershot, over deep water-courses, the banks of which are very steep. Then it was taken across a wide stretch of boggy ground, which was by far the severest test of all, the gun at times sinking in up to its axles.

EGGS AND THRIFT

PERSONS who economize in eggs by buying "fresh" instead of "strictly fresh" will be amused to find that many of the so called "fresh" variety have spent three or more days in the incubator. The whole situation depends on the thrift of the farmer. After he has left his eggs in the incubator long enough for the fertile ones to develop, he "candles" all the eggs, and throws out all those which, when held before the light of a candle, show no signs of growth within. Frequently a large number of eggs are found by this test to be incapable of hatching. It hurts the farmer's natural sense of shrewdness to destroy them, and his sense of delicacy to eat them. He therefore mingles them with other "fresh" eggs and sells them to the market. Incubator eggs begin to decay almost immediately and cannot be kept in storage even by freezing.

Incubator eggs of this sort may be avoided by the consumer who buys what are known as "sterile" eggs; i. e., eggs known from the start to have no fertility and which therefore run no risk of getting into the incubator.

VULCANIZING WITH THE INVISIBLE

ONE by one the curiosities of the laboratory find employment in the shops. The layman has hardly got over his surprise at learning that light has rays beyond the violet which can be photographed altho they cannot be seen, before he hears that they already have a commercial value. These invisible rays are used in a variety of ways, in the sorting of zinc ore, in the treatment of cancer, in the purification of water, and now it has been

discovered by French chemists that they will effect the vulcanization of rubber.

The story of Goodyear is always cited with that of Palissy the potter as an example of the inventor's perseverance and the day, seventy-five years ago, when he dropt his mixture of sticky caoutchouc and sulfur on the hot stove and found it converted into solid india rubber, is an anniversary better worth celebrating than many a patriotic holiday. The process of vulcanization then hit upon by accident has been since perfected by science, but it is still a delicate operation requiring the heating of the mixture to 140° Centigrade.

Now the ultra-violet rays have the peculiar power of accelerating chemical reactions. Like the efficiency expert, scientific manager or the natural born boss, they speed up the process in some mysterious way without doing much work themselves. When a solution of caoutchouc and sulfur is exposed to these rays, the two combine without heating and a jelly is produced which on evaporation leaves a thin sheet of rubber, pure and insoluble. Thus the invisible rays may serve to speed the wheels of the automobile.

A KANSAS WOMAN RUNS FOR CONGRESS

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY CANDIDATE WHO MAY BE A PIONEER AT WASHINGTON

SOME one will have to be the first woman member of Congress. One woman in Kansas proposes to create that rôle if the voters of the Sixth District will give her the opportunity.

Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, of Goodland, is a grandmother, a W. C. T. U. and Federation of Women's Clubs officer, an active churchwoman, an author, and an expert cook. More than all these, she has political sense, and it was a report she wrote to William Allen White during her husband's absence (he is a state committeeman of the Progressive party) that led to her candidacy, for Mr. White was so much imprest with her ability that he suggested her making the campaign. She was unopposed for the Progressive nomination. Her church and club work has proved her capacity for leadership, and with her help as district secretary the Progressive party captured 400 of the 500 Republican votes in her county at the last Presidential election. She is famous as an organizer, and took a generous part in the campaign for equal suffrage which swung Kansas into the white list.

"My campaign will be conducted according to my own idea of what a dignified, self-respecting woman may properly do in a political campaign," writes Mrs. Murphy. "I shall buy no newspaper plant and subsidize none. I shall not spend one cent in cigars or candy to bribe voters. I shall spend no time nor breath in detraction of other candidates. I shall go about over my district, which is a large one, embracing twenty-two counties, speaking on the issues of the day in an endeavor to convince a majority of the voters that my party, the Progressive, is the party of the loftiest ideals of government, composed of practical men and women who, unhampered by tradition, are fighting for new and better conditions of living for the whole people of this nation.

"I am quite aware that it is looked upon as unwomanly, in some quarters, to do what I am doing, but as long as I can help forward such a good cause, what ill-informed people may say or think troubles me not at all."



MRS. EVA MORLEY MURPHY
Grandmother, clubwoman, unrivaled cook, and candidate for Congress

The women's vote is yet a most uncertain element in the political situation. The district vote in the 1912 election was as follows: Democratic, 18,541; Progressive, 13,893; Republican, 8,369; Socialist, 2,376. "I am thoroly convinced," declares the candidate, "that the Progressive party offers the best promise of practical betterment for the whole people of this nation and that its leaders are men and women of strong moral caliber and high ideals, therefore I am ready to say with Lincoln, 'I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true; I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what I have."

Mrs. Murphy stands for the Progressive platform, the prohibition laws, and beneficial changes in the laws for women. But above and beyond all that she stands for the entry of mature women, capable of leadership, who have brought up children and served their communities in traditionally feminine ways, into the larger political responsibilities of the nation.

The elections next November will for the first time decide whether a woman shall become a national legislator in this country, but there are a number of women holding office in state assemblies and one, Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, with whose work Independent readers have recently been made acquainted, is a state senator. In her state, Mrs. Agnes Riddle and Mrs. Frances G. Lee are members of the lower house; in Washington, Mrs. Frances Axtell and Dr. Nena J. Crooke, in Wyoming, Mrs. Anna B. Miller and Miss Nettie Truax.

Finland has most notably recognized the value of women's parliamentary services. The *Seim* (Parliament) was opened to them in 1906; they took prompt advantage of the opportunity and sixty stood for election in the following year. In 1913 twenty-one women were elected for a term of three years. There has been a good record of bills introduced and past thru the efforts of woman members, but owing to the anomalous position of the Finnish Diet under Russian rule few laws are actually promulgated. Women have served, however, on all the committees of the *Seim*.



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SARAYEVO, WHERE THE HEIR TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE WAS ASSASSINATED

The old town, capital of Bosnia, is built on both sides of the Milyatska or Miljacka River. Into this stream Gabrinovics, who threw the bomb that failed to kill the Archduke, plunged in an attempt to escape. He was dragged out and almost lynched by the mob

SERB AND AUSTRIAN

BY MICHAEL I. PUPIN

The tragedy of June 28 at Sarayevo was not merely another link in the chain of bereavements which Francis Joseph has been fated to suffer, nor an ordinary anarchist demonstration. Behind the plot was a nation's anger. Professor Pupin, of Columbia University, a Serb and a native of Hungary, is well equipped to set forth this racial undercurrent. His constant identification with Servian interests in this country has been no less notable than his scientific achievements. It is by his discoveries that long distance and particularly submarine telephony have been made possible.—THE EDITOR.

THE tragedy of Sarayevo, in Bosnia, forces on the attention of the civilized world a startling political and social condition in southeastern Europe, which so far has escaped the notice of many thoughtful men and women who love justice, peace, progress and happiness. Who can be indifferent to the drama which is now before the world? The heir to the ruler of a proud empire falls a victim of an assassin's hand. The assassin is a youth of eighteen, a student and a poet. He is a subject of the fallen monarch, a Serb by race, and a native of Grahovo in rocky Herzegovina. Hatred of Austria for the wrongs inflicted upon his race he pleads as justification of his crime, and the display of the Serb flag by the inhabitants of Sarayevo as a greeting to the arrival of the assassinated monarch shows that his bitterness is widespread among the inhabitants of sunny Sarayevo.

The tragic scene is the last one in the drama which commenced in 1908, when Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina in arrogant defiance of the treaty of Berlin of 1878. This treaty authorized Austria to occupy those two provinces of the Ottoman Empire for the purpose of restoring peace and order in them. The population, which belongs to the Serbo-Croatian branch of the Slavonic family, protested violently against the edict of the Berlin conference; fierce and long-continued fighting followed, and finally fair Bosnia and proud Herzegovina fell exhausted victims, bleeding from many wounds inflicted by the merciless talons of the double-headed black eagle of the Austrian Empire.

Let us glance at the events preceding this occupation. The Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina rebelled in 1875 against Ottoman tyranny; this rebellion led to the declaration of war by the Serbs in Servia and Montenegro against Turkey, and this war in turn dragged in Russia. When the war was over and the vanquished Turk begged for peace everybody got some share in the spoils of victory; nay, even the Bulgarians, who did no fighting at all, but who got a lot of sympathy from the world thru Gladstone, because they allowed themselves to be massacred by the Turks, had an autonomous principality established for them. Only the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina received no share in the spoils; they were, moreover, delivered by the Berlin conference to the tender mercies of the Austrian Empire, an empire which they detested even more heartily than they detested the unspeakable Turk.

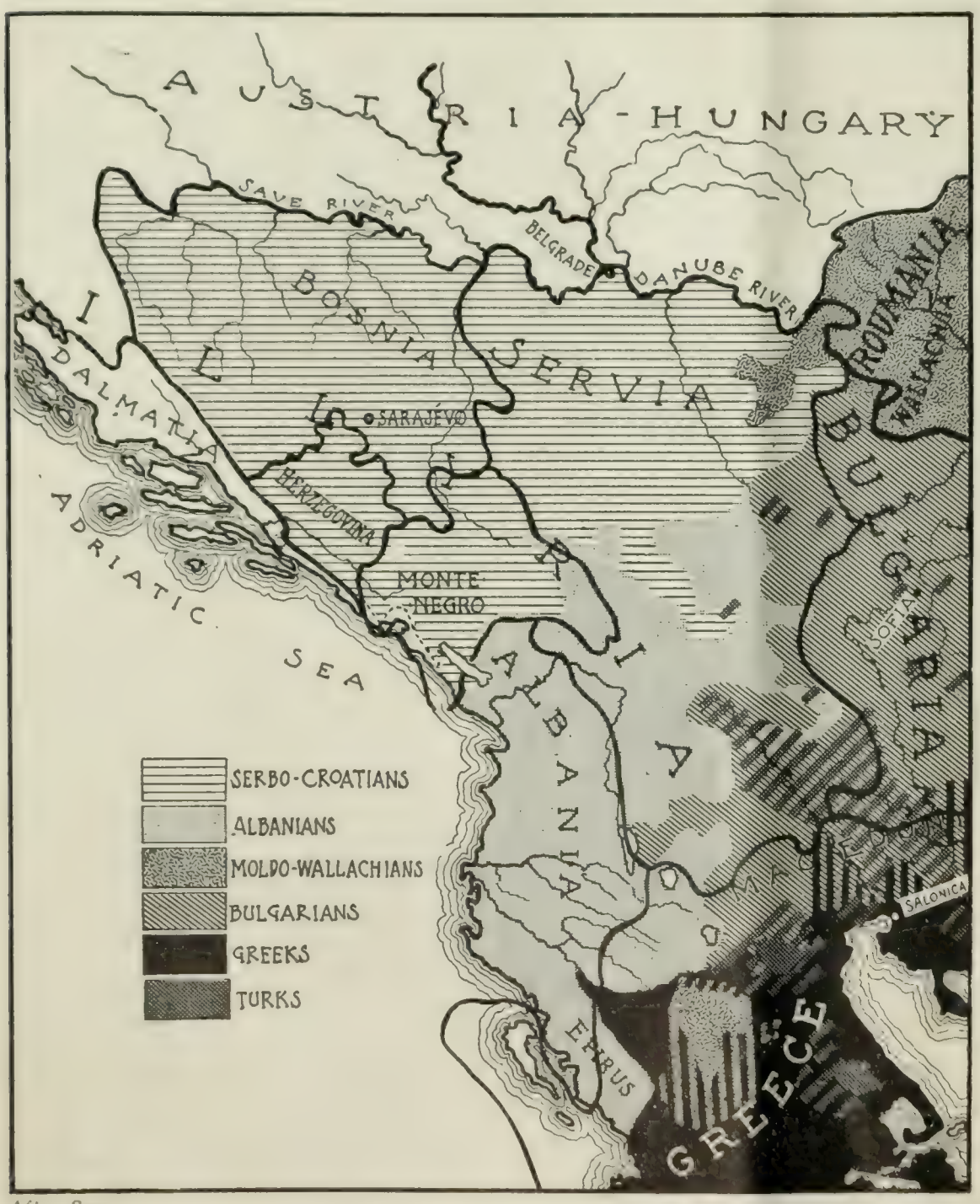
And yet, from the beginning of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian rebellion in 1875 to the end of the Russo-Turkish war in 1878, the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina did just as good, if not even better, fighting than anybody else; they always fought well in many a rebellion which they kindled up against Ottoman tyranny. These Serb Highlanders have always been considered the flower of the Serb race, not only as regards the arts of war, but also as regards the arts of peace. Those wonderful Serb ballads which at their first publication, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, sent a magic thrill thru the literary world of Europe, trace their origin to the somber highlands of proud Herzegovina, and the rhapsodic melodies of the matchless south's Slavonic Sefdalinka songs were born in the golden valleys of fair and fertile Bosnia.

The gallant struggle of the Serbs of Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1875 to 1878 was crowned with many victories and ended in a complete undoing of the hated Turk, but its main object was not attained. They fought for the liberation and reunion of the Balkan Serbs and the restoration of the

crown of Stephan Doushan, the mighty Czar of the Serbs in the fourteenth century. The battle was won, but the crown was not restored; Bosnia and Herzegovina, its two most precious pearls, were snatched away by Prince Bismarck of Germany and Count Andrassy of Austria-Hungary. By the Austrian annexation, in 1908, these pearls were inserted in the crown of the House of Hapsburg. Those fond hopes for national reunion which the Balkan Serbs had cherished for five hundred years and which, in 1878, seemed so near their realization, when Osman Pasha capitulated at Plevna, suddenly vanished by the decree of 1878, issued in Berlin by Bismarck and Andrassy. In place of national reunion the Balkan Serbs saw the double-headed Austrian black eagle hovering over the somber mountains of Herzegovina, the plateaus of the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar, and the rich valleys of fair Bosnia. The Austrian flag was planted there and Austrian armies covered every vantage point; they were there to stay and to separate forever the Serbs in Servia from the Serbs in Montenegro by an impenetrable barrier which Austria was raising in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This barrier could never be raised until the national spirit of the Serbs in these two provinces was completely destroyed, and hence the cruel policy which Austria pursued there during the last thirty-six years.

I quote now from a book published by an English diplomat who traveled all over the Balkans on a secret mission entrusted to him by the British Government:

> With religion persecuted, education at a standstill, and the press either gagged or suborned, Austria is slowly carrying out her policy of crushing the Serbs. . . . Should it be permitted in this twentieth century to one European people to crush another European people under the false pretext of civilization? (*The Near East*, pp. 112, 113.)



After Sax

SERBS WITHIN AND WITHOUT SERVIA

No map can do justice to the ethnological complexity of this region. The Serbs, Croats and Montenegrins are of the same blood, tho divided by religion and nationality. The annexation by Austria in 1908 of Bosnia and Herzegovina, both racially united to Servia rather than Hungary, destroyed their hopes of joining in one great Servian empire, and this disappointment gave rise to the bitter resentment against the Austrian crown which is now displayed

I quote now from Seton Watson, the highest English authority on Slavonic matters:

> I hope to prove that in matters of education, administration of justice, of association and assembly, of the franchise and the press, the non-Magyar nationalities are the victims of a policy of repression which is without any parallel in civilized Europe. (*Racial Problems in Hungary*, p. 204.)

In this last quotation reference is made to Serbs not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also in Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, and the southern provinces of Hungary, that is, to about five million Serbo-Croats, which includes the Croatians who differ from the Serbs in religion only, the Serbs being Greek Orthodox and the Croatians being Roman Catholic.

In face of these conditions is it surprizing then that these people show a burning desire to tear themselves away from hated Austria and join their brothers in the kingdoms of Servia and Montenegro? It would be a wonder if this desire did not exist. This desire is the so-called Pan-Serb propaganda which Austria parades on every occasion and expects the world to understand that it is a political conspiracy fraught with grave dangers for the Austrian Empire. The Pan-Serb propaganda does exist, I admit it frankly, and I ought to know whereof I speak, because I am a Serb and a former subject of the Austrian Empire. But this Pan-Serb propaganda is not a political conspiracy, born and bred at Belgrade or at any other place in the kingdom of Servia. It is a natural heritage of every true Serb, who is ever ready to obey the voice of the Serb minstrel, the gouslar, which commands him and has always commanded him for five hundred years to struggle for the "honored cross and golden liberty." This voice was always the supreme commander in all Serb struggles against the Turkish oppressor, and it is today the supreme commander in the Serb struggles against Austrian tyranny. The causes of the Pan-Serb propaganda are in Vienna and not in Belgrade. The tragedy in Sarayevo on the 28th of June was being prepared in Vienna during the last thirty-six years; it was enacted on the very day—Vidov Dan—when every true Serb celebrates the anniversary of the battle of the field of Kossovo, in 1389, when the Serb Empire fell. Its memory always served as a reminder to the Serbs that they must avenge the wrongs perpetrated upon their race, and that by united effort only can they regain the glories of their ancient empire which vanished at Kossovo.

New York City

NATURE'S PREPARATION FOR MAN

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—TENTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

IN a previous chapter I have spoken of the qualities of inorganic substances, such as air, water, carbonic acid, etc., which fit them to support the forms of life which were to appear upon the earth. There is much that may be said as to these vegetable and animal forms of life which anticipate, and prepare the way for, the appearance of man, who is the crown of creation, and especially of civilized man, man worth while, man more than a beast.

That there is this adaptation between man and the world of life every moment proves. But we may call this mere good luck, if there be luck, or we may say that the human race has been evolved so as to fit his environment, rather than that an environment has been prepared for him. Beyond question man does adapt himself to his environment, improves wild grains and sows and reaps them with harrows and harvesters. Man is adapted to his world, but it may also be that the world of life has been pre-adapted to his needs. One cannot but ask this question, whether we have evolved to fit the product of natural law in its necessary evolution, or whether under some sort of guidance Nature has anticipated our needs and made preparation for them. Whether the latter alternative shall seem reasonable will depend mainly on whether the human race appears to be worth the foresight. This is a question of large and momentous import, and the very raising of it may seem both pretentious and absurd. That the earth, so great, so diverse, so multiple in all its grandeur of ocean and continent, with its prolificness of life, animal and vegetable, with the sun and moon that attend and serve and rule it, were so made to serve man, its true ruler, man who is so feeble, who lives so brief a day, who then passes to his dust just as does the gnat that teases him and the tiger that eats him, may seem a monstrous claim.

SUPREME MAN

But think again. Man *is* the very crown of all known visible existence. No physical force in nature is to be compared with man. Bulk does not measure perfection. Life, no matter how low, is superior to any mass of inert matter. The lichen on the cliff is greater than the cliff. And far above the life of the tree, or the life of the highest animal, is man, who is ruler of all, as reason is more than mere vitalism. As Zeus challenged against his supremacy the total pow-

er of all the gods when he could hang from a chain over the parapet of heaven, so, and more than so, for man is of another and superior class, man matches the genius of his wisdom and might against all hurricanes and billows and thunderbolts, rides the waves, drives the winds, forces the lightning to do his slightest task, the infinite ether to strain with his messages, even enslaves the earth and the mighty sun to till his fields and feed him with corn and wine, rebukes savage nature and supplants its jungles and forests, covering the earth with cities and towns and fields of populous plenty. The earth, all its grass and herbs and trees, all its insects, fishes, birds and beasts, is ruled by man, submits to his will, and only his; and may it not be that by some higher prevision this was all designed and directed, which not only supplies all his ruder wants, but equally meets all the higher requirements of his advanced civilization? Most certainly so, unless science refuses to consider the hypothesis of God.

THE FOOD-GRASSES

No one else has so definitely presented the evidence that the world of life has been prearranged by a higher intelligence for the uses of man as has Alfred Russel Wallace, in his *The World of Life*. Have not, he asks, thru the whole geologic history, the vegetable growths been preadapted for the coming human and animal life? The bulk of the seed of maize, wheat, rye, barley and rice is not needed for its own propagation, but is needed for the support of human life particularly, and in a less measure of lower animal life. A multitude of other grasses have small, inconspicuous seeds. They can grow just as well without a superabundant supply of starch and gluten. Man needs them, for he can cook his food, which cattle cannot do. Yet the seeds of these cereal grains are so large that they attract animals to eat them, and they would be likely to become extinct but for the fact that man cultivates and develops them. In fact most of them have become extinct, or nearly so, in a wild state. As man depends on them, so they depend on man, as if predestined, foreordained for man. Man could hardly have reached civilization without them. It is true that in cultivation these grains have increased in size, but even in their wild state, like our American wild rice or the wild wheat lately found in Palestine, they attracted human attention for food. A similar phenomenon we observe when we consider other vegetable productions which have become the staple food of man, such as the date, and the coconut, the apple, pear and peach, and a hundred other fruits, melons and roots. They are made to fit higher life. Their delicious sugary pulp or their mass of starchy consistence is of no essential use to these plants and trees themselves, but rather an injury. They are too attractive; they would be likely to perish off the face of the earth, as in the animal world have the dodo and the passenger pigeon, if they were not cultivated and conserved under the conditions of progressive civilization.

NATURE PROVIDES

There is a species of plant, the *Psoralea Esculenta*, growing on dry ridges in the Dakotas, which produces a hard, compact root about the size of a walnut, solid with starch. The Sioux Indians search far abroad for it and tie it in strings for winter food. Of course the plant takes some advantage of the stored starch or its rapid growth in the spring. But most other plants live and grow equally well in other ways. It is of great advantage to the migrating Indians, but its quality is of injury to it so far as survival goes. It is for man's sake chiefly that it stores food. It seems provided for human use. The same is true of the grape, the huckleberry, the raspberry, the blackberry, the currant, the gooseberry, and other plants that produce delicious fruits whose main purpose is evidently not for themselves. They grow wild, uncultivated. Nature provides these berries for human and animal consumption, while therein assuring their own dispersion. There appears to be in their provision some sort of design which has its end in man.

Yet not for man only. All animal life feeds on vegetable life. The plant, the tree, has not its end in itself, but in that which it feeds. Have you ever watched two or three yellow-birds tearing to pieces the round ball of a dandelion-head? You will see that the dandelion lives not for itself alone, but that it may supply the wants of a higher and nobler kind of life. It would seem as if the plant were made in anticipation of the animal, and equally that the animal appeared on the earth when its own time was ripe for it. I do not find it easy to believe that the giraffe,

with its elongated neck, was the slow evolution of nature until it could reach the branches of the trees. Some directive force or intelligence seems to have produced it to reach its special food.

FUEL THAT AWAITED MAN

In various ways Nature seems to have anticipated man, and, not least, man as civilized, full-orbed, as if Nature were working definitely for a higher end not yet in sight. When man began to feel the need of light in the night-time beyond that of the torch he found oil in nuts, and animal fats, and soon hunted the northern seas for the blubber of the whale. Then when that source was exhausted, we burned the essence of the sap of the pine till that began to fail with the destruction of the forests. Then the earth opened its supply of oil laid up many thousands of years ago for just this necessity. No doubt Nature in her own processes had laid up this great treasure of mineral oil as a by-product of superabundant vegetable life of a geologic age, just as she had laid up and had previously opened to us her store of coal to fit a stage in our civilization. Yet there appears to be an extraordinary congruousness in the antecedent provision of just what we should need. It looks very much like what we should call a good providence in our behalf. Equally the stored masses of coal in the earth were a requisite for a stage in human civilization. Our cities could not have been built or our factories run on wood for fuel; the forests could not have sufficed. The carboniferous period was the prophecy of the human industry of modern life, ready to be fulfilled when the time was ripe. There was preadaptation, which was marvelously lucky, if it were not purposive.

OTHER HUMAN NEEDS ANTICIPATED

At a primitive stage, when hardly superior to the higher apes, we can conceive of man as taking for his uses a club from a fallen tree, or a convenient stone. On the famous Phenician bowl of Præneste such a cave-man is represented with a stone in his hand pursuing a hunter in his chariot. He looks no better than an ape, and Clermont-Ganneau called him an ape. Stones are necessarily abundant, and handy, and here is no evidence of preadaptation of the stone for the uses of man reaching for civilization by the use of a tool. But the next stage is to supply himself with a better weapon, a bow. That requires a peculiar, elastic sort of wood, not like the pine, or cedar, or oak, but an ash, or some other sort of elastic wood. It is ready for him as soon as he wants it. It was not necessary in the order of nature that the special quality of elasticity should be supplied by the ash, but it was necessary for man's upward progress that the ash should antecedently be provided for his use when he should need it. Dr. Wallace adduces this as a preadaptation. I would not definitely assert it, but it is a plausible if not quite palpable conclusion that some directive purpose provided the elastic wood for the primitive bow. To be sure we may insist that Nature thru her superabundant vitality quite unconsciously reaches out in every direction for every possible quality, and so blindly hits on elasticity in the ash, as it does on pith in the alder or pliability in the osier; and yet the multitude of similar happy adaptations in plant and animal life for the uses of civilization forces us to consider whether some purposive and directive force has not anticipated the human need and provided for it. I do not mean to argue that flint was made just for man's use as a tool, or that the reed was made hollow that man might use is at a blow-gun, for the reed's own need of strength is explanation enough of its evolution. I only instance the case of the few as illustrating how the preadaptation of a quality not necessary for the tree was imperative for the use of man in his early stage of progressive culture, as if prearranged for his needs.

WOODS INDISPENSABLE FOR SHIPS

Dr. Wallace instances a similar adaptation to man's uses in the matter of navigation, introducing it with this general statement:

> Taking first the innumerable different kinds of wood, whose qualities of strength, lightness, ease of cutting and planing, smoothness of surface, beauty and durability, are so exactly suited to the needs of civilized man that it is almost doubtful if he could have reached civilization without them. The considerable range in their hardness, in their durability when exposed to the action of water or of the soil, in their weight and their elasticity, render them serviceable to him in a thousand ways which are totally removed from any use made of them by the lower animals. (A. R. Wallace, *The World of Life*, p. 350.)

Dr. Wallace shows that but for the existence of wood having just the qualities necessary for the building of boats and ships the whole course of history would have been different, and perhaps civilization could not have been developed. The Mediterranean would have been as impassable as the Atlantic, and, later, America could not have been discovered, and Australia and probably South Africa would have been unknown. All this knowledge and civilization depend on certain qualities in vegetable growth not needed by the lower animals, and no more by the trees themselves, which could equally have performed without them all their chemical functions in the absorption of carbon and the transpiration of oxygen, as they did in the geologic period of the acrogens when the Carboniferous measures were laid, and could have satisfied all the needs of the unintelligent animal world. These qualities are useful to man, to man only, and they came into plant history, as it would seem, in anticipation of the time when man should make them useful; acquired late in the process of the ages, just when needed, quite as they would appear if some directive purpose and impulse had prearranged their occurrence.

MAN'S NEEDS DOMINATE NATURE

Again, Wallace calls attention to the countless list of the minor by-products of vegetable life which are of such immense advantage to man in his advance in civilization and comfort, enjoyment and health. Such are the multitude of drugs and medicines, of which opium and quinine are examples. The milky juice of the poppy may be of use to it in resisting drouth, but why should it also deposit morphine useful only to men? The cinchona bark might be as serviceable to the tree without the quinine in it, but it is needed for man. What is true of these and many other vegetable drugs is true also of thousands of other by-products of vegetable life, balsams, gums, resins, dyes, spices, perfumes, which if in any measure and degree of advantage to the plant, are only subsidiarily so and not necessary; but which are of great advantage to man, and particularly to civilized man, and will be for a million years to come. Can we believe that the fragrance of the rose or the violet was essential to the plant itself? Its color was enough to attract insects without its odor which seems added for our delectation. A multitude of plants have for their own advantage developed a thick sap, which is enough for their protection; but a few have added to it something which allows it to harden into the extraordinary qualities of india-rubber, of advantage not to the tree but to man. Without that peculiar combination of qualities man could neither have created the submarine telegraph-cable nor ridden the automobile. He finds the rubber as it were foreordained for his own use rather than for the use of the rubber tree.

Take as an example the trees and

plants that supply us with sugar, a very important element in our comfort. We find it in one variety of maple. Other maples do not have it, do not need it. But it has been of importance to man, as if put there for his advantage. All the more is this true of the sugar-cane and the sugar-beet. Other reeds and other plants of the beet family have a juice that is not sweet. Here is a special provision useful, almost necessary, for man, supplied to him when he comes to need it. Because it is not essential to the plant or tree but is essential to man, it appears as if it were the result of some directive evolution in his behalf. I do not say that this evidence is conclusive, but it is of the same sort and value as much other probable evidence on which we must depend in life.

In the matter of clothing the realms of life seem to have united in anticipating the wants of man as he advances into civilization. The rude man emerging from the brute needed in warm countries no clothing, and in a colder climate was satisfied with the lion's skin of Hercules or the pelts of his sheep and goats. But growing nicety demanded other garments, and the sheep supplied wool, the bolls of a plant offered the fibers of cotton, and the silkworm spun for man its cocoon. The silkworm might have been protected equally, like other grubs, with a hard case; the seeds of the cotton did not need so soft a bed, for a multitude of congeneric plants are without it; and the sheep might have resisted the cold with such a covering as other animals of its sort find adequate. But these specialties of growth not necessary for them are needed for man; and they are provided as man needs them, not the sheep, the worm or the plant. Is it too much to see in these and in a multitude of similar cases some directive provision and plan?

Yet it will easily be replied that Nature is not all our kind mother. The argument can be turned the other way, for Nature produces not only valuable drugs, spices, gums, essences, oils, etc., but also poisons that endanger his life, while a multitude of weeds, innocuous in a state of savagery, appear to pester his agriculture as he rises in the scale of civilization. This is true, and in its measure it favors the conclusion that Nature works indiscriminately, and in every direction, to produce anything and everything, good or bad that may arise; but they are comparatively few, and have their protective uses as do spines and thorns; and if beasts that graze are able to discover and avoid them, the same is true of intelligent man, not to speak of their value as drugs. Equally it is not the careful farmer that allows himself to be much troubled by weeds.

Yet Dr. Wallace's argument, it appears to me, must not be prest too far. The starch of the potato is valuable for man, but the deadly nightshade belongs to the same family and is so specialized as to be dangerous to man. In the same family and the the same field we find foods and poisons, fragrances and stenches, the flower and the thorn. If we can, as Dr. Wallace has done, gather the delights of sight, taste and smell found in the vegetable world into one "bundle of myrrh," to strengthen our faith in the Creator who foresaw the needs of his creature man, it would also be easy to gather under the shadow of the upas tree the disagreeable, the pernicious and the fatal. The spicy and the sweet are matched in fair measure with the acrid and the fetid.

GOOD THINGS IN THE MAJORITY

This is all true. Nature does not coddle us with a satiety of sweets. The rose is beset with thorns. We would not have it otherwise. Yet common experience testifies that the useful vastly outweighs and outnumbers the harmful. Every green field and every wooded hill testifies to this. The immense preponderance of good does not seem quite fortuitous. If such preponderance there is, may we not presume that there was purpose in it? If man is the very crown of all Nature's aspirations, and if provision was made for him in physical nature, in the composition of the oceans of sea and sky, may we not also presume that the abundant supply of the organic products of Nature, and their qualities absolutely essential for man's life and progress, give a presumption that they too anticipated man? The bulk of them and the nicety of their adaptations support such a view. They fit into our wants with the exactitude of the junctions of a dissected map. While there is no question of the miscellaneousness of the productions of Nature, yet they are not indiscriminate. The useful animals and plants that come into existence with man vastly exceed those that are pernicious; there is a place in the scheme of things for the tiger's tooth and the spines of the cactus. While too much must not be made of Dr. Wallace's argument in *The World of Life*, yet its cumulative bearing appears to me to have weight as indicating that there was a control in nature which guided the operations of its laws for the benefit of man.

RHODE ISLAND

BY AMOS R. WELLS

The state of country by-ways, quaintly lined
  With bush and brake and fragrances thick-set;
  Above their streets the arching elms have met
The state of ancient villages refined:
For many generations, till they seem
The corridors of some long-brooding dream.

Grim granite elbows thru the shallow soil,
  The fields are fenced with gray and massive stone;
The little farms will answer sturdy toil
  And careful thought, but answer those alone;
No region this of generous-giving leas,
Of ready harvesting and languid ease.

Yet many berries glimmer in the wood,
  The wild grape hangs in many a fruited bower,
The gnarled apple orchards bend with food,
  The waysides gleam with many a splendid flower,
The hills are delicate with laurel blooms,
And rhododendron lights the forest glooms.

This land is loved by ocean; far and deep
  The long bays reach among the sloping fields,
And tenderly the shining waters creep
  Where waiting marsh a silent welcome yields,
And slow brown currents in the shadows run,
And thick-ranked sedges glitter in the sun.

How strangely to this realm of ancient peace
  The factory folk, swart faces, foreign tongue,
Caught in their clattering tasks that never cease,
  The curse of Cain, so old, yet always young.
Here, to these groping, restless, fiery men,
Spirit of Roger Williams, come again!

THE NEW BOOKS

SCIENTIFIC MANHANDLING

THE urge of the day is to apply science as fast as it is hatched, or a little faster even. The more recently emerging branches of science seem to develop more rapidly than the older branches—probably because they profit from the experiences of those that have gone before. At any rate, the mental and social sciences are for the moment threatening to monopolize the public's attention. Here is the applied psychology, for example. But a few short years ago the only kinds of applied psychology we knew anything about were pedagogy, the writing of ads and the making of accused men incriminate themselves without knowing it. Now we have psychology applied to laying bricks, selling dry-goods, planning factories and hiring engineers or mill hands.

It is especially in the industrial applications that psychology promises to yield the greatest returns during the next ten or fifteen years. Some time ago Professor Thorndike attempted a crude classification of human capacities and divided men into four main groups according to the kind of experiences they most easily managed. There are thus the idea-thinkers, the abstract minded people; there are the symbol and word thinkers; there are the thing or concrete minded people, those who can manage materials and forces; and finally there are those who excel in the handling of other human beings — the natural-born managers and leaders. It is not clear just what psychological elements enter into each of these types of mind, but it is certain that some such classification can be turned to great practical benefit.

For the purpose of showing how the various physical and mental qualities are related to efficient adjustment to various kinds of work, Dr. Blackford and Mr. Newcomb have written a book that should be helpful to employers. In this book emphasis is laid upon the great range of individual differences and on the various requirements of the jobs found in industrial establishments. The waste involved in placing good enough men in jobs that they do not fit is sufficient reason for attempting a systematic analysis of the jobs and of the men, with a view to securing a better adjustment. The authors of the plan here described have had many years' experience in the hiring and redistribution of workers in industrial establishments, as well as in installing employment systems. The analysis of jobs has become familiar to us in the growing literature on scientific management, motion study, etc.; it is the analysis of the man that will arouse doubts as well as interest. The system offered claims to be based on biology, anthropology and psychology, and it is doubtless a great improvement on the empirical system of hire-and-fire. But the authors do not give us the original data upon which they base their generalizations. People of experience with men, or people of quick observation, will have noticed certain correlations between head form and facial expression and shapes of features, etc., on the one hand, and certain qualities of mind and temper on the other. It is doubtful, however, whether the classification of human types given in this book is any more than a formulation of personal experiences, unchecked by systematic quantitative studies. At the same time the book is full of practical suggestions not only for the employer, but also for the worker, for the publicist and for the educator.

Scientific management has raised many questions and has aroused resistance and resentment. It would seem to be the purpose of Mr. Gilbreth's book to meet some of the objections and to answer some of the questions, altho the work takes the form of a treatise on "the function of the mind in determining, teaching and installing methods of least waste." Every thoughtful person must be in sympathy with the general principle that waste should be reduced to the very last irreducible minimum—especially waste of human effort and human talents. It is not so clear, however, that scientific management developed in conjunction with a mechanism calculated to produce a profit will consider the interests of the workers apart from their relations to the work. Mr. Gilbreth tries to show that under scientific management the individual worker is necessarily better off—as a human being, that is—than under traditional management. Undoubtedly great improvements have already been brought about, and many more are to come. But we have still to be convinced that the reduction of the individual's movements to the fewest and the simplest possible can go hand in hand with maximum growth and interest and mental health of the individual worker. We are convinced that in so far as standardized conditions will remove from the worker's mind all fear of losing his job or his limbs, he will be a happier man; but in so far as the removal of these fears depends upon reducing him to a machine, we cannot see that there has been a positive gain. Scientific management will undoubtedly arouse the confidence of workers and managers because it appeals to the sense of order, because its predictions command admiration, because its results so far exceed past expectations. Mr. Gilbreth has analyzed the problem in an admirable way; but his answer

THE NEWEST BOOKS

Canadian Nights, by the Earl of Dunraven. Reminiscences and sketches of a famous British sportsman of life and sports in the Rockies, on the prairies and in the woods, reprinted from the "Nineteenth Century."

Scribners $2

No. 13 Washington Square, by Leroy Scott. Financial difficulties keep Mrs. DePeyster at home after having pretended to sail for Europe, and the ensuing complications furnish one of the best of summer farces.

Houghton Mifflin $1.35

When Love Flies Out o' the Window, by Leonard Merrick. How pride and poverty become contenders against the love of a happy young couple in Paris, and how it is the man's selfish pride, not poverty, that drives their love away.

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The Cost of Wings, by Richard Dehan. A collection of short stories vivid and very, very English, but by that not devoid of humor.

Stokes $1.25

The Mob, by John Galsworthy, a play. Ranks with *Strife* as a masterful portrayal of mob psychology, pillorying the man who braves it, in order that later it may erect a monument to him.

Scribners 60 cents

The Victim, by Thomas Dixon. Another romance of the Civil War, with Jefferson Davis as the central character, meant to stand as the counterpart to *The Southerner* and dealt with in the same vigorous style.

Appleton $1.35

Sasva, and *The Life of Man, by Leonid Andreyev,* translated from the Russian by Thomas Seltzer. Plays of the revolution, done with all the mysticism, vivid realism and fatalistic pessimism that puts this author in the foremost rank of the younger Russian school.

Kennerley $1

does not answer the really important questions about the effect of standardized work upon the worker.

The Job, the Man, the Boss, by Katherine M. H. Blackford, M.D., and Arthur Newcomb. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.
The Psychology of Management, by L. M. Gilbreth, M.L. New York:

A TALE OF SIN AND SUFFERING

Amélie Rives's latest novel, *World's End*, is long, laborious and somewhat disappointing when we recall the brilliant promise of *The Quick or the Dead*. One or two of the characters are drawn with skill, especially the villain—"a boy of twenty-six who looks upon the Universe as a vast studio" and makes whatever use he pleases of its art treasures, breaking them when he chooses; and Cousin Mary, who is like a fine "rousing major-chord struck full across the dreamy minor meanderings of a chanson by Debussy." As a child Mary prayed: "Oh, Lord, please increase my happiness in little things," and her reward was a joyous, daylight nature, in strong contrast to that of the more complex but not half so attractive heroine, poor, unhappy Phoebe. There is a sort of lesson in the story of Phoebe; that cruelty suffered makes even a gentle-hearted woman cruel and, at that, to the man she loves. Phoebe is a coward, but the alternative of disgrace is in her case so frightful that we pity rather than blame her desperate clutching at the means of escape offered her—honorable marriage—altho it implies dishonorable silence on her part and long pain for herself and her husband. As always, falsehood bears its bitter fruit. A bit of philosophy from Eucken foreshadows the conclusion: "We cannot explain evil, but we can overcome it."

World's End, by Amélie Rives. Stokes. $1.30

FORTUNATE READERS, TOO

One of the novels for the summer vacation is *The Fortunate Youth*, by William J. Locke. The cloud of neglect over the hero's childhood soon lifts, and the rest of the journey is in sunshine with soft airs blowing and the pleasantest of comrades along the way. There is no hint of the deeper tragedy of life as in *Stella Maris* and *Septimus*; it is a happy book, and to be read in a happy hour.

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A TRAGEDY OF ROME

John Masefield has written a tragedy, *Pompey the Great*, in prose, unlike the poetical dramas he has hitherto affected. The style is curious—short, jerky sentences give an effect of breathlessness, as tho the speaker had been running a race. It is well suited to a hasty messenger who brings bad tidings, but not in character in the case of Pompey, whose vacillating tem

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permanent calls for a more involved and discursive mode of speech. Cæsar does not appear on the stage; he is only a vague, huge shadow looming against Rome to the north. The end of the tragedy might have been made dramatic by showing Cæsar's grief over the dead Pompey, one of the most thrilling scenes in history, but Masefield misses this effective close and ends with a chanty, beautiful enough but weak:

And the conqueror's prize is dust and lost endeavor.
And the beaten man becomes a story forever.
For the gods employ strange means to bring their will to be,
We are in the wise god's hands and more we cannot see.
A Voice. All clear to seaward.
The Captain. Pipe down.

Macmillan. $1.25.

THE MOODS OF THE COUNTRY

The essays of Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton collected in *Barn Doors and Byways* are almost as varied as the conditions of our country and its climate, but one gladly follows the genial and entertaining writer from the abandoned farms of New England to scenes beneath southern skies, ever catching some new phase of life or nature as it is revealed by the author or his illustrator.

Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50.

PLEASANT RECOLLECTIONS

The call for new editions of Dean Hodges' volumes entitled *Christianity Between Sundays, The Year of Grace* and *The Battles of Peace* indicates the high esteem in which his religious messages are held by the reading public. The vitality of his utterances makes the sermons of more than twenty years ago, with but little revision, still fresh and stimulating.

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COUNTY LIBRARIES

How a library can make itself useful to a whole county is shown in the history of the Brumback Library of Van Wert County, Ohio, by Saida Brumback Antrim and Ernest Irving Antrim. The volume also deals with the county library system as it is established in twelve states.

Pioneer Press. Van Wert, Ohio. $1.50.

"INTO ALL THE WORLD"

The part that missionaries have played in the social uplift of foreign peoples is ably presented in *Sociological Progress in Mission Lands,* by Edward Warren Capen. Other influences are not minimized in this survey of causes that are operating upon the world of men toward a higher type of civilization, but the missionary is given his just credit for the changes in progress.

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RELIGIOUS LIFE IN AMERICA

Twenty-five years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church instituted the deaconess movement. Now the Deaconess' Boards of the Church hold property valued at $6,000,000, and more than a thousand deaconesses are employed.

An interesting feature of the International Sunday School Convention held in Chicago the last of June was a historical pageant delineating the various methods that have been employed in teaching the Scriptures from the time of the Patriarchs down to the present.

The new president of Princeton Seminary is to be Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, formerly pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City, now of the Brown Memorial Church of Baltimore. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, who resigned last year.

The Rev. Dr. John Fox has again protested against the action of the New York Presbytery in licensing certain candidates for the ministry from Union Theological Seminary. This year the young men seem to be "unsound" on the doctrines of inspiration and the "absolute historic truth" of the Virgin birth.

Two companies have recently been formed for the purpose of furnishing churches with motion pictures suitable for their use. Wholesome amusement and instruction in social and religious subjects are the ends sought. Several hundred churches have already become interested in the matter and have assured the companies of their support.

The Roman Catholic attacks on ex-Mayor Nathan of Rome and the threatened boycott of the Panama Exposition have failed to discredit him as Italy's delegate or force the Exposition authorities to interfere, but they have stirred up among the non-Catholics a sharp criticism of the methods and purposes of the leaders in the Roman communion.

The new arrangement between the Cambridge (Episcopal) Divinity School and the Harvard Overseers will make a strong federation of theological faculties centering in the university; Andover representing the Congregationalists and Harvard Divinity Schools the Unitarians. All students with the approval of their respective faculties may share in the courses of the university.

The Church Peace Union, thru its secretary, Rev. Frederick Lynch, announces to the churches of the United States an offer of five thousand dollars to be distributed in prizes for the best essays on international peace. The amount is divided into five parts, each part to be devoted to rewards among the competitors in each of the following groups: clergymen, theological students, church members between the ages of twenty and thirty years, Sunday school pupils between fifteen and twenty years of age, and those between ten and fifteen. All essays must be presented before January 1, 1915.



There's "An Ocean Of Comfort" In B.V.D.

You wear a *coat* and a *smile* with B. V. D. On land or sea, in city or country, outdoors or in the office, B. V. D. takes the bite out of the "dog-days". *It keeps you cool.* Being loose-fitting in drape, it lets invigorating air at your pores. Being light-woven in fabrics, you hardly feel that you have it on. If you dance, B. V. D. leaves you always arm, leg and body-free.

For your own welfare, fix the B. V. D. Red Woven Label in your mind and make the salesman *show* it to you. That positively safeguards you. On every B. V. D. garment is sewed.



This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

(Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 the Garment.

B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07) $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 the Suit.

The B. V. D. Company, New York.

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Maine

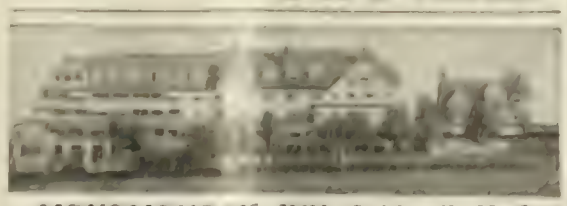
ROBINHOOD INN AND COTTAGES
BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE

now open. Directly on Ocean. Special attention given families. Circular. MISS MASSEY.

HOTEL THEDFORD, Asbury Park, N. J.

6th Avenue, Overlooking Ocean. Enlarged and improved. Suite with bath. Remodeled patronage limited. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

THE PITTSBURGH
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
FIRST DOOR FROM THE OCEAN.
Family hotel, rooms en suite with private bath.
L. DE A. WILLIAMS.



MONOMONOCK INN, Caldwell, N. J.

An Exceptional Hotel. Ideal for week ends or entertaining. Located miles from New York. Extensive grounds, [illegible] tennis courts. Booklet.
ALBERT A. LEROY, Manager

NORMAN OCEAN GROVE, N. J. Bath ave. bet Ocean & Andʼn. Elec. light throughout. C. R. PRIEST.

ONTIO
"Beautiful Hills"
UNADILLA, NEW YORK
An attractive Summer Home in one of the most beautiful sections of the State.
OPENS JUNE 5th
Write for Booklet
ALBERT A. LeROY, Prop.

CEDARVALE RANCH AND CAMPS.

In the Big Horn Mountains at 7,000 feet elevation. No mosquitoes or gnats. Dry climate. Pure water. Bountiful table supplied from the ranch products. Close to Yellowstone Park and the Big Horn Canyon. Motor boat trips on the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers. Horseback riding. Fine trout fishing. Deer, bear and mountain sheep hunting. A home like resort for the whole family. Terms reasonable.
CEDARVALE RANCH, Ravenscrag, Wyoming.

THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

LESSONS OF THE CLAFLIN CRASH

BY EDWARD D. PAGE

Mr. Page brings to the consideration of this subject long experience in drygoods merchandising, as president of the Merchants' Protective Association, a director and chairman of the Committee on Commercial Law of the Merchants' Association of New York, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.—THE EDITOR.

BY a singular coincidence the last two out of the some hundred general drygoods jobbing houses once existing in New York City are in line of descent from one parent firm. Buckley & Claflin, the original house, was founded in 1843. Out of it sprang, on the one side, Buckley, Welling & Co., which, in the seventies, was consolidated with the house of George Bliss & Co. in the firm of Dunham, Buckley & Co., which later became James H. Dunham & Co., and under this title it still continues as a corporation. The other branch of the family tree, Claflin, Mellen & Co., which in 1863 became H. B. Claflin & Co., was succeeded in 1890 by the corporation whose misfortunes we now have to deplore.

That the Claflin business should grow and prosper at a much more rapid pace than the Buckley business was due to the energy, ability, courage and speculative spirit of the elder Claflin. Mr. Claflin was always ready to take a chance, and in the early days before the war soon made himself widely known as the one man who was willing to extend larger lines of credit than any other merchant, as well as to purchase goods in larger volume whenever he could get them at an attractive price and upon time payment. These qualities soon made his house the resort of two classes of buyers: those who were strong in pluck and ability but weak in capital and needed credit; and those who had the cash to buy the bargains which the Claflin house was continually offering. By special concessions moneyed concerns were induced to purchase on a cash basis, and so each transaction was made to supply a large part of the means required for the liquidation of those that had preceded it.

As the clearing house of the New England mills the house of Claflin received many favors; not only was it first sought whenever an accumulation of merchandise had to be sold or a price lowered, but it was the recipient of constant favors in the way of prices and terms, even on regular merchandise in normal times, which supplied the house both with added capital arising from the use of long time credit and with the power always to hit the bottom of the market to cash buyers in naming its selling price. Such advantages could but result in a volume of business, in those days unprecedented; so that its only real competitor was the great wholesale business built up by A. T. Stewart, whose large capital was derived from the profits of the "one price to all" principle which Mr. Stewart introduced into the New York retail trade in the early forties. Claflin's credits, however, enabled him to attract much business which Stewart's greater conservatism past by, and especially in times of rapid expansion were a fruitful means of attaining an unsurpassed volume of sales at a liberal margin of profit.

Horace B. Claflin, like so many others who have been successful in the wholesale branches of the drygoods trade, was a graduate of the country retail store, which in his time was conducted mainly on credit, both in selling and buying. In this way he became a past master in the use of the promise to pay.

In the buying policy of his house Mr. Claflin was equally resourceful and skilful. In those days it was often possible for a concern with large purchasing ability to effect a corner in the drygoods market; by buying up supplies of certain desirable products for long periods in advance; and so controlling the sale of them from all sources of supply. Of course the exclusive possession of such desirable articles further increased the prestige of the Claflin house and brought—nay, almost forced—all customers to its doors. Later, when it attempted to further this process by controlling mills as well as traders, it was less successful, and the connections thus formed ended unfortunately for both parties to the transaction.

The chances which Mr. Claflin was taking in the extension of credits became notorious. He, however, had the cleverness to protect himself under the existing insolvency practise of the time. Being the principal creditor of most of his debtors he retained a close hold and kept a sharp watch on their businesses; often compelling them to buy goods from him at his own prices; and so, in case they came to mishap, his agents would control the situation, replevining or attaching their entire assets so that the Claflin debt should be paid before any other creditors could share in the proceeds. Unethical as this process now sounds, it was not condemned by current commercial law and custom, and it was defended as being the only way in which the large credits necessary for the development of the western country could be extended. For a short period from 1867 to 1878 the United States bankruptcy law, which represented aspiration rather than efficiency, somewhat interfered with this process; the law of 1898 finally put an end to it.

With the great development of the western country came the rise of great western jobbing houses handling completer lines of merchandise in the rapidly growing western cities. Not only was competition on the increase, but with the adoption of better merchandising methods on the part of manufacturers and commission houses it became increasingly difficult to keep up the prestige of the Claflin concern as a clearing house for bulk lots or as a leader in price movements. In the eighties manufacturers learned the advantage of selling by sample on the road, and by their traveling salesmen solicited the custom of the whole country. Goods were manufactured in increasingly greater quantities, and when an accumulation occurred, it was apt to be larger than any one market or any one house could dispose of. The western jobber came to resent the distribution of such blocks of merchandise unless he was given an opportunity to secure his quota. The westerners, too, had made so much money that they were willing to pay on short terms, and their cash looked good to the needy manufacturer as against the four to eight months' credit demanded by the Claflin buyers; for the house still adhered firmly to its old-time policy of carrying the transaction with a long credit from the seller instead of buying as cheaply as possible on the shortest terms. And so ended forever the series of great clearing sales that had made the Claflin outlet famous to its friends on both sides of the ledger.

A great many of the Claflin customers originally supported by his credit made enough money to withdraw from his tutelage, and thenceforth bought their goods only when it suited them to do so and from their local jobber rather than from a market so distant as New York. It must be remembered that in the eighties the western cities were separated by freight distances of from twenty to forty days from New York; whereas from their local centers they were maybe only three or five. In the period of depression following the panic of 1884 this became a point of great consequence for, at that time, as at present, a wave of hand to mouth purchasing had set in, when merchants would not be persuaded to stock up with large quantities of goods, and thus the western wholesale drygoods business prospered at the expense of the New York jobber. At the beginning of the quarter century that followed the panic of 1873 there were some forty concerns doing a general drygoods jobbing business in the city of New York. At its end there were only five of them left. Since then the Tweedy concern has retired, the Sweetsers have failed, and the Tefft's have

liquidated, leaving only Claflin and Dunham in the field.

This change has been wrought by equally significant changes in the methods of doing business at retail. Small and compact special businesses have been replaced by large department stores whose sales are spread over an immense variety of products.

These department stores no longer need to patronize the jobber. They buy very large quantities of goods. Hearn, for instance, will buy as large a line of blankets at one clip as any of the leading jobbers, with possibly six or seven exceptions. Macy will buy as large a bill of wash goods as the average wholesaler. The aggregate volume of sales in any one of the large department stores is larger than that of any jobbing house outside of the cities of New York, Chicago and St. Louis. Mills and commission houses have been keen to see the advantage of selling direct to these great retailers. Many of them have even come to break packages and sell by the piece, and as a consequence, in the main, the department stores are quite independent of the jobber. To him is left only the lesser retail stores, which, of course, are quite numerous, and which are still obliged to buy their goods in less than package lots. Of late years these have learned the advantage of coöperative buying, and trade largely with first hands.

The eventual outcome of the Claflin methods of extending credits was, in every recurring period of depression, to enforce upon the firm a policy of ownership and control of retail businesses. With the growth of department stores the only way for Claflin to collect bad debts from them was to reorganize and take them over. A small store may be sold out and the debt collected from the sale of its stock in trade, but if you try to do this with a large one the shrinkage is manyfold multiplied. While there is always a ready market for a small stock of goods, on a bulk sale, there is but a rare and difficult opportunity to realize on the merchandise of a department store located elsewhere than in the very largest cities; and the problem is generally complicated with a store property especially adapted to the business, and often with a valuable good-will. And so the Claflin corporation gradually became the owner of a number of limping and lame department stores which it organized as best it could.

In great businesses, as in nations, there is often fortune in matrimonial alliances, and in Louis Stewart, who became allied with the Claflin concern in the nineties, the firm is said to have found a retail manager of great ability, without whom the fabric of the retail chain might long since have fallen to pieces. A number of sound and profitable businesses were added to the retail combination, and the general average of its efficiency raised thereby, altho I believe it is true that some even of these were probably over-capitalized, and had proved burdensome to their former owners.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
54 WALL STREET
BRANCH: FORTY-SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business June 30, 1914

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds & Mortgages	$174,044.75	Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Public Securities, Market Value	11,281,587.16	Surplus	15,000,000.00
Other Securities, Market Value	25,940,748.14	*Undivided Profits	2,481,123.81
Loans	51,426,580.39	Deposits	95,492,309.49
Real Estate	1,151,856.85	Reserved for Taxes	235,553.99
Cash on Hand and in Banks	25,495,773.83	Accrued Interest	195,600.21
Accrued Interest	945,589.12	Secretary's Checks	11,601.74
Total	$116,416,189.24	Total	$116,416,189.24

*Dividend payable July 1st, 1914, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.

OFFICERS

JAMES N. WALLACE, President
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice-President — DUDLEY OLCOTT, 2d Vice-President
BENJAMIN G. MITCHELL, Vice-President — GEORGE W. DAVISON, Vice-President
MILTON FERGUSON, Secretary
FRANK B. SMIDT, Assistant Secretary — C. P. STALLKNECHT, Assistant Secretary
FREDERIC J. FULLER, Assistant Secretary

FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH

F. WM. KNOLHOFF, Branch Manager — F. J. LEARY, Assistant Manager
H. C. HOLT, Assistant Secretary

CHARTERED 1853

United States Trust Company of New York
45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $14,103,810.49

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITARY OF COURT MONEYS, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President — WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary — CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board

WM. ROCKEFELLER — LEWIS CASS LEDYARD — GEORGE L. RIVES — EGERTON L. WINTHROP
WILLIAM D. SLOANE — LYMAN J. GAGE — ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES — CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.
ISAAC LYMAN — PAYNE WHITNEY — WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY — HENRY W. de FOREST
JAMES STILLMAN — EDWARD W. SHELDON — WILLIAM STEWART TODD — ROBT. J. CANNIFF
JOHN J. RIKER — CHAUNCEY KEEP — OGDEN MILLS — WM. VINCENT ASTOR
CHARLES E. HOFFMAN

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, July 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 30, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer in New York will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY, BOSTON.

Preferred Stock.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent has been declared by the Directors of the Corporation, payable July 1, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record June 25, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

[illegible] & SMYTH, Treasurer

DIVIDEND NO. 131.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company

New York, July 1, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent was declared, payable at the Office of the Company, HANOVER BUILDING, Nos. 34 and 36 Pine street, on July 6th, to Stockholders of record at close of business this date.

JOSEPH McCORD, Secretary.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable out of the surplus earnings of the Company on July 15, 1914, at the office of the Company, 51 Broadway, City of New York, New York, to its stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1914.

The Transfer Books will close at the close of business on June 30, 1914, and be reopened at the opening of business on July 16, 1914.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, June 25, 1914.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., July 1, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Registered 5 per cent Bonds of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m., July 15th, 1914, for the payment of Interest on said bonds due August 1st 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock a. m., August 3d, 1914.

The net result of these processes, nevertheless, was unfavorable to this great jobbing business, which under other conditions had prospered by the pursuance of its traditional policies. In the first place, such independent department stores and those retailers as were not in the Claflin chain suspected, perhaps unjustly, that the chain stores were favored in their purchases, and also that information as to the class and scope of any operations conducted by independents might be divulged to their chain competitors, and so they abstained from buying from the Claflin jobbing house whenever they could buy on equal terms elsewhere. Nextly, its decline as an instrument for exclusive clearing, or for breaking prices, made it increasingly less essential to the retail trade as a source of supplies. And lastly the financial plan, by which the notes of the Claflin chain stores were taken in settlement of their obligations to the parent house, and rediscounted with its endorsement as a resource for settling its own liabilities, continually tended toward feebler dilutions of financial responsibility. For the proportions which the notes of the weaker retailers bear to the total mass of these obligations must necessarily tend to increase, as the earning capacity of the stronger houses in the chain enables them to pay their debts on short time or in cash. In the end outside collections from some of the weaker department stores in the chain began to be slow, and this resulted in a series of inquiries and questions, that even in an easy money market seriously interfered with the sale of the Claflin receivables, and precipitated the suspension of the parent house.

It will be seen from this analysis that the roots of the present difficulty penetrate to a time long anterior to the present; that with the best of intentions no struggle on the part of John Claflin and his associates, whose integrity and fairness are unquestioned, and no assistance from the banks could have saved a situation based upon business methods, however well adapted to the formative period of the drygoods trade, by that very token badly adjusted to the conditions of the present day. However sympathetic we may be with the character and ability that has been wasted on this great enterprise, it will not do to overlook the fact that the outcome is the inevitable result of these conditions and of these methods, which cannot be pursued with any hope of success in the future. We are at the beginning of an epoch when the type of uncouth bigness which seems to have been the ideal of American business will have to pass away, and efficiency, personality, manageableness and service will take its place. How the services of the trade in drygoods between the producer and the consumer will be performed we cannot tell; but that its units will be better proportioned to the capacity of a man to care for them, there can be no reasonable doubt.

New York City

DIVIDENDS

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.

125th Semi-Annual Dividend

The Trustees have directed that interest be credited to depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

4% PER ANNUM

payable on and after July 20th, 1914

H. F. Hutchleson, Pres. W. H. Rose, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

108TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 20th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000, which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1914, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

Corner 8th Avenue and 42d Street.

107th consecutive semi annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 20, 1914.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors.....$23,489,687.20
Surplus, market values..... 1,411,220.63

WM. G. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES A. STENHOUSE, Secretary.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
COR. 4TH AVENUE AND 14TH STREET.

New York, June 27, 1914.

Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws not exceeding three thousand (3,000) dollars, and will be payable after July 20.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1914, will draw interest from July 1, 1914.

ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

160 and 162 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

4%

Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be credited for the six months ending June 30th, 1914, on all accounts entitled thereto from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after July 1st, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1914, will draw interest from July 1st, 1914.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President.
CLARENCE S. DUNNING, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (110th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum

Credited July 1, 1914, and payable on and after Thursday, July 16, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1914.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
William G. Ross, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,

43 Exchange Place, New York.

MANAGERS

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of Associated Gas and Electric Company has declared a dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1914, payable Wednesday, July 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 30th, 1914.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

NOTES AND ANSWERS

E. W. Cox, president of the Canada Life Assurance Company of Toronto, died June 27 at Folkstone, England.

H. J. H., Baldwin, Kansas—Investments in local organizations are doubtless safe and in most cases profitable. Have no statistics; perhaps they could be procured from the Secretary of State of any state in which such associations operate.

A. D. W., Agricultural College, North Dakota—If you refer to indemnities against damage to property, think there is no such policy. Injuries to persons from that cause are covered in residence liability policies of leading casualty companies.

Rev. H. E. H., Park City, Utah—It is probable that the business was declined solely because the company was unrepresented by an agent. That is a hard and fast rule in some offices. There certainly were no reasons of a personal character.

The National Surety Company has reinsured all the fidelity and surety business of the Citizens' Trust and Guaranty Company of Parkersburg, West Virginia. The latter will continue to transact a trust business and for surety and fidelity lines will act as agent of the National in West Virginia.

H. P. B., Hancock, New York—Write the Superintendent of Insurance, Albany, New York, for a copy of report of examination recently made of the Order you mention. Why not select a long-term endowment—twenty-five or thirty years—or a twenty-payment life in some well-established old line, legal reserve company with a good dividend record?

C. O. R., Hiram, Ohio—Assessment insurance is inherently weak; it is not capable of standing the strains which adversity puts on it. Under the contract you have, you get from month to month what you pay for; no more. No, it is not of superior advantage over that offered by strong stock companies; it is inferior. In the latter you pay more, get larger benefits and a greater number of them.

The following dividends are announced:

Associated Gas and Electric Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable July 15.

Broadway Savings Institution, semi-annual, 4 per cent, payable on and after July 20.

Citizens' Savings Bank, semi-annual, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after July 20.

Franklin Savings Bank, semi-annual, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after July 20.

German Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable after July 20.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable July 6.

Wells Fargo & Co., semi-annual, 3 per cent, payable July 15.

SAVING WILD LIFE

California has "Associated Societies for the Conservation of Wild Life" containing 10,000 members, all pledged to preach the doctrine they profess, and to show their faith by their works.

A powerful "committee," in which the government has an interest, has been formed in London to arrange for the protection, by international agreement, of whales, now fast lessening toward extinction.

The prairie-chickens, nearly extinct in Iowa, have decidedly increased there under the recent energetic enforcement of protective laws; moreover they are now nesting in cultivated lands, as they never used to do.

The canals of electric power companies on the Pacific slope are causing the death, by drowning or crippling, of many deer, which enter or fall into them, and often cannot get out because of the steep and slippery banks.

That there must be many sanctuaries —one in each county would not be too many—is the mature opinion of the persons who are trying to preserve the wild life of this country. Iowa, Illinois, and California are foremost in working out plans to this end.

There has been a great demand this summer upon the Audubon societies for nesting-boxes, and for directions as to their use. Several firms are now making artificial nests and finding a large sale for them, not to speak of whole cities of martin-houses erected annually.

The Game Commission of Illinois is adopting the policy of leasing from farmers the shooting-rights over extensive tracts of land which are then forbidden to trespassers, and form safe breeding-places for game and other birds. Excellent results are already observed.

Morris County, New Jersey, formerly a favorite resting and breeding place for ducks, but nearly depopulated of these birds, has seen the good effect of the Federal prohibition of spring shooting in a surprizing increase of ducks on Troy Meadows this first season of safety for the birds.

The Game and Fish Commission of Kentucky reports that the nets they have taken from a single stream show that fishermen had been taking and selling fish illegally from that one river worth $50,000 a year. This river is 200 miles long; and Kentucky has more than 12,000 miles of waters which, if properly stocked, would yield equally well.

Among the valuable fishes of this country, once regarded as inexhaustible in numbers, but now distressingly rare, is the sturgeon. A mature female sturgeon is now worth to the fisherman lucky enough to get it about $150. The sturgeon cannot be restored by fish-culture, and can be saved only by absolute prohibition of catching for a long period.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO — LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE — BELL SYSTEM — AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

The Telephone Emergency

THE stoutest telephone line cannot stand against such a storm as that which swept the Middle Atlantic coast early in the year. Poles were broken off like wooden toothpicks, and wires were left useless in a tangled skein.

It cost the telephone company over a million dollars to repair that damage, an item to be remembered when we talk about how cheaply telephone service may be given.

More than half of the wire mileage of the Bell System is underground out of the way of storms. The expense of underground conduits and cables is warranted for the important trunk lines with numerous wires and for the lines in the congested districts which serve a large number of people.

But for the suburban and rural lines reaching a scattered population and doing a small business in a large area, it is impracticable to dig trenches, build conduits and lay cables in order that each individual wire may be underground.

More important is the problem of service. Overhead wires are necessary for talking a very long distance. It is impossible to talk more than a limited distance underground, although Bell engineers are making a world's record for underground communication.

Parallel to the underground there must also be overhead wires for the long haul, in order that the Bell System may give service universally between distant parts of the country.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*



F. A. RINGLER CO.
DESIGNING
PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND ELECTROTYPING
21 & 23 Barclay St. to 26 & 28 Park Place
NEW YORK

File your Letters, Clippings, Notes, etc. VERTICALLY—in the Weis Letter File

Quick reference to classified contents makes it indispensable in office or study. Built of Solid Seasoned Oak. Each of the 4 frame parts are interlocked, glued and screwed together. We recommend it not only because its cost is low, but because it is a serviceable, practical file.

Drawers on Roller Bearings and fitted with auto locking follow blocks. These hold contents on edge—marshalled in orderly array—classified so any paper may be quickly filed or found. Holds 3500 letter size papers in each drawer. You get all the advantages of a higher priced cabinet and we guarantee satisfaction.

$13.25 Freight Paid See Note

Handsomely finished Golden, Natural or Weathered Oak.
Also in three drawer height—$11.25; two drawer height—$8.00.


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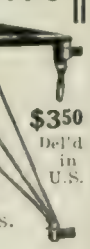
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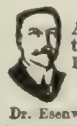
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PEBBLES

Brooks—Why aren't you wearing your patent leathers?

Franklin—The patent expired.—*Penn Punch Bowl.*

"By the way," said Mrs. De Style.

"Yes?"

"Do you know of any poor person who would care for a discarded lorgnette?"—*Puck.*

First Jew—Dwenty years ago Goldstein sold shoestrings on the corner und today he owns the corner on which he stood!

Second Jew (excitedly)—Und if he had valked up und down he might have owned the whole block."—*Life.*

"I don't care much for Lonelyville."

"Why don't you move then?"

"Too many ties. One neighbor has my card-table, another my wheelbarrow and a third my lawn mower."—*Kansas City Journal.*

She—And your father gave five hundred pounds for that picture. Just to show how much you care for art, I suppose?

The Son and Heir—No; just to show how much we don't care for five hundred pounds.

Irate Virginia Colonel (to his daughter)—Elizabeth, how could you be so inhospitable to that young man who called last night?

Bess—Inhospitable! Why, dad—

Pater—You should by no means have let him go without asking him to breakfast.—*Columbia Jester.*

He was cutting an item from a newspaper.

"It tells how a house was robbed, and I want to show it to my wife," he explained.

"What good will that do?" a friend inquired.

"A whole lot," was the reply. "You see, this house was robbed while the man was at church with his wife."

"Say," exclaimed the friend excitedly, "you haven't got a duplicate copy of that paper, have you?"—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Sally, from the slums, was a guest of a great lady who interested herself in "the poor." Sally, perfectly self-possest, sipped her tea, and proceeded to engage in small talk.

"Does your 'usband drink?" she queried politely.

"My dear child—no!"

" 'Ow much does 'e make a week?"

"He—er—does not do any work."

Her ladyship was beginning to feel slightly annoyed.

"Well," continued Sally, "I 'ope yer keep out of debt."

"Why, of course, child! Don't ask such ridiculous questions. Don't you know, you are being very rude?"

Sally was amazed.

"Rude, is it? Well, mother says to me, 'Now, be sure and be'ave like a little lady,' she says. And when ladies comes to our 'ouse they always begins by asking those questions."

The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1. 1914

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CALENDAR

The American Peace Centenary Committee will hold a conference at Mackinac Island, Michigan, on *July 21* and *22*, to which the governors of the border states and provinces will send delegates. The share of these governments in the celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace will be the special subject of consideration.

The problem of city housing will be one of the chief subjects of discussion at the twenty-second annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations to be held in Washington, D. C., *July 27* to *29*.

The Forty-first Assembly at Chautauqua is now in progress. Music Festival Week is *July 27-August 1*. The fortieth anniversary will be celebrated on Old First Night, *August 4*. Recognition Day falls on *August 19*. The assembly closes on *August 30*.

Wagner performances at Bayreuth this summer are scheduled as follows: "The Flying Dutchman," *July 22* and *31*; *August 5, 11* and *19*; "Parsifal," *July 23, August 1, 4, 7, 8, 10* and *20*; the "Ring," *July 25, 26, 27* and *29*, and *August 13, 15, 17* and *19*.

The Gold Cup races for the Challenge Cup of the American Power Boat Association will be held on Lake George *July 29-31*.

The tenth International Esperantist Congress will be held at Paris *August 2-10*.

The annual art exhibition of the Royal Academy is open in London until *August 3*.

A Colonial Exhibition will be held at Samarang, Java, from *August* to *November, 1914*. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its next meeting in the antipodes. The Commonwealth of Australia will pay the expenses of 150 members, who will be taken on a tour of the principal cities from *August 8* to *September 1*.

The Interparliamentary Union will meet in conference at Stockholm on *August 19*.

An open-air flower exhibition will be held in Boston from *August 18* to *21*.

The National Negro Business League is to hold its fifteenth annual session at Muskogee, Oklahoma, *August 19, 20* and *21*. This organization is composed of negro men and women who have achieved success along business lines.

There will be an eclipse of the sun on *August 21*—total in parts of Europe and Asia, and partial in northeastern America. The full effect will be seen in Persia, Russia and Scandinavia. At sunrise, a partial eclipse will be observed in Canada and in our northern states.

From *August 23* to *28* the ninth International Socialist Conference will be in session at Vienna.

The Biennial Conference of Friends (Liberal) will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, from *Ninth Month, 2d*, to *Ninth Month, 8th*.

The National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial, commemorating the successful defense of Baltimore at North Point and Fort McHenry, and the writing of the national anthem, will be held at Baltimore, *September 6* to *13*.

September 6 has been designated as Labor Sunday by the Federal Council Commission on the Church and Social Service.

The annual conference of the International Law Association will be held at The Hague in the Palace of Peace from *September 7* to *12*.

At Denver, Colorado, from *September 8* and *9*, will be held the eighth annual conference on taxation, in charge of the National Tax Association.

The races for the America's Cup are to be held at New York on *September 10, 12* and *15*.

The twenty-first World's Peace Congress will occur in Vienna *September 15-19*.

The Baltic Exhibition at Malmö, Sweden, to which Swedish, German, Danish and Russian exhibits have been sent, is open on *September 15*.

An Anglo-American exposition to celebrate the centenary of peace and progress in arts, sciences and industries is open at Shepherd's Bush, London, till *October*.

At Leipzig an International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts will remain open until *October, 1914*.

The United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America will hold their twenty-eighth annual convention in New York *October 6, 7* and *8*.

On May 17, 1814, Norway adopted a Constitution as a free and independent kingdom, having just been released from Danish control. To commemorate this event a Centennial Exposition is being held at Christiania until *October 15*.

The annual convention of the National Suffrage Association will be held at Nashville, *November 12* to *17*.



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DAVID STARR JORDAN, LL.D.

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The Independent

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A BASIS FOR A LEAGUE OF PEACE

A MEAGER cable dispatch from Rio de Janeiro was published on July 7th stating that a treaty had been presented to the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies proposing that Brazil should begin negotiations with Argentina and Chile for an offensive and defensive alliance. The treaty would guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of the countries concerned. It would provide for the obligatory arbitration of all disputes between them. It would devise a scheme for the reduction of armies and navies and thereafter their limitation. Argentina and Chile were understood to approve it.

This is startling news, if true. The chances are, however, that the project has not the backing of the governments of the three South American powers, but is simply the inspiration of some enthusiast exhilarated by the prestige gained by the mediating nations at Niagara Falls.

Nevertheless the plan is worth serious discussion, for it raises again the question of a League of Peace—the next great step in the Peace Movement.

The idea of a League of Peace is not novel. All federal governments and confederations of governments, both ancient and modern, are essentially Leagues of Peace, even tho they may have functions to perform which often lead directly to war.

The ancient Achæan League of Greece, the Confederation of Swiss Cantons, the United Provinces of the Netherlands and the United States of America are the most perfect systems of federated governments known to history. Less perfect, but none the less interesting to students of government, are the ancient Latin League of Thirty Cities, the Hanseatic League, the Holy Alliance and in modern times the German Confederation. Even the Dual and Triple Alliances and the Concert of Europe might be called more or less inchoate Leagues of Peace.

Perhaps the most interesting recent suggestions for federating the nations into a League of Peace aside from the proposed Latin American alliance are those of Mr. Richard Bartholdt at the Thirteenth Interparliamentary Conference at Brussels in 1905; Uruguay's proposal introduced by ex-President Ordonez at the Second Hague Conference on July 4, 1907; Theodore Roosevelt's Nobel peace address delivered May 5, 1910, at Christiania, Norway; and Andrew Carnegie's address, entitled "A League of Peace," given before the University of St. Andrews on October 17, 1905.

Mr. Bartholdt's suggestions contemplate a World Federation with a World Congress based on the following five fundamental guarantees:

1. The territory and sovereignty of each nation represented to be respected by all.

2. Each nation to have the right to arm itself according to its own judgment.

3. Each nation to have the right to withdraw at any time.

4. War to remain a lawful mode of action among the members in settling disputes, except as they severally agree to refer questions to arbitration.

5. The armed forces of all the nations to be at the service of the Congress for the enforcement of any decrees rendered by the Hague Court according to treaties of arbitration.

The proposals of ex-President Ordonez are as follows:

1. From the moment when ten nations (of whom half have at least 25,000,000 inhabitants each) shall agree to submit to arbitration the differences which may arise between them, they shall have the right to form an alliance for the purpose of inquiring into the disagreements and disputes which shall arise between the other nations and to intervene when they shall judge it advantageous in the interest of a just solution.

2. These allied nations shall have the power to establish a tribunal of obligatory arbitration at The Hague (if the kingdom of Holland is a party to the alliance) or at some other city which may be designated for the same purpose.

3. This alliance in favor of obligatory arbitration will only intervene in cases of international disagreements, and never will have the right to interfere in the internal affairs of any nation.

4. All the nations which subscribe to the principle of obligatory arbitration will have the right to become parties to the Alliance destined to suppress the evils of war.

Mr. Roosevelt's proposals contained in his Christiania address are in brief:

1. Mutual guarantees to respect national territory and sovereignty and to arbitrate all other questions.

2. The development of the Hague Court and Conferences.

3. The limitation of national armaments by international agreement.

4. A League of Peace, of enlightened powers, "not only to keep the peace themselves, but to prevent by force, if necessary, its being broken by others."

Mr. Carnegie's suggestions are embodied in the following quotation from his Rectorial address:

> Five nations coöperated in quelling the recent Chinese disorders and rescuing their representatives in Pekin. It is perfectly clear that these five nations could banish war. Suppose even three of them formed a League of Peace—inviting all other nations to join—and agreed that since war in any part of the civilized world affects all nations, and often seriously, no nation shall go to war, but shall refer international disputes to the Hague Conference or other arbitral body for peaceful settlement, the League agreeing to declare non-intercourse with any nation refusing compliance. Imagine a nation cut off today from the world. The League also might reserve to itself the right, where non-intercourse is likely to fail or has failed to prevent war, to use the necessary force to maintain the peace, each member of the League agreeing to provide the needed forces or money in lieu thereof, in proportion to her population or wealth. Being experimental and upon trial, it might be deemed advisable, if necessary, at first to agree that any member could withdraw after giving five years' notice, and that the League should dissolve five years after a majority vote of all the members. Further provisions and perhaps some adaptations would be found requisite, but the main idea is here.

It will be noticed that all these foregoing leagues, alliances and confederations are largely unions of de-

fense and offense. Even the modern suggestions, including the latest Latin American project, involve the use of a common force to compel outside states to obey the will of the League.

But force, except as exercized under law, is always arbitrary and usually oppressive or tyrannous. Any League constituted at this moment with an international force at its disposal would instantly beget suspicion if not alarm on the part of outside nations. They might consider it an alliance against themselves and proceed forthwith to start a counter alliance to preserve the balace of power.

Is there no way, therefore, of constituting a League of Peace at the present stage of the world development without running the risk of doing more harm than good? We think there is. Let the League be constituted without any reference to the employment of a common army and navy to carry out its will.

Suppose the alphabetical powers of South America, or any other group of nations in the world, should establish a League of Peace on the following basis:

1. The nations in the League shall refer all the disputes among themselves, of whatsoever a nature, to arbitration.

2. The League shall provide a periodical convention or assembly to make all rules for the League, such rules to become law unless vetoed by a nation within a stated period.

3. Any member of the League shall have the right to withdraw on due notice.

4. Each member of the League shall have the right to arm itself according to its own judgment.

The advantages that nations would gain in becoming members of such a league are manifest. The risk of war would be eliminated between them and a method would be devised whereby they could develop their common intercourse and interests as far and as fast as they could unanimously agree on ways and means. Indeed, the possibilities of such a league are almost infinite, even tho it attempts to employ no force whatsoever to compel obedience to its will.

If our Latin American neighbors, therefore, will abandon the idea of an offensive and defensive alliance and establish a League of Peace based on some such specific proposals as above enumerated, they will have taken the most advanced step ever attempted toward that eventual world-government—which, as the historian Freeman has said, will be "the most finished and the most artificial production of political ingenuity."

THE RESERVE BOARD NOMINATIONS

IT was a difficult task for the President to select the five men who are to be associated with Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams in the Federal Reserve Board. It was especially difficult to find bankers well qualified who were willing to withdraw from all the partnerships or banking institutions with which they were connected, and to "devote their entire time to the business of the board," for salaries of $12,000. The President was fortunate in inducing Mr. Warburg, a scientific banker of exceptional attainments and experience, to enter the board. The three gentlemen whose nominations have been confirmed are properly qualified for the work, but the peculiar fitness and ideal excellence of the Warburg nomination had been clearly shown.

In Mr. Jones, the President believed he had found a man admirably equipped for the consideration of questions coming before the board which would not be purely financial. Altho he had known Mr. Jones many years, he was misinformed as to this gentleman's attitude toward certain business undertakings and problems in which the people are deeply interested. There is no evidence that he was misled as to Mr. Warburg.

Mr. Wilson, in his letter to members of the Senate committee, assured them that Mr. Jones had entered the board of the International Harvester Company, or Harvester Trust, to reform that company's methods, and that he had accomplished something in that direction. His words were:

> He went into the board of the Harvester Company for the purpose of assisting to withdraw it from the control which had led it into the acts and practises which have brought it under the criticism of the law officers of the Government, and he has been very effective in that capacity. His connection with these acts and practises is absolutely nil. His connection with the company was a public service, not a private interest, and he has won additional credit and admiration for his courage in that matter."

Mr. Jones' testimony before the committee—in complete agreement with a statement previously made by Mr. George W. Perkins, a prominent director of the Harvester Company—proves that the President, as we have said, was misinformed. He entered the board, he testified, at the request of the company's president, his life-long friend. He had been a director for five years, and he "heartily approved" the company's acts and policy. He had found in those acts and that policy nothing "in contravention of law or good morals." There had been no difference of opinion among the directors.

The company is a defendant in a suit brought by the Government, and, for violation of the Anti-Trust law of Missouri, it has been forbidden to do business in that state.

But what did the Supreme Court of Missouri say in its decision against the company? That a slight increase of prices had been preceded by a greater increase of the prices of material and labor; that the price increase was not in proportion to the increased cost of construction and the improvement of the machines; that this improvement had been accompanied by a reduction of the cost of repair material to the farmer; that "farmers generally" had "profited by" the company's competition with other manufacturers; that independent manufacturers had "not suffered by reason of the combination"; that many retailers had testified that the company used no unfair methods in the treatment of competitors; and that "on the whole, the evidence shows that the company has not used it power to oppress or injure the farmers, who are its customers."

Why, then, was the company found guilty and condemned? Because, as the court explained, under the requirements of the statute (for which, we presume, the court entertained no profound feeling of respect), if men acquired power to control the market and limit competition, it was no defense for them to say that the power had not been used to injure any one.

These were the words of Missouri's highest court, and if they correctly described and characterized the company's methods and policy, we do not see that approval of those methods and that policy is discreditable to Mr. Jones. Even if he must revise his opinion as to the purpose with which Mr. Jones became a director, and about

the latter's efficiency and courage as a reformer in the board, we think the President may justly insist upon the nomination and ask the Senate to reverse its committee's adverse judgment, shown in a vote of 7 to 4.

Mr. Warburg, who had not sought the office, asked that his name be withdrawn because the committee, after accepting three men, had deferred action in his case and called upon him to appear and submit to an examination. At the President's request, he permits the nomination to remain, but does not consent to be cross-examined. He has already answered a list of questions which the committee sent to him. It is an unusual proceeding for a Senate committee to summon men nominated for high and important offices, and to subject them to sharp and, possibly, hostile inquiry, as to their private business affairs. Mr. Warburg was preparing to lay aside highly profitable and agreeable financial associations, and this, he thought, should be regarded as a sufficient sacrifice.

If he does not become a member of the board, the people of the United States will be deprived of the services of a man whose qualifications for the office and the work are not only unsurpassed, but, we think, unequaled in this country. A practical banker of broad experience, he has also been a diligent student of banking, local and international, in several European capitals as well as in New York. He may fairly be regarded as an authority concerning the principles and problems involved in this new banking system, with the promotion of which he was connected. We cannot think that the Senate will fail to improve the opportunity to gain the services of so competent a man in the office for which he has been nominated.

PANKHURST AND CARSON

THE two preëminently notorious British nullifiers are Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Sir Edward Carson. We allow precedence to the lady, not because she is a lady, for she does not act like one, but because her cause has more justice than that of her titled fellow-conspirator against law and public order. It is only just that women should have the same right as men to choose those who shall rule over them. It is not just that a minority of Irishmen should refuse to submit to the will of the majority as to the government of the island.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Sir Edward Carson differ in the method of their nullification. Mrs. Pankhurst and her two daughters and her followers make individual and direct war. They take their personal chance with all violence, and smash things and go to prison and then on hunger strikes. Not so Sir Edward Carson. He eggs on others. He advises others to create an army, and threatens civil war. And such civil war—that of four of the counties in Ulster against Great Britain; and his hope is that there will be no war, because the British army will refuse to fight the Ulstermen, or the threat of war will frighten the Cabinet and Parliament, and he will get his way. The honors of courage are with the woman.

And of tactics also, perhaps. Did Sir Edward imagine that Ulster might raise its army, and the rest of Ireland, the great majority, would fold their hands? Now the Nationalists are raising their army, and a much bigger army it is likely to be. Waterford and Tipperary have fighting men. Why did not the doughty Sir Edward think of that? If the Orangemen will to fight Great Britain tens of thousands of Irishmen would be very glad to mix in the fray.

But there will be no fighting. Premier Asquith has offered his amendments, which will allow Ulster to vote county by county whether it will stay out for six years. That seems fair, for next year there will be a new Parliament which may overturn everything done by this, if the people so approve. The Unionists declare they will not accept the amendments and that there will be civil war in Ireland if Asquith does not show the white feather. It is impossible; war is too ludicrous to be true. Mrs. Pankhurst will be carrying on her genuine campaign long after events have silenced the Carsonite braggadocio.

THE BANNING OF BERGSON

THE works of Henri Bergson have followed the works of Maurice Maeterlinck to the purgatory of the Index Librorum Prohibitorum and *Creative Evolution* and *The Blue Bird* are now together upon the list of books which no good Catholic may own or read without the express permission of his spiritual adviser. This action on the part of the Vatican was naturally to be expected. All books by heretical authors touching on doctrinal matters fall within the scope of the Index. Now Bergson is a Jew, and altho he carefully avoids any references to theological questions it is easy to see that his philosophy has an important bearing on such matters. Maeterlinck was duly educated in the Jesuit school of Ghent, but he looks back upon that period of his life with a peculiar abhorrence, and altho he received a blessing from the Pope when he rescued the Abbey of St. Wandrille from the desecration of being sold by the Government for a chemical manufactory, he offended Catholic sentiment even worse by using it as the stage of his plays. Maeterlinck received the Nobel prize for idealism in literature and his faith in immortality has vastly strengthened in recent years, but it still undeniably falls short of Catholic requirements; in fact it stands on a level with George Eliot's "Oh may I join that choir invisible" which was Lincoln's favorite poem.

Maeterlinck's sturdy optimism has inspired many readers to a saner view of the world and Bergson's conception of a universe dominated by a determination to achieve a more abounding and enduring life has shown that science does not necessarily teach that evolution is a matter of chance. But the Congregation of the Index has declared their books dangerous to the Catholic faith and we are willing to accept their expert opinion on this point, altho we do not bow to their authority. The Congregation never gives reasons for its decision—a wise precaution—but it is assumed that the principal objection to Bergson, beside the general one of meddling with sacred subjects, is that his philosophy savors too much of the heresy of divine immanence.

Bergson's philosophy was seized upon with immense enthusiasm by young Catholics in France because it seemed to afford them a way by which they could reconcile their loyalty to the Church with the acceptance of modern science. His most devoted disciple is a Catholic,

Edouard Le Roy, whose recent book on the ethical import of Bergsonism has received the emphatic endorsement of Bergson himself. The whole Modernist movement was in fact based upon a trend of thought of which Bergson has become the chief exponent. But the Vatican was determined to crush Modernism and it has, so far at least as its outward manifestations are concerned, tho at a cost of great sacrifice and suffering. Some of the most promising and earnest priests have been forced out of the Catholic Church. Others believing that their duty lay within the Church have submitted to its dictation and compromised with their consciences in subscribing to the oath against Modernism. By putting Bergson's works on the list of prohibited literature the Vatican intends to strike at the head of the heresy, but altho the Catholic laity are thus prevented from finding out for themselves what Bergsonism is by reading it in its original form, they nevertheless cannot escape its influence, for it is in the air nowadays and they cannot be sheltered from it if they read at all.

WASTING MISSIONARY MONEY

SOME of the Presbyterian leaders who assembled not long ago in Chicago are emphasizing not only the advantage of the internal reorganization of their Home Missions Board but also the need of a change of policy in the distribution of the missionary gifts. It is alleged that so much overlapping and duplication exist that a good half of the money that ought to be used in forward work is spent in maintaining inefficient endeavors in overchurched communities. We are loth to take this estimate at its face value, but if it rests on any considerable foundation, it indicates a condition that calls for immediate remedy. It is simply shameful in this day of enlightenment and coöperation to squander the gifts of self-denying people in perpetuating ecclesiastical whims and community divisions. There are plenty of urgent calls for missionary endeavor from the shepherdless multitudes of immigrants and the religious wastes of our great cities. Let the gifts go where the needs are real and pressing and the demand concerns the future rather than the past.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY needs a new building. The alumni of the School of Commerce—for whose use it is designed—have committed themselves to a strikingly simple campaign for their share of the required funds.

Professor Jenks is the author of the device, which is no more nor less than the saving of six and two-thirds cents per luncheon by 250 alumni and three and one-third cents by 150 more, all for ten years. The lump proceeds are to be $100,000.

This returns to mite-box methods. The expansion of organized education and philanthropy and religion and propaganda of uncounted varieties has led to an amazing multiplication of money-raising schemes. We victimize ourselves with tag-days, clock campaigns, yards of pennies, thermometers, buy-a-brick-for-the-building-funds, shares of stock bearing spiritual dividends exclusively, and a thousand more schemes for tricking the fancy into minimizing the self-denial of giving. But the older methods are sterner. Who knows how many sticks of candy and glass alleys and glasses of soda water heroic youngsters have eschewed in order to fill the missionary mite-box? Here are four hundred college graduates enthusiastically pledging themselves to just this sort of unpurfled self-deprivation.

Our heartiest admiration and most cordial wishes to them. A body of men who can unfalteringly promise to curb the natural longings of the flesh once a day for 3650 successive days—and have sufficiently mastered the metropolitan bill of fare to negotiate a saving of precisely six and two-thirds cents at each of 3650 luncheons—such a band of hero-mathematicians must warm the cockles of Alma Mater's heart.

ON TIDYING UP

WE have made a discovery of some importance. It relates fundamentally to efficiency, immediately to flat-top desks; and as both are ubiquitous under the present dispensation we hesitate to suppress it.

Cleaning up one's desk at night is grossly inefficient, and therefore immoral.

Consider the process so long demanded by office ethics: one dives into a delirious tangle of papers, scatters them deftly—this to the waste-basket, that to a drawer, these to a waiting tray. Out of chaos comes—geometrically speaking—order. Things are still unfinished, it may be; affairs are less easily disciplined than papers. One wonders whether incomplete business in the form of neat little heaps is any more ethical than the same business in frank disarray. But the tidying must be done, in the name of efficiency.

Now in the doing of it there is great reward. Piling papers together foursquare to the world and the assaults of conscience is a mightily satisfying performance. The self-approval that results may be quite specious: it may represent merely a cocky temporizing with responsibility; but it is none the less hearty.

There's the rub. Self-approval begets energy: it breeds an appetite for work. But the impulse is wasted when the day's tasks are done and only the *dolce far niente* of the evening remains. Force is recklessly squandered; efficiency is outraged.

But in the morning—that is different. We let a sweet disorder in the desk greet us. The mess is a challenge; we sort and arrange with tremendous vigor. The completion of the task leaves us tingling with the consciousness of efficiency, and we plunge into the new day with the ardor of a militant and the self-confidence of a sophomore.

To be honest, however, there are other considerations. It is roundly satisfying to slip away quietly from an overfull desk, to snub the insinuating flat-top and all its traditions. And it is inherently decent. There is a sort of bravado, a showy virtuousness, in the hasty tidying-up at night. It is far more modest to leave matters just where the end of the day finds them. There are some who require, temperamentally, such a smart finale to their work, like the abrupt couplet that ends an Elizabethan sonnet. For ourselves, we prefer to let the day's tasks follow the easy decrescendo of a Petrarch sestet, and merge into the leisure hours without pause or ostentation.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Advance of the Mexican Rebels

Only one of the three rebel columns moving southward in Mexico was notably successful last week. Villa's army, in the center, was idle, owing to its commander's quarrel with Carranza. In fact, it had turned back after the capture of Zacatecas. Part of it was at Torreon, and the artillery had been carried to Chihuahua, "for repairs," it was said. On the east side, General Gonzales was preparing to attack San Luis Potosi. But on the west side, General Obregon, at the end of a three days' battle, captured Guadalajara, Mexico's second city, routing 12,000 Federal soldiers and taking 5,000 prisoners. Guadalajara, noted for its textile manufactures, costly cathedral, convents, old Spanish families, and hatred of Americans, was the key to railway communication between the capital and the west coast ports. The distance to the capital is 275 miles. Obregon sent General Blanco in pursuit of the fleeing Federals, and reported to Carranza, sending his dispatches from the palace of the Governor of the State of Jalisco.

The Federals evacuated the western port of Guayamas, which had been besieged by the rebels for fourteen months. At the suggestion of foreign consuls and the captains of American warships, an armistice was ordered, and the 2700 soldiers of Huerta were permitted to depart on transports, which were to carry them to Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec isthmus railway. Acapulco also was evacuated. In the south, Emiliano Zapata was inactive. He recently declared that he would never acknowledge the authority of Carranza. But he sent his brother Eufemio to Carranza, by way of the west coast and Los Angeles, last week, to say that he would support the Constitutionalist cause if Carranza would promise to distribute among his followers the landed estates which are now in their possession. Outrages ascribed to Zapata's men were reported in two or three of the southern states. In Puebla they demanded a ransom of $500,000 for the life of Juan Velasco, a wealthy Spanish manufacturer, and put him to death because payment was delayed. In other places they attacked priests and looted churches.

There were reports of a menacing revolt of Federal soldiers near Vera Cruz. The number of the mutineers was only forty, however, and fifteen of them were promptly killed. Their associates ran away. General Funston would not give passes to revolutionists who desired to assist them. There is to be an official inquiry as to the charge, published by an American newspaper correspondent, that our marines or sailors put Mexican prisoners to death when we took possession of Vera Cruz. The evidence thus far does not support the correspondent, whose expulsion was recently ordered.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Leading subjects of debate were the appropriation bills and politics. Before passing the sundry civil bill, the Senate refused to eliminate the labor exemption, with respect to the use of money in prosecuting violators of the anti-trust law. The exemption is like the one on account of which Mr. Taft vetoed a similar bill. For the destitute at Salem $200,000 was appropriated, altho the House committee had made an adverse report.

In the Senate and also in the House the Administration was attacked by Republicans and defended by Democrats. Republicans asserted that the majority submitted to Mr. Wilson's domination.

Representative Good, of Iowa, said that Secretary McAdoo violated the law by using revenue cutters for week-end pleasure voyages and should be removed from office. The Secretary's defenders said that he paid for the trips.

Under the authority recently granted, the battleships "Idaho" and "Mississippi" have been sold to Greece, and $12,535,275 has been received in payment.

Representative Bowdle, of Cincinnati, introduced a bill to impose a tax of twenty-five per cent on the incomes of Americans who marry titled foreigners. His own city, he said, had two princesses and one duchess. He criticized the "rush for the ducal bargain counter."

Representative Roberts introduced a resolution giving the chamber of the House every Friday to Chautauqua orators—Cabinet officers and others—in order that they might not find it necessary to leave the capital. The resolution provides for admission to the galleries "at popular prices."

Among the subjects considered by committees were the misuse of Senate stationery to promote a North Carolina gold mine, in which four senators are stockholders; the Clayton trust bill, which has been modified, at Mr. Wilson's suggestion; and the nominations for the Federal Reserve Board, three of which were approved. The vote against Thomas D. Jones was seven to four, and action concerning Mr. Warburg was deferred.

Huerta and His Plans

After a series of reports that Huerta was about to leave the country, he surprized many both in Mexico and in the United States, on the 10th, by appointing Chief Justice Francisco Carbajal Minister of Foreign Affairs. Under the constitution, upon the resignation of the President (if there be no Vice-President) this member of the cabinet automatically becomes his successor. This appointment was regarded by some as the first step toward the organization of a provisional government that Carranza and his men would accept, for it was said that Carbajal was in sympathy with the rebels. But this theory was not supported by the comments of rebel agents at Washington and elsewhere, who said that Carbajal was a reactionary and a "Cientifico."

There were persistent rumors that Huerta would soon resign and go to Europe, where, it was said, he had deposited in bank a private fortune of $3,000,000. Members of his family were at Puerto Mexico, and a train could quickly carry him to that port, where British and German ships were lying. Esteva Ruiz, recently Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, when about to depart for Europe, said that Carbajal might, after becoming President, appoint Carranza Minister of Foreign Affairs and then resign. Senor Rabasa, one of Huerta's delegates at Niagara Falls, asserted that the recent reelection of Huerta was unconstitutional, and that Congress undoubtedly would pronounce it null and void.

There were several Mexican statesmen at Vera Cruz, last week, on their way to Europe. One of these, Querido Moheno, not long ago Minister of Foreign Affairs, bitterly attacked President Wilson and our Government, declaring that the President was responsible for Mexico's difficulties, and that Mexicans would hate Americans for years to come. He excited some amusement in the United States by asserting that Mr. Wilson and the leaders of the Progressive Party were united in support of a "secret platform" calling for the disruption of Mexico and the acquisition of her territory. The fall of Huerta, he said, was inevitable.

Villa and Carranza

The conference of generals who undertook to settle the controversy between Carranza and Villa has finished its work. It was agreed that Carranza should be supreme chief; that Villa should be chief of the Division of the North, and that he should release the Carranza men whom he had imprisoned in Chihuahua. Those representing Villa offered a resolution which would prevent any military leader, Carranza included, from being a candidate for the presidency. It was rejected.

Altho an agreement was reached, and Carranza gave orders that Villa should have the coal he needed, the course of Villa excited suspicion. His troops had been brought northward from Zacatecas, and his artillery had been sent to Chihuahua. There were rumors that he was planning a republic of his own, to be composed of the northern states, and that neither he nor his army would resume the march to the national capital. On the other hand, it was said that he would soon be fighting again in the south. The conference at Torreon decided that after the fall of the capital there should be a convention of delegates representing the army to arrange for an election. Carranza gave notice that when the three columns should converge, probably in the vicinity of Queretaro, he would take command.

All of Carranza's generals voted against any conference with Huerta's Niagara Falls delegates, and he sent to the mediators a report to that effect. They were still hoping that the invitation would be accepted and that a conference would take place.

Opening the Cape Cod Canal

The Cape Cod Canal will be opened formally on the 29th, when motor cars will be banked along the shores of it, a procession of tugs and yachts will pass thru, and addresses will be made by the Governor of Massachusetts and others at the western entrance. For several weeks the canal has been ready for use.

It is eight miles long, and the distance from water thirty feet deep in one bay to water of the same depth in the other is thirteen miles. Its minimum depth at low water is 25 feet, and no part of it is less than 100 feet wide at the bottom. It provides for about 25,000 sea craft annually a route safer and shorter than the one around Cape Cod. Ships coming from the south and bound for Boston will save seventy miles by using it. Every year about 11,000,000 tons of coal and lumber are carried around the Cape, and by avoiding the delay, it is said, there will be a saving of several cents per ton. Rates range from $3 for a motor boat to $100 for trade vessels. The cost of construction was about $12,000,000.

Alaska's Volcanoes Active

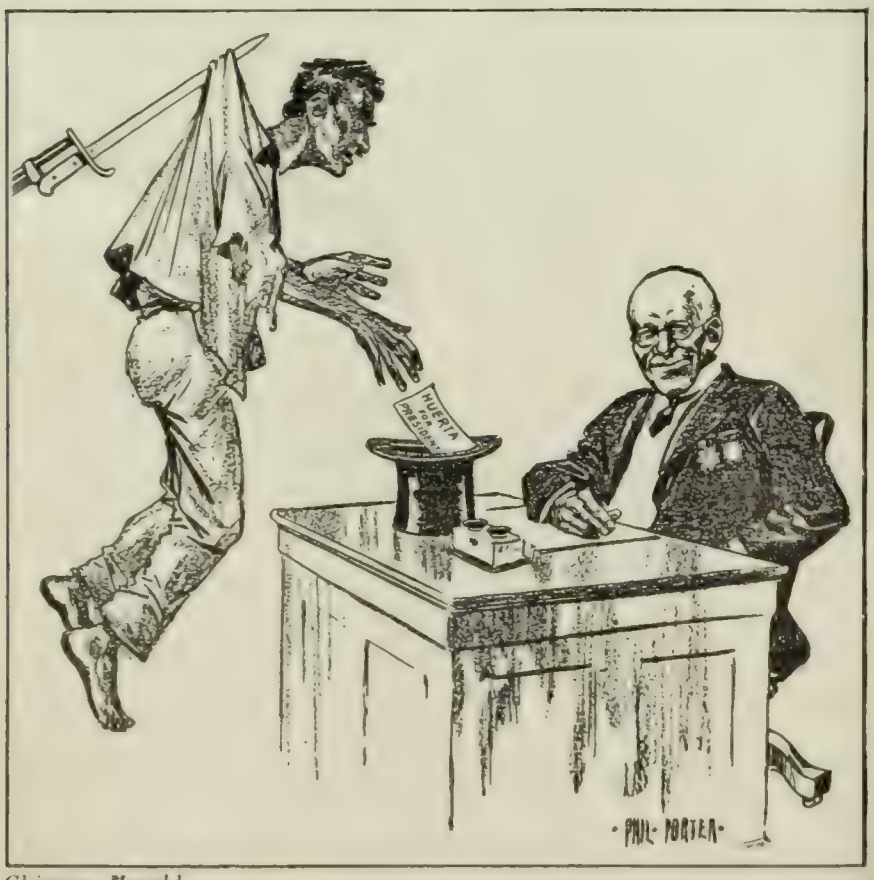
The volcanoes along the Alaskan peninsula west of Seward, and on the Aleutian Islands, are in violent eruption. Mt. Katmai, on the mainland, across from Kadiak Island, has been throwing out great volumes of sulphur-laden smoke, with ashes, and the sea is discolored for a hundred miles. This is the volcano that, two years ago, covered Kadiak Island and the adjacent mainland with a deep layer of volcanic ash. Those living in the vicinity were rescued by revenue cutters.

A new crater has been formed on Mt. Shishaldin, which is on Unimak Island and had been quiet for two years. The lava has cut a wide path thru the snow for several miles. Mt. Pavlof, another volcano on one of the islands, is throwing out black ashes. Some think this volcanic activity in the far north is related to the recent eruptions at Mt. Lassen, in California.

Santo Domingo

There are now four distinct revolutionary movements in Santo Domingo, and the country is in a deplorable condition. At Puerto Plata, two weeks ago, the batteries of the Bordas Government were silenced by shots from an American gunboat, because the Government troops were ignoring the warning that they must not imperil the lives of foreign residents. The city was then held by the rebels, and they have not been dislodged. Last week, shots from the rebel guns struck the American gunboat, which silenced the rebel batteries by a few shots in reply. The Government has protested against the interference, but the rebels, making no protest, have promised to be more careful.

Exporters in the United States and others who own plantations in Santo Domingo have been urging our Government to intervene, saying that anarchy can be prevented in no



Chicago Herald

RE-ELECTED!



Chicago Evening Post

WILL HE GET IT OUT OF THE DEPRESSION WITH THAT CLUB?



Harris & Ewing

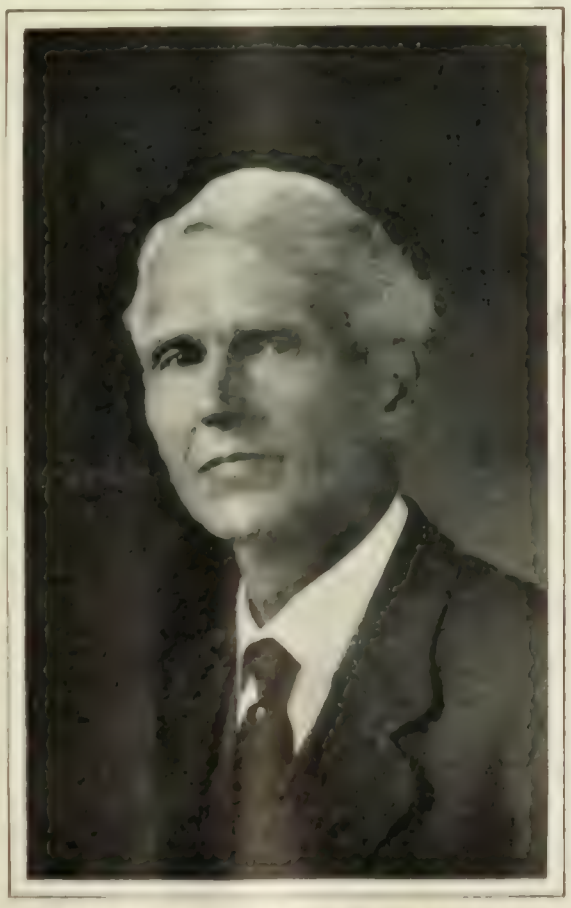
CHICAGO BUSINESS MEN WHO CONFERRED WITH THE PRESIDENT

Ten members of the Chicago Association of Commerce went to the White House on July 8 to urge modifications in the Administration's trust legislation program. President Wilson found the conference "mutually instructive and helpful." The delegation was followed during the week by a group of Illinois bankers and by Mr. Henry Ford. In this group, from the left, are A. W. Shaw, publisher of *System Magazine;* Cornelius Lynde, lawyer; L. A. Goddard, of the State Bank of Chicago; Joseph H. de Frees, lawyer; J. T. Pirie, Jr., of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Thomas Creigh, of the Cudahy Packing Company; W. E. Clow, hardware merchant; Ezra Werner, Sr., wholesale grocer, and John V. Farwell, of the large dry goods concern of that name

other way. The action of the American Minister, James M. Sullivan, is sharply criticized. He has been called back to Washington. It is asserted that the original revolutionary movement was encouraged by the Bordas Government in order that the recent elections might be confined to places in which the Government could control the voting, and that the election was a farce, nearly all the votes having been cast by soldiers and Government employees. In this way Bordas and the members of Congress were re-elected. At present our Government is not inclined to intervene, but as a precautionary measure nearly 700 marines have been sent to Guantanamo, Cuba, where they will be held in readiness for emergencies in either Santo Domingo or Hayti. Guantanamo is only one day's sail from the island and the presence of the force, it is hoped, will have a quieting effect even without intervention. The "Sacramento" has been ordered from Mexican waters to Port au Prince.

The Administration's Philippine Bill

Representative Jones, of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, has introduced a bill for the government of the Philippine Islands which has been the subject of many conferences at the White House and now has the approval of President Wilson. It fixes no date for the independence of the Islands, but the preamble says that at the beginning of the war with Spain it was not the intention of the people of the United States to make the war one of conquest or territorial aggrandizement, and that it always has been their purpose to recognize the independence of the islands "as soon as a stable Government could be established therein." The bill provides for the abolition of the present Philippine Commission, for which is substituted a Senate, the members of which, representing the Christian provinces, are to be elected by popular vote. The non-Christian tribes are to be represented by two senators and nine representatives appointed by the Governor-General. He is also to appoint the heads of the executive departments. The only officers to be appointed by the President are the Governor-General and the judges of the Supreme Court. The Legislature is empowered to legislate as to all the affairs of the islands, except that it cannot pass any law affecting trade relations with the United States, or any tariff or currency law, or any law disposing of public lands, timber or mining rights, without securing the approval of the President. The right of Congress to annul any act of the Legislature is expressly reserved.



GOVERNOR WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS OF MICHIGAN

Officially host to the Mackinac Conference of the Border States and Provinces, under the auspices of the American Peace Centenary Committee, to meet at Mackinac Island, Michigan, on July 21 and 22. The program for the celebration by these states and provinces of the Hundred Years of Peace will be formulated

General supervision over the non-Christian tribes is given to a permanent bureau. The right to vote is confined to citizens of the islands, and the present educational qualification is so broadened that it admits those who can read and write a native language, instead of English or Spanish. The two Commissioners at Washington, now elected by the Legislature, are to be chosen by popular vote. The Legislature is empowered to admit resident Americans to citizenship.



COSMOPOLITANISM AT CONSTANTINOPLE

While Albania has been torn by racial hostilities twenty-four girls, representing five races, have been completing their course at the American College for Girls in Constantinople. A third of the graduates of 1914 are Bulgarians, and this group represented the ancient royal court of Bulgaria in a Pageant of Nations on Commencement Day. Other national groups were costumed as Bulgarian peasants, Turkish and Armenian women, and classic Greeks

While the bill has the approval of Mr. Wilson, he will not insist upon the passage of it at the present session. But it will be prest to enactment next winter. It is said to have the support of the committee and of a majority in the House. Commissioner Quezon, an advocate of Philippine independence, expresses his approval of the measure, as a step in the right direction.

Japanese Immigrants

Supporters of the Raker and Hayes bills relating to the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants will attempt to obtain committee reports on these measures, and action in the House, before the end of the present session. The Raker bill provides for the exclusion of all Asiatic laborers, and for registration of those who are now in the United States. Action upon these bills was deferred in committee some months ago, at the request of Secretary Bryan, and it is understood that the influence of President Wilson was exerted in the same direction. Very few Japanese laborers have entered the country in recent years, owing to the agreement, by the terms of which the Government of Japan withholds passports from Japanese of this class. While the Government of Japan is willing that the agreement shall continue in force, it objects to exclusion by legislation.

Therefore it has informally submitted to our Government a protest against the bills in question, holding that if they should be enacted, they would be at variance with the commercial treaty. This is also Japan's contention with respect to California's alien land law. It is reported that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan are again exerting their influence to prevent action upon the bills.

Immigration in the British Empire

Administering an empire on which the sun never sets has its difficulties, and not the least of these at the present time in the British dominions is the reconciling of its numerous races to a ground of common understanding of each other. Australia, Canada and New Zealand are now struggling with the problem which attends the emigration of subjects from one part of the empire to another.

At Victoria, British Columbia, a Hindu has brought habeas corpus proceedings to prevent his deportation by the immigration authorities. As a British subject he claims the privileges of Magna Charta, and the right of residence in any part of the Empire, while the Canadian immigration law excludes all Asiatics, whether or not they are British subjects. The Asiatic problem is also the cause of alarm in New Zealand and Australia. New Zealand is now considering a bill to exclude them on the basis of a stringent language test.

The anxiety of these western commonwealths is how to get white and preferably British immigrants. Last year the net immigration figures for New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia were only half those of 1912. Of these, only 41 per cent were agriculturalists, which is the class particularly desired. The chief difficulty is admitted to have been the immigration policy of the past, dictated largely thru fear of the Asiatics, which provided first for the assistance by limited passage money of immigrants chosen by state officials, or nominated by relatives or prospective employers, and second, the entire absence of reception houses or other accommodations for those not so chosen.

Preferences for British immigrants in the colonies, on the other hand, has created no less of a problem in Great Britain. England herself, under Lloyd George, is trying to institute a back-to-the-land movement, and the class to which she appeals is that most desired in the colonies. The agriculturalists who emigrated last year, according to Mr. Jesse Collings's statement, exceeded in number the entire population of the counties of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Shropshire.

Armed Truce in Ulster

Altho Parliament is making as rapid strides as possible toward a compromise on Home Rule, the situation in Ulster, due to the arming of both sides, is admitted to have gotten almost beyond control. On Sunday, July 12, which was Boyne Day, a holiday when all Orangemen remember the famous battle of two hundred and twenty-four years ago, excesses were looked for which might precipitate the conflict, but the day past off with but few incidents. Owing to the arrangements of the Belfast police, the Ulster celebration was held on Monday instead of Sunday, in a field five miles from the city, and the Orangemen left and returned at hours when the Nationalists were at work.

Publication of the Ulster Constitution was made simultaneously with the call for the first meeting of the Provisional Government, to be held in Ulster Hall, Belfast, on the 10th. Captain Craig declared that it was their purpose "simply to hold the Province of Ulster in trust for the United Kingdom," and that the Provisional Government would administer all common and statute law as before, with the single exception of the Home Rule bill. Five hundred Ulster Unionists, including Sir Edward Carson, Lord Londonderry, and most of the "die-hards" from Westminster, are said to have sat in the secret council. While the conference was on a great cordon of Volunteers, fully armed, was thrown around the building. The Liberals jeer and call the meeting a fiasco, while the Tories say that the Liberal newspapers are suppressing the real facts from Ulster and attempting to misrepresent the Covenanters as engaged in a great game of bluff.

In Parliament, compromise is

making rapid progress. The amending bill has already past thru the committee stage, and reaches the House this week. The Cabinet has already discussed the substitute bill of the Lords, and the Government intention is to delay action upon it as long as possible. The backward state of the budget is held out as the excuse for this move. The Unionists expect that the Nationalists, with their demands for immediate action, will thus be brought into conflict with the Cabinet, a situation from which they hope to extract the profit.

Nicholas Visits Rumania

The steady decline of the influence of the Triple Alliance in Balkan politics continues to be marked in the recent visit of Czar Nicholas to King Charles of Rumania at Constanza. When the traditional enmity of the Rumanians toward everything Russian, arising out of the years of oppression suffered before freeing themselves from the yoke, is recalled, this meeting has a greater significance.

Both powers have common interests in the Black Sea, in the Dardanelles, and along the Danube, while the threatened war between Greece and Turkey would be against the interests of both countries.

Rumania, like Bulgaria and the other Balkan states, is very much alarmed at the immense fortifications Austria-Hungary is building along the Danube. They have been compelled to follow her example in building powerful river monitors and forts. Rumania also, on account of the advantages contained in the treaty of Bucharest for herself, is loth to see the treaty torn up in a new war between Turkey and Greece, a result which would not be displeasing to Austria-Hungary. Russia, on the other hand, with the rising sea power of the Dual Monarchy in the Mediterranean and Adriatic, has been compelled to add greatly to her Black Sea fleet. The opening of the Dardanelles is thus of increasing importance to her, and the alliance of other powers interested in the same end is another step toward its accomplishment. Thus these ancient enemies have been forced to a common alliance against a common foe. It is probable also that Rumania will not be slow to utilize this alliance, if such results, as an opportunity of driving a good bargain for the return of a part of the province of Bessarabia, alienated from her by the treaty of Berlin, to the loss of which she has never been reconciled.



Paul Thompson

RACE WAR IN ALBANIA

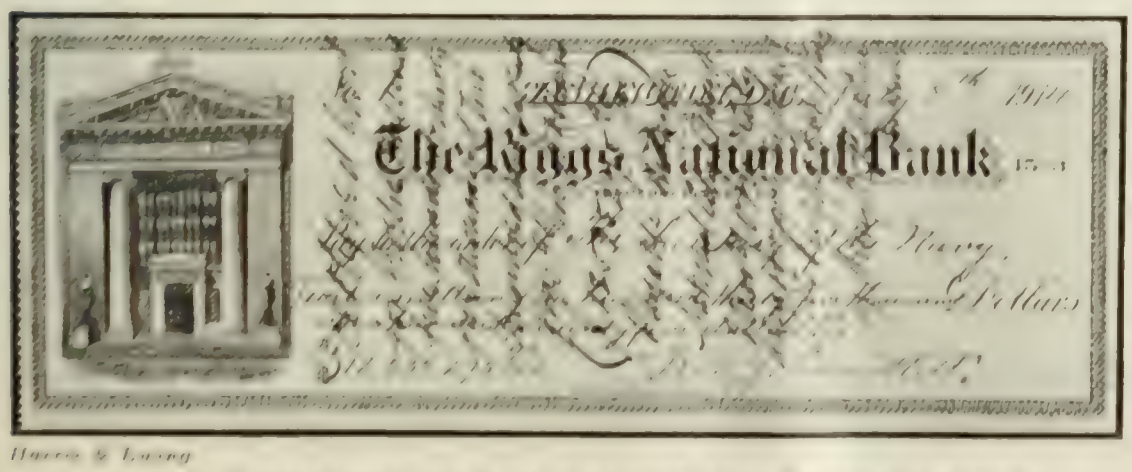
Insurgents placing guns in position on the hights to shell the city of Durazzo, capital of the luckless Mpret William

Wilson Cashiers Minister Williams

The career of George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, as Minister to Greece and Montenegro, has come to an untimely end. Following the publication of a second statement, concerning which, like the first, the State Department had no information, President Wilson cabled for his resignation. As evidence of the sincerity of regret of the United States the President directed the Secretary of State to apologize to the European powers for the outbursts of the Minister.

Following the acceptance of his resignation, Minister Williams sent a long cablegram to the New York *American* defending his position. After reviewing the history of the establishment of the Albanian state and the events of the last six months, he asserts that Austria and Italy are trying to outwit each other in a game to grab the whole country. "A defenseless nation," he says, "is being attacked by a lot of ravenous monarchical wolves," and then he adds, "But I am a good wolf hunter." His heart was sickened at the sight of the shedding of the blood of Albanians in order that a silly dog fancier might wear a crown. For these reasons he determined to wreck the usurpation. In conclusion Williams says: "We gloried in the support from the United States when Greece and Poland were struggling for liberty. Is this to be a Greece or a Poland? We shall see."

Meanwhile the revolution among the Epirotes has somewhat subsided, their demands having been granted and the crops requiring their attention. Unless the harvest, long overripe, is cared for, there will be ruin in this agricultural country, and the northern insurgents have practically disbanded until the fall. The Mussulmen, however, still continue to beset Prince William, whose standard has been joined by many Austrian volunteers. With the Austro-Italian differences again adjusted, the international force may still be able to save the Mpret's throne.



Harris & Ewing

TO TWO BATTLESHIPS TWELVE MILLIONS AND NINETY-SIX CENTS

The check for $12,000,000.96 that was handed to Secretary Daniels by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company agents for the Government of Greece in payment for the battleships Idaho and Mississippi. They are now the "Lemnos" and "Kilkis" and they check twelve Turkey's naval threat. Two new dreadnoughts will take over the names temporarily lost to the navy

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR BUSINESS?

A SERIES OF INTERVIEWS WITH LEADERS IN THE BUSINESS WORLD BY HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

MONOPOLY IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

AN INTERVIEW WITH

THEODORE N. VAIL

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AT a big glass-topped mahogany desk on the fifteenth floor of a busy office building in lower New York there sits a man who has been formulating in the laboratory of practical operating experience a new economic theory.

Briefly stated, this theory is that the most efficient and economical administration of public utilities is obtained thru private monopoly, controlled and regulated by permanent, quasi-judicial governmental commissions.

This man at his desk in New York has supreme authority over one of the greatest of all public utilities, a veritable empire of wires, millions of miles of copper filament, covering like a network practically the entire United States. He administers a property representing an investment of three-quarters of a billion dollars. He directs an army of 150,000 employees.

This man is Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, better known, perhaps, as the Bell Telephone System.

A comfortingly big man, physically as well as intellectually; amazingly swift and alert in thought; deliberate, incisive, decisive in speech. Farsighted, forward-looking, he is gifted, too, with breadth of vision that led him early to realize the significance of the fundamental changes in public opinion which have in recent years worked a revolution in political and business ethics. Long ago he set about putting his house in order. From the first he has recognized the value of frank publicity and of fair and open dealing with the people's governmental representatives. He was among the first, too, of public service corporation heads wholeheartedly to accept the principle of governmental regulation and control. For many years now he has sought by voice and influence to cooperate in the building up of the standards and prestige of Public Service Commissions. Within the past year the frank and fair attitude of the Bell Telephone interests in their negotiations with the Federal Government ending without litigation in an amicable adjustment of all existing differences, drew from both the President and Attorney General friendly expressions of commendation.

The net result of this far-sighted policy has been to place the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in an enviable position among public service corporations today. It has enabled Mr. Vail within the past few weeks to say in addressing his stockholders:

"The recognition of the good faith of the company in its efforts to cooperate with city, state and national regulatory bodies in the solution of questions as to rates and service is confidently growing and broadening, with a marked tendency, as a result, to better and more stable public relations.

"There is not a single suit pending in any state or federal court claiming any violation of any anti-trust law, state or federal."

Fresh from reading the telephone company's latest annual report to its stockholders (a remarkable document, incidentally, well worth the careful study of any one interested in the economic tendencies of the day) I had come to seek an opportunity of discussing with Mr. Vail the present condition and probable future development of public utilities in the United States. In reading this report I had been struck in particular by the frank acceptance of the principle of private monopoly as the most efficient and economical means of administering public utilities. Thus:

"The policy of the Bell System—one telephone system—under one control—has been appropriated as their policy by the advocates of government ownership. They assert the desirability of monopoly as their fundamental premise. They say that the Government should attempt to do what the world concedes the Bell System has done."

With this statement in view, I was much interested in Mr. Vail's reply to the following question:

"Is it not true, Mr. Vail, that the whole trend of Anglo-Saxon economic development, as exprest in laws and public opinion, has been antagonistic to the principle of private monopoly?"

"Yes," he replied without hesitation, "that is on the whole true. But for a fair consideration of such a question you must define what you mean by monopoly.

"Let us go back a few hundred years. In the old days a monopoly was a grant from the crown of the exclusive right to sell some commodity. The king would grant a favorite a monopoly of the sale of some necessity, like salt, for instance. This was done, not because the favored person had any better knowledge of the business than others, nor any better facilities for the production and sale of salt. It was done simply to permit the monopolist to pocket a profit, usually extortionate, from all purchasers. The result of this is that even now after many centuries the very word monopoly is almost invariably associated in our minds with the idea of extortion.

"Monopolies of this kind still exist in a modified form in certain European countries. The manufacture and sale of tobacco, for example, is a government monopoly in France.

"A very different thing is the industrial monopoly, so-called, which appeared toward the close of the past century. This was a logical outcome of the age of machinery, a natural result of the modern inventions and machinery that have changed the whole manner and method of industry. Take, for example, the manufacture of boots and shoes. In the old days a man who wished to become a shoemaker had to spend years, as an apprentice, learning his trade. After he had served this long apprenticeship he knew the whole of his trade, he could make any part of a boot or shoe.

"What do we find now in a modern

shoe manufactory? A man at one machine is making soles—and nothing else. Another man at another machine is making uppers. Another man is making button holes; another fastening in buttons; others assembling and sewing the parts that make the finished shoe. Each of these men can learn in a few days or weeks to run the machine that does his allotted part of the work.

"If this is true of ordinary manufacturing, with how much greater force does it apply to public utilities, such as railroads, power and light and telephone and telegraph systems, which may be said to be natural monopolies. Here there are the same advantages of economy and efficiency in operation on a large scale, and, moreover, the value of a utility system to the public is almost invariably in direct proportion to the universality of its service and the uniformity of the rates it charges for that service. The people of any city, for instance, may be much more conveniently served by one transit system than by two. When you take a street car you do not wish to be compelled to change cars and pay two fares to reach your destination. Similarly you may do your telephoning most conveniently if you are able to reach every other person thru the same exchange or system of exchanges. This holds true in a greater or less degree of most other public utilities.



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THEODORE N. VAIL

"This man at his desk in New York has supreme authority over one of the greatest of all public utilities, a veritable empire of wires covering like a network practically the entire United States"

"Wealth is created not by driving labor and getting more work out of the individual, but by getting from the same or less amount of labor a greater production—and by utilizing or eliminating waste.

"You can readily see that to make 'operation' most efficient and economical it must be done on a big and comprehensive scale. Hence we have *bigger* and *bigger* industrial combinations of more or less monopolistic character, and in public utilities virtual monopoly, local or national, more or less complete.

"Another important point is the question of uniform rates, which can only be had thru a system covering a large and diversified territory. No utility can produce and deliver the same unit of service at the same cost in all parts of its territory. Uniform rates are based on average costs and this necessarily means that under some conditions these rates will appear excessive, just as under other conditions they will be really inadequate. A trunk line of railroad with its heavier traffic can transport freight at a cost that would be utterly out of the question on its branches. Yet the advantage of uniform rates to shippers is apparent.

"The utility, moreover, to give uniform rates must be protected from unfair competition. If a competitor, so called, is permitted to supply its service only in the more favorable and profitable parts of a territory a manifest injustice is worked upon the utility which is giving uniform rates over all parts of that territory, profitable and unprofitable alike. If the competitor, on the other hand, is compelled to give the same service at the same rates over the entire territory, you will have unnecessary duplication of plant and equipment for which the public must ultimately pay either in higher rates or loss to investors.

"I think, therefore, we are justified in saying that if any utility system is to give the public uniform rates and the most satisfactory, efficient and economical service, that utility must inevitably tend to combination and to a single system, or—if you wish to call it that—monopoly.

"It is hardly necessary, however, to say that this kind of monopoly, either industrial or in the field of public service, is a very different thing from the old extortionate monopoly granted by the king to his favorite. In the one case we have a logical eocnomic development from modern inventions and machinery, in the other a manifest abuse of power, an arbitrary interference with the natural laws of trade and commerce."

"But even so," I asked, "are not both kinds of monopoly, the old and the new, either potentially or in effect the same, since they give to a relatively small group of individuals control over the prices of public necessities or conveniences?"

"That would be true of unregulated monopoly," Mr. Vail promptly agreed, "but I may answer your question indirectly by saying that all monopolies should be regulated. Government regulation can effectually curb 'monopoly' and 'selfish exploitation' and make them useful without destroying them by subordinating them to the public for the public advantage.

"The companies comprizing the Bell Telephone system were among the first of public service corporations to advocate state or government control and regulation of public utilities. We believe that this control or regulation should be by permanent quasi-judicial bodies, acting after thoro investigation and governed by the equities of each case; and that this control or regulation beyond requiring the greatest efficiency and economy, should not interfere with management or operation.

"We believe that these bodies, if they are to be permanent, effective and of public benefit, should be thoroly representative; they should be of such character and should so conduct their investigations and deliberations as to command such respect from both the public and the corporations that both will without question accept their conclusions.

"We believe that the public would in this way get all the advantages and avoid all the manifest dis-

advantages characteristic of public ownership I cannot make too emphatic my belief in the necessity of the highest possible standards for these Public Service Commissions. The work that they must do becomes of increasing importance each year. The men appointed to them should be the biggest and the ablest that can be induced to serve. I believe that the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for instance, are called upon to render decisions as vitally important to the people of this country as those of the United States Supreme Court and that the standard of appointments to the commission should be as high as to the Supreme Court.

"We of the Bell Telephone system are doing everything in our power to make a campaign for increased respect in the attitude of the public toward the Public Service Commissions. The greater respect in which these bodies are held by the public, the abler will be the men who will serve, and the greater the benefit they can be to the public, and the greater protection they can be to the public service corporations. No man is too large, no standard too high, for these commissions.

"Until the time comes when the decision of these bodies can be fully accepted by all—even tho they are not fully acceptable to all—they will fall short of the purpose of their being."

"What you have been saying, Mr. Vail," I suggested, "about the economic tendency of the times toward combination and monopoly and the consequent necessity of governmental regulation and control makes me think of a conversation I had last summer with one of the country's foremost electrical engineers—Dr. Steinmetz. His argument was very similar—that modern inventions and machinery made inevitable the organization of industry on a large scale, resulting in combinations, and in time monopoly with the necessity of governmental regulation and control. But his conclusion was that regulation and control would in time lead to government operation and ownership and in the end to Socialism in some form or other."

Mr. Vail smiled. "Who knows?" he said. "Perhaps at some future time it may lead to that. But I do not think that you or I will see it—or a good many generations to come.

"I regard government ownership, or even Socialism, which is really only another name for the same thing, as a beautiful ideal. But the trouble is that under present conditions it would prove a little too ideal for this world. Given ideal conditions, ideal people and in theory there is nothing so beautiful as government ownership or Socialism. But in this workaday world we must deal with actual conditions, not theories, and with people as we find them, not as they ought to be.

"I am not arguing from theory either, for I know what government operation means from actual experience in government service. You will find our position in regard to government ownership very fully explained in our last annual report to stockholders. As stated there, theoretically there may be no reason why government operation should not be as economical and efficient as private operation, but actual constructive performance runs up against actual conditions and tangible difficulties which only experience shows how, and responsibility develops the ability, to deal with.

"Departmental officers taken from walks of life affording neither experience nor knowledge of the duties and responsibilites they are to assume, are expected to perform the various duties of their departments and also incidentally to look after their political obligations. As a rule their training better fits them for advocates than for executives, for judicial positions or as commissioners of regulation than as directors of operation.

"Every new head of a department is of necessity a reformer; his average incumbency is less than four years; there is seldom any continuity of departmental policy, and never any continuity of departmental staff. The important assistants come and go with the head. A review of the operations of his department shows much that could be changed to advantage; to eliminate all that is unsatisfactory and bring about effective results under the conditions and in the time available is impossible for the ablest. He starts in finding an incomplete attempt at accomplishment along a certain line of policy, and goes out leaving an uncompleted attempt along a different line of policy. The inevitable tendency is towards promise, not performance.

"Government administration is more or less a game of politics; and while with government operation it may sometimes be possible to have efficiency, it will always be impossible to have economy."

AT SAMARIA

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

We climbed the hill wherefrom Samaria's crown
  In marble majesty once looked away
  Toward Hermon, white beneath the Syrian day;
And lo, no vestige of the old renown,
Save a long colonnade bescarred and brown,
  Remained to tell of Herod's regal sway,—
  The gold, the gauds, the imperial display,
He heaped on Judah's erewhile princely town.

Ruin was riotous; decay was king;
  An olive root engripped the topmost stone
    As tho it clutched and crushed the thing called fame;
Seemed as a fragile wind-flower petal, blown
  Into the void, the past's vain glorying,
    And Herod but the shadow of a name!

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

MERGED WITH THE INDEPENDENT, JUNE 1, 1914

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution, a System of Popular Education, Founded in 1874, by Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent.

JOHN H. VINCENT - - Chancellor
GEORGE E. VINCENT - - President
ARTHUR E. BESTOR - - - Director

FRANK CHAPIN BRAY - - - - Chautauqua Editor

CHAUTAUQUA'S social service as a laboratory for educational experiment can hardly be ovestimated. An Elbert Hubbard bemoans Chautauqua's lost opportunity to capitalize itself for commercial profit, and points to fortunes made from commercial development of educational ideas, like correspondence courses, tried out by Chautauqua. But the Institution preferably points to its pioneering in unconventional methods of education which become standard means of educating the leading democracy of the modern world. Witness the *use* instead of the *waste* of vacation in a continuous process of education for life, now reflected in the popular summer schools quarter of the college year and the current demand for commonsense summer use of public school and church plants by adults as well as their children.

Shall Congress be turned into a Chautauqua every Friday? Forty members of the two houses were reported as speakers at Chautauquas in previous seasons. In view of confinement to the capital this summer Representative E. E. Roberts, of Nevada, has submitted a resolution (referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered printed) to amend the House rules as follows:

Sec. —. That on Friday of each week, after the disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only, it shall be in order to entertain a motion for the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House to listen to lectures by members of the House and Senate as well as members of the Cabinet, and to admit the general public to the galleries at the prevailing popular prices in order to encourage and foster a home industry and to obviate the necessity of its own members and those of the Senate and Cabinet leaving the District of Columbia on lecture trips during the sessions of Congress, and for the further purpose of providing revenue for campaign purposes in close congressional districts.

Boston affords a striking example of cooperation in university extension work by Harvard University, Tufts College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston College (Roman Catholic), Boston University (Methodist), Wellesley and Simmons Colleges for Women, and the Museum of Fine Arts. Sixteen courses are offered. The largest classes are in English literature and composition and in the analysis and appreciation of music. In coöperation with the City School Department three new courses are to be given in public school houses, on the supervision of teaching, educational psychology and the geography of Boston. About forty per cent of those who register complete all the work and pass the examinations. One man and one woman have received the degree of Associate in Arts, equal to A.B. in the amount of work required and accepted by the School Committee of Boston as the equivalent of it. Registrations for the fourth year number 1100, over one-quarter of them men. Nearly one-third are women teachers; clerks, bookkeepers and stenographers furnish the next largest contingents.

"Our poultry school is the first which has been conducted by any Chautauqua," claims the Valley City, North Dakota, Chautauqua Association. This independent Chautauqua, with 200 camping parties, conducts a three-weeks program, a dairy school, domestic science school, Bible study school, farm boys' encampment, girls' camp, a playground, and has a new steel auditorium seating 3000 people. Much was made this year of "Equity Day" by representatives of the American Society of Equity, a farmers' coöperative movement in work and marketing of products. Among the speakers the sales manager of the Equity Coöperative Exchange was described by the *Daily Chautauquan* (published during the season) as "a fiery orator with a message which he delivers with a punch."

The Jewish Chautauqua Society holds an annual intercolonial meeting of Jewish farmers and their families in south New Jersey. During the past four years more than 500 children of the colonists have been receiving instruction in English regarding Judaism, in afternoon classes after school hours or in evening classes for those employed on the farm or in the factories. The fourth Western Assembly was held at Los Angeles, California, this month.

W. Frank McClure, publicity man for the Redpath Bureau, is sponsor for these figures concerning Chautauqua business: Number of Chautauquas this year, 2930 (an increase of 800 over 1913), 2200 of them held in tents; 1700 employees; 1600 persons engaged as "talent"; estimated attendance, four to five millions.

Chautauqua, the popular, has already broken into *The Unpopular Review*, thru the experience of "lecturing at Chautauqua" described by a clever pagan university teacher of literature and dramatic critic, unnamed, but easily identified as Clayton Hamilton. The joke of it is he professes conversion to Chautauqua.

The Chautauqua Salute—waving of handkerchiefs instead of handclapping—was devised on the spur of the moment at Chautauqua in honor of a deaf-mute who had spoken to the audience in sign-language and could not hear ordinary applause.

A new vocation for women as platform superintendents of Circuit Chautauquas has been successfully opened up by Miss Meddie O. Hamilton, of Kansas City, and Mrs. Ida B. Cole, of St. Louis, field secretaries of the Chautauqua Reading Circle.

The Chautauqua Library School now in session is the oldest continuous training school for librarians as well as the largest in the United States.

Time was when the drama was tabooed at Chautauqua, but two performances each of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell" and Stephen Phillips' "Ulysses" will be given during this fortieth anniversary season. For this dramatic work "The Chautauqua Players" an experienced company of six men and six women has been organized by M. Benedict Papot of the Drama League of America. A supplemental series of one act plays will interest special students of the drama.



Photograph by John Kabel, Dayton, Ohio



SURGE ON SURGE
FROM THE UNKNOWN, AMID PERPETUAL ROAR,
TO THE MUTE, HALF-KNOWN SHORE
Charles Lamson in the Atlantic Monthly

THE TRAINED MOTHER

BY MARION HARLAND

AUTHOR OF "WHERE GHOSTS WALK," "LITERARY HEARTHSTONES," "THE DISTRACTIONS OF MARTHA"

SHE has never ceased out of the land. That she seems to be more in evidence now than she was sixty years agone may be but one more exhibition of Feminism.

Boarding-schools and women's colleges may have something to do with the queer reversal of relative positions in mother and daughter. In every well-appointed household the mother's is the controlling influence. In a large percentage of homes, her acknowledged sovereignty is a dictatorship. If she be a woman of intelligence and refinement, she virtually supervises her girl's education and molds her views of life, morals and manners. The father is, at most, Prince Consort, playing an insignificant part in the selection of associates and instructors, and no part at all in the regulation of deportment, speech and dress.

"My mother thinks," and "My mother says," are cast-iron formulas that make an end of all controversy while the girl is in short skirts and wears her unshorn locks between her shoulders. With the lengthened skirts and trussed hair come the entrance upon the school or college world, and the beginning of individual life.

There is more than a dash of bitterness in the oft-quoted saying of a cynical essayist that "we bring our children into the world and spend our best days and energies in teaching them to live without us."

The truth pierces many a mother-heart like a poisoned rapier. As an abstract truth she confesses it to be as wise as it is inevitable. She confesses furthermore that she would not have it otherwise. Her darlings must live their own lives and be prepared to do their part in the world's broad battlefield when she has past out of their sight. School and college, and tuition under other influflences than hers are stages in the curriculum. She is an exceptional mother in this progressive age who is not aware of the defects in an education which was the best to be had in her girlhood. She is unaffectedly and unselfishly desirous that her girl shall excel her in all that goes to the mental furnishing of the up-to-date woman. She is at the point of death with heart-hunger thruout the "term" that robs her daily living of its chief joy.

I never read the catalog of a girl's college without thinking of the unheeded sacrifices, the heroism of self-devotion represented by scores of names. I know homes in which the strictest economy is practised for the four years required to bring the daughters to commencement-day. I could tell you of mothers who never buy a new gown for themselves, or take so much as a week's outing in all that time. The "terms" that are teaching their girls to live without them! Never, in the depths of their loyal hearts do they allow themselves to think of this as "a lame and impotent conclusion" to the stress and strain, the loneliness and longing that are their portion in the old home of which, in seventy-five out of a hundred cases, the finished product of educational advantages is secretly or openly ashamed when she returns to it "for good." If the father can afford it, the house is refurnished, perhaps remodeled, the times of meals are changed; the "hired girls" are "maids" and trained to say that "breakfast is on," "luncheon is ready" and "dinner is served." I know of one daughter who left her father's house and persuaded him to allow her a stated sum for her support in a separate establishment, because the old man would not consent to a seven-o'clock dinner.

THIS preamble leads directly to the subject of my paper. Since the mother is, by custom and the prejudice of ages, the pivot upon which the household revolves, Our Graduate Girl would stultify herself if she did not recognize the imminent necessity of training her maternal parent into conformity to the approved standards of modern life.

"Imminent" and "necessity" are none too strong to be used in this connection. If Our Girl have social tastes and aspirations, a chaperon is as indispensable to her success as practical acquaintance with the new dances. And in the opinion of just-minded folk, there is a sort of distinction in being chaperoned by one's mother, instead of depending upon the good graces of neighbor or acquaintance. It implies that the family-tree has a root, and is not a grafted branch. In any case, it is not easy to dissociate the New Girl from her immediate forbears. Now and then the pupil is, as her would-be trainer would express it—"quite impossible." Fifty years of domestic life have dulled her perceptions and vitiated her higher tastes. Her speech is that of her youth, and her appearance is beyond the reach of "style." She is willing enough—poor soul! to take any imprint the dear child may wish to set upon her, but the surface is already hopelessly indurated.

If the girl be sensible she recognizes the deplorable fact, and devotes her ingenuity to the business of keeping "Mamma" out of sight as much as may be. The fiction of "delicate health" comes in aptly here, and is worked adroitly oftener than the outer world supposes.

Usually, be it said to the credit of the average American middle-class matron, she is not immune to the contagion of modernizing. She sang Rory O'More to her own "one, two, three, four" accompaniment when she was a girl. She quoted a line to me once, in a moment of confidence:

> He wished in his heart, pretty Kathleen to please.

"I am singing it over to myself all the time," she said, more wistfully than merrily. "That is the chief end of my life, nowadays. I can't bear the thought that *my* Kathleen should ever be ashamed of her mother! But it's late in the day for me to go to school again, and I often fall short of pleasing the dear child."

And another—whose daughter had just informed her in what she intended should be an "aside," that she "would better not say anything more. It was evident she didn't know what she was talking of!"——

"I think there should be a law like that I read of in a book called *The Fixed Age*, by which mothers over fifty whose children are grown and educated, should be chloroformed. I feel like a milch cow that has gone hopelessly dry."

My indignant remonstrance was thrown away. Her Kathleen had weighed her in the balance and found her wanting in the catchwords and polish of her "set." The discomfited pupil was figuratively in the corner with the dunce-cap on her head.

IT was my lot to sit near two pleasant-looking, well-dressed matrons in a quiet tea-room not many moons ago. Their intonations were refined; their manners bespoke ladyhood. Being blest (or curst) with exceptionally quick ears, I caught bits of talk.

"Now that Margaret is not by, I can sip my tea from the spoon, until I can drink it comfortably from the cup," said the elder of the two. "I learn something new every day. Last week it was that well-bred people do not take tea and coffee by the spoonful any more. No! my dear! you may just taste it once to see if it is all right, then wait until it cools to the right temperature for you to take

it from the cup. Then"—mildly sarcastic—"be very careful not to make the least bit of noise in drinking it! The same rule holds good with chocolate. And it *does* hold heat so long!"

Her crony had her plaint:

"It is astonishing how far behind the age we old people can slip, and when we have done our best to keep in the line! Now, I dearly love to eat crisp fried potatoes with my fingers —Saratoga chips, you know? Emily cannot bear to see me do it. So I fish them up with my fork.

"And I forgot when we were lunching with a friend last week, that I ought not to roll up my napkin when I was taking only one meal, and in another person's house. I was interested in something I was saying, and rolled up the napkin, instead of laying it loosely by my plate. I saw in a minute that I had mortified the poor child. When we got home she told me what it was. And don't you find it hard not to speak of 'a piece in the paper' instead of 'an article'? And never to say 'ma'am,' or 'sir,' as we were taught to do when we were young?"

"My hair is my great drawback!" replied the other with a little laugh. "Poor dear Margaret does her prettiest to teach me how to dress it properly. I am terribly stupid, and just tuck it up in the old way, without thinking once of the new until I come down to breakfast and see her look sorrowfully at my head. I wish I were quicker-witted!"

Her friend sighed sympathetically: "I suppose the mental muscles stiffen as we get old. And we are apt to forget that our obsolete ways of acting and talking must annoy those who are better educated than we."

Neither of the speakers suspected that I was within earshot, and their talk might have been overheard by a dozen people, and done no harm.

Yet I got myself away quietly with the feeling that I had intermeddled with the heart's bitterness of two sufferers from one and the same cause. On the way home, like Bunyan, "I fell a-musing."

I RECKONED up the years of tender service rendered by the mothers to their respective daughters; the prayers and tears their youthful errors had cost them; their pride in the accomplishments which brought admiration, and the graces that won love for the pair. And one mother was rebuked as a virago might scold a naughty child, because she forgot the latest fad of table etiquet, and the other dare not quaff her tea contentedly when her mentor was by! It is said—and with reason—that women as a rule are lacking in a sense of proportion. I reflected hotly that the dialog I had overheard proved this beyond a doubt. Life-long devotion and sterling virtues went for nothing if the mother picked up Saratoga chips with her fingers, or let slip the "ma'am" or "sir" she was taught in youth to consider the one and only proper address when speaking to a comparative stranger, or to her senior in age.

A sadly significant circumstance was that both women accepted the position assigned them under the new régime as a thing of course. Abdication of the throne—deposition from the dictatorship—was what might be expected. Their only anxiety was lest banishment from the court might be their ultimate fate. The mother who does not take kindly to training sinks to the level of an upper servant, beloved still, but no more her daughter's equal mentally and in behavior than Margaret or Emily was the parent's peer in infancy.

COINCIDENCE—which often assumes the rank of a natural and universal law—ordained that I should encounter that same day at an afternoon tea two women who were "tired to death" after a day of shopping and dressmakers. Both, it appeared—to perfect the coincidence—had spent most of their time looking after their mothers' wardrobes. And each affirmed despairingly that the old ladies "would never look decent if their daughters did not take them in hand." One recusant "would persist in wearing a widow's bonnet and veil."

"Altho dear father past away four years ago," the daughter plained—"and, as we tell her over and over, nobody wears weeds longer than a couple of years at most. She is one of the gentlest women living, yet she is obstinate there. She says *her* mother never laid off her veil, altho she outlived her husband twenty years. I have hopes of getting the horror off her head yet, for I brought her to confess this morning that 'times had changed in dress as in most other things.' That was a step gained."

In a most unregenerate frame of mind, I poured out my indignant protest that evening to a cherished friend who is herself a widow and the mother of grown children. She listened in silence that was not unsympathetic until I had expended my vituperations.

Then she said quietly: "And yet there is another side to the question. The old mother, at heart, resents the idea of being a back-number in the circulating library of life. Who is to keep her from falling out of step with the age, if her daughters do not attempt it? She has given them the advantages which made them what they are. Why shouldn't she, too, get the benefit of them? I grant that the 'training' you deprecate seems unnatural and the manner of it unkind at times. Isn't love the motive, after all? Have we mothers the *right* to make our children ashamed of us? Isn't adapting ourselves to prevailing modes of manner and speech, to some extent, a duty we owe to them and to ourselves? The question of sipping one's tea with a spoon is a minor detail of table-etiquet. I suppose my grandmother would have said the same of drinking her coffee from the saucer after the manner of her youth. I recollect that it used to mortify us intensely. I recollect, too, that our mother would never allow us to speak to the old lady on the subject. She had 'notions' as to reverence for the hoary head that are out of vogue now. We cannot stem the tide with our feeble hands. Why not try to prove that we are not too old to learn, and end heartache and carping and ridicule by letting training have its perfect work in and upon us? It is a self-evident fact that we cannot do without our children. May it not be possible to make them as proud of us as we are of them? If we admit our inability to keep abreast of them, do we not justify their criticism of us?

"I grant that it is humiliating to be corrected and schooled and, at the best, affectionately patronized by those who, it seems, were but yesterday in pupilage to us. Let us be honest with ourselves and with one another.

"If, as one of your witnesses says, our mental muscles are stiff, it is for want of exercize. We put our children in the way of bringing out all their minds can do, and let our own become flaccid or non-elastic.

"This whole matter of Trained Mothers is a simple case of cause and effect. A mother once said to me that, in thinking of the responsibility of bringing up her family, she 'felt like an engineer who had set in motion machinery he could not control.' I submit that he had no right to call himself an engineer if he took a position in which such ignorant meddling was possible. The mother has laid upon her the sacred duty of aligning her child with herself so long as they both do live. The queen who is born to the throne cannot lay by her high office.

"'A hard task,' you say? The believer in *Feminism* should not shirk it."

Pompton Lakes, New Jersey

AN AMERICAN VESUVIUS IN 1915?

RECENT eruptions of Lassen Peak in California have caused geologists to wonder if old Vulcan is preparing an American Vesuvius for the visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition next year. Lassen Peak is in a region which is girdled by volcanoes and is situated at the southern end of the Cascade Range between the Sierra Nevada on the southeast and the Klamath Mountains on the northwest.

The eruptions began on the evening of May 30 with an outburst of steam which continued for ten minutes. It formed a crater in the snow-covered summit of Lassen about twenty-five by forty feet in extent and covered the encircling snow for a distance of 300 feet with a mantle of dark, wet dust. Since then there have been twelve eruptions, the most violent occurring on June 14, when several overventuresome persons were injured by falling or rolling stones. The eruption was visible from the Sacramento valley forty miles away and the rolling column of dense black smoke rose to a hight of more than 2500 feet. With each eruption the new crater is enlarging and on June 20 it was 400 by 100 feet.

No molten products have been found in connection with the recent eruptions, but geologists declare that the outbursts have been of a volcanic character. The rise of temperature is local, as the other hot places about the mountain are not perceptibly hotter.

The lavas of Lassen Peak which were thrown out in past ages reach the Sacramento valley on one side and on the other form a part of the vast volcanic field which stretches across California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho to the Yellowstone National Park.

Only time will tell what Lassen is going to do and it may subside to its former quiescence. It must not be forgotten that it was only the top of old Vesuvius that was blown off to make Monte Somma and the Vesuvius of today. Eruptions as a rule break out suddenly and sightseers should approach the crater of Lassen with caution and on the windward side. Now that the movies have shown volcanic eruptions risk is superfluous.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE COURTS: A REPLY TO SENATOR CUMMINS

BY GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM

FORMER UNITED STATES ATTORNEY-GENERAL

IN his article published in The Independent of June 1st, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, makes the statement that

> Ours is the only great country in the world in which a court can and does overthrow an act of the legislative branch of the Government because the act is without constitutional authority or in violation of a constitutional command.

This is a surprizing statement coming from a lawyer and legislator of Senator Cummins' recognized experience and ability, but none the less is it inaccurate. The fact is that in nearly every one of the English colonies whose governments are embodied in written constitutions by which a separation is effected between the executive, legislative and judicial functions, the courts exercize power to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of the legislature, precisely as courts in the United States have done from an early day. Such is the case in Australia, New Zealand and British North America, and the reports of the decisions of the Privy Council in England abound in instances where it has past upon appeals from the highest courts of the colonies, mentioned in review of their decisions upon the constitutionality of acts of the colonial legislatures.

In Australia, the constitution of the commonwealth, adopted in 1900, not only recognizes the ordinary power of the judiciary to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of Parliament, but also provides that under certain conditions the executive or the legislature may require the opinion of the justices of the high court upon constitutional questions, and declares that no appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in council upon the decision of the high court upon any question arising as to the limits, *inter se*, of the constitutional powers of the commonwealth, or those of any state or states, or as to the limits *inter se* as to the constitutional powers of any two or more states, unless the high court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by Her Majesty in Council. (See *Moore's Constitution of the Commonwealth*, Melbourne, 1910, p. 360; *Edgerton's Federations and Unions within the British Empire*, Oxford, 1911, pp. 58, 66, 212, 214. As to Canada, see *Todd's Parliamentary Government in the Colonies*, pp. 220, 363, 366.)

It is rather significant also that the first concrete suggestion of what Colonel Roosevelt afterward adopted as a feature of his new political faith, under the name of the "Recall of Judicial Decisions," was originally proposed in the convention which framed the constitution of the Australian commonwealth in 1900, but was voted down by a large majority, and instead, provisions adopted expressly conferring upon the judiciary power to decide whether or not legislative enactments fell within the constitutional power conferred upon the legislature. An interesting account of this will be found in Moore's *Constitution of the Commonwealth*, above referred to.

The fact is, that in no other way can the respective branches of the Government be kept within their constitutional orbits. As Chief Justice Marshall queried in Marbury vs. Madison, 1 Cranch's U. S. 137, 176:

> To what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if these limits may, at any time be past by those intended to be restrained?

It would be well if some of the critics of the workings of our institutions were to study those of other countries more carefully before condemning them or dismissing them as singular innovations upon general powers of government.

New York City

THE PRESIDENT

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

He plead for honor and the country's good,
  And craved "ungrudging measure" of support.
The Sages gave approval as they could,
  But left to History the ungrudging sort.



HINDU DRAMA ON A CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN-SIDE

The old Sanskrit play of "Shakuntala," in a special translation by Dr. Arthur W. Ryder, of the University of California, was given in this picturesque setting

THE MOUNTAIN PLAY OF CALIFORNIA

SHAKUNTALA, a Hindu play written more than 1500 years ago by Kalidasa, was produced outdoors on May 17, for the first time in America, in a natural amphitheater at Rock Springs, on top of Mount Tamalpais, California.

The story, which is laid in one of the pious groves occupied by a band of hermits, on the slopes of the high Himalayas, could have had no finer setting than was furnished by Nature in this open-air theater. As rounded and symmetrical as tho built by man, the Rock Springs amphitheater afforded a soft, grassy seat for the thousands of spectators who witnessed the performance. At the foot of the slope, a level, flower-strewn plot of ground served as a stage, with here and there a leafy thicket that furnished the required stage setting. On the sides and rear of the amphitheater towered fragrant pines and stately redwoods, while directly in front was spread a panorama of green-clad hills, sail-spotted bay, and the distant city by the Golden Gate. Above, in an atmosphere of limpid purity, shone a dazzling sun that was undimmed by the banks of fog that rolled in from the broad Pacific and spread out over the valley two thousand feet below.

The play, with its hunting scenes of galloping horses; its spectacle depicting the pomp and grandeur of a king's court, and the transition to the quiet precincts of a sacred grove, offered opportunities for pageantry that were fully utilized. A touch of realism was furnished by several native Hindus who chanted the songs of the play in the original Sanskrit. The production was under the management of the Mountain Play Association, an organization designed to stimulate interest in the beauties of the Mount Tamalpais region. So successful was the play this year that it is the intention of the Association to produce one annually.

THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FEW departments of the Government have developed as wide or as important a field of work as the Bureau of the Census at Washington. Originally established to furnish the basis for a just apportionment of the representation of the different states in Congress, it has gradually broadened its field until it takes in very nearly every department of national life. Its chief reports, on population, agriculture and manufactures, cover every phase of those subjects, including for population: age, sex, race, color, nativity, literacy, etc.; for agriculture: farms, their number, size, tenure, crops, live stock, mortgage indebtedness, irrigation, etc.; for manufactures: the leading industries, food, textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, clay, glass, stone, vehicles, etc., the number and type of establishments, etc. To these were formerly appended certain minor investigations as to mortality, social statistics, churches, etc., but no one of these could be developed under the law which restricted the time and appropriations to a period of about three years. Whatever could be done under those conditions was done, the rest was left undone. This "rest undone" assumed constantly larger proportions both in regard to the statistics themselves, and especially the proper presentation and interpretation of the statistics, until the time limit was strained to the breaking point. Moreover it became increasingly apparent that it was impracticable to do thoroly what was done with the haphazard force available for such an intermittent enterprise.

As early as 1880 agitation commenced for a permanent bureau which should be able both to cover the wider field, and present more completely and accurately the facts gathered. In 1902 this was established, and the permanent bureau has had a dozen years to show what could be accomplished. It has had a most serious handicap in that the man who organized it was removed from office just as the organization was becoming effective, but still the record is an interesting one. The regular reports were presented in far more complete and satisfactory form, several reports hitherto treated in meager manner were given in much better degree. And several entirely new investigations were inaugurated and carried thru. The complete list would cover a page of The Independent in fine type, and would make very clear to the most careless observer the importance of the problem that faces the director and his staff. The problem is made more serious by the fact that the Thirteenth Census work is more than a year behind its schedule time. To make up for this delay and present results in the coming decade which will equal —they ought to surpass—those of the last decade, will be a severe tax on the energies and administrative wisdom of those in charge.

THE MUSIC OF THE SOLITUDES

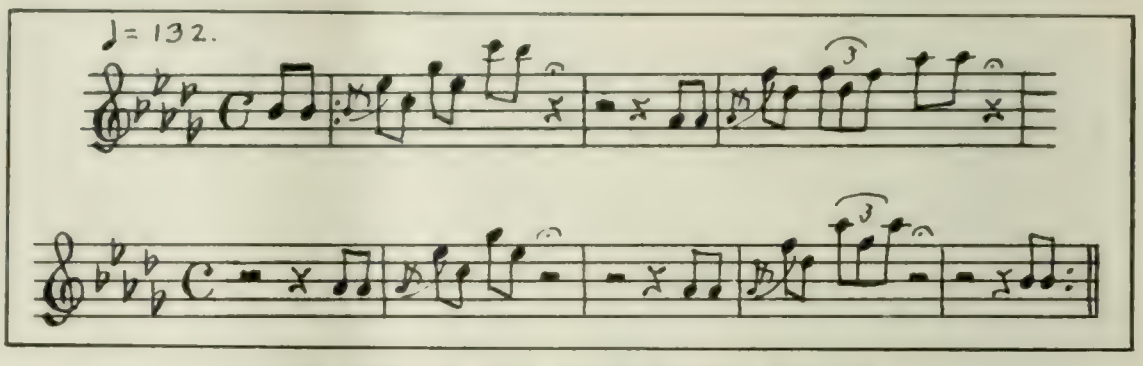
BY HENRY OLDYS

The reaction of the ordinary pedestrian to the bird songs which he hears varies all the way from indifferent or disgruntled ignorance to careful and expert observation like that of Mr. Oldys. But all those who fare forth when the leaves are green will find a keener relish in the woods by noting the snatches of song here transcribed.—THE EDITOR.

CROSS country walking, with its tangled woods, weedy or marshy meadows, ravines, fences, and other obstacles to be overcome, exercises more muscles and develops a more durable vigor than perhaps any other form of recreation. But the walker must have an engrossing object in view to prevent the walk from degenerating into a purely formal occupation, and one whose interest in music is more than merely receptive will find an ideal spur in the study of bird songs—a pursuit that will draw him into the open in all seasons and weathers, will fully occupy his mind, will carry him into and thru the wildest and most difficult places, and will cause him to exert his muscular forces so unconsciously that fatigue will steal upon him before he is aware. As a hint to those who have not given the occupation any thought, and as an added contribution to the information of students of birds, let me exhibit a few of the results yielded by my leisure moments of last year.

One of the most interesting songs I heard was obtained on the 8th of July from an olive-backed thrush on Mackinac Island. I was spending a day or two on that interesting little isle at the junction of the waters of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, where John Jacob Astor established his station for the fur trade which formed the foundation of the Astor wealth; where lilacs grow to trees sometimes three or four feet in circumference and overtopping two-storied houses; where in midsummer one may find goldenrod, buttercups, yarrow, St. Johnswort and ripe cherries in incongruous association; and lastly, where hermit and olive-backed thrushes and veeries mingle their songs with those of winter wrens, white-throated sparrows, Canadian warblers, and other birds that choose homes well to the north.

Here, in an interesting patch of northern woods, with its wealth of mosses and evergreens, I found an olive-backed thrush to which I listened with great interest, for it was a singer of preëminence among its kind. The olive-back, while lacking the clear liquid tones of the wood and hermit thrushes and the rich overtones that give to the voice of the veery that vibrant tang that is at once unique and entrancing, still furnishes abundant vocal evidence of its membership in the gifted thrush family. But its singing is not so impressive as that of the others mentioned. There is in it a comical suggestion of tentative threats in ascending pitch—"I'll lame Aurelia, really. I'll ruin her features," and so on—dire promises of harm if occasion is furnished; just as a little schoolgirl, in order to head off a threatened attack on person or property, would say, with significant nods of the head, "I'll tell your mother." The Mackinac olive-back, while lacking none of this comedy element in its singing, yet commanded respect on account of the very rhythmical arrangement of the four phrases composing the song:

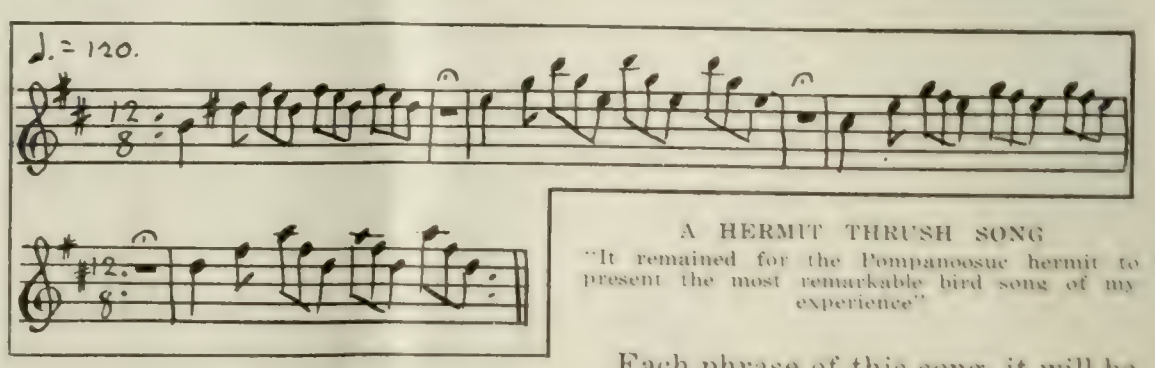


THE SONG OF THE OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH

While I listened this song was repeated fifty to one hundred times and always without variation in the order of the phrases, excepting that the singer would sometimes stop its singing midway on changing its perch. Such regularity of phrasing as this I have met with in no other thrush. It will be observed that the song consists of a modulation that is both melodious and harmonious and that could be used by any human composer without discredit.

Still more remarkable was the harmonious modulation involved in the song of a hermit thrush I heard at Pompanoosuc, Vermont, on the 6th of May. The singing of the hermit thrush contains no suggestion of comicality; on the contrary it is marked by an ethereal beauty that is not attained by any other bird of my acquaintance. Nor do I know of any musical instrument that can produce tones of such exquisite charm. They seem to embody the most delicate refinement of sound. Even the wood thrush, delightful vocalist that it is, seems beside the hermit thrush like a carnation beside a Cattleya orchid.

I had been studying and enjoying the singing of hermit thrushes at Hebron, Maine, only a few days before, having been especially interested in noting how one singer echoed with some regularity the phrases uttered by another across a little valley; but it remained for the Pompanoosuc hermit to present to my hearing the most remarkable bird song of my experience. In a most acceptable spirit of accommodation this wonderful avian interpreter of human harmony perched in plain sight about forty or fifty feet from the mossy seat I was occupying and for a full half hour delivered his musical message to the deep wood, and indirectly to me. There was a ventriloquial effect to his tones, which sounded as tho coming from some point far back in the woods and thus seemed perpetually to belie his actual presence so near at hand. He varied the order of his phrases, but I soon discovered that there was a normal sequence to which other arrangements were but variations—a form of arrangement followed ten or fifteen times as often as any other. His phrases (there were but four) in their normal order constituted the following entire song—

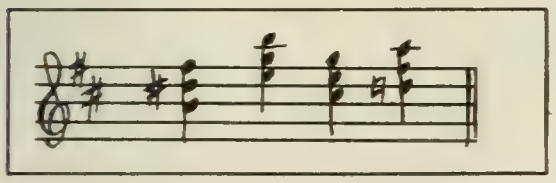


A HERMIT THRUSH SONG

"It remained for the Pompanoosuc hermit to present the most remarkable bird song of my experience"

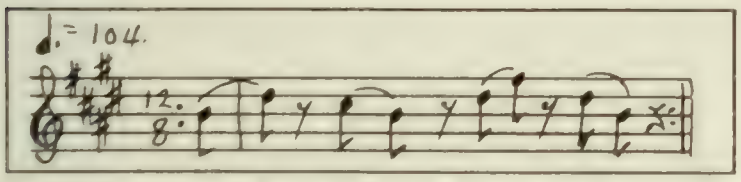
Each phrase of this song, it will be noticed, is composed of a basal note and succeeding arpeggios, the basal

note furnishing the foundation tone of the chord formed by the arpeggio (the passing tones in two of the phrases do not disturb this arrangement). The four chords involved are—



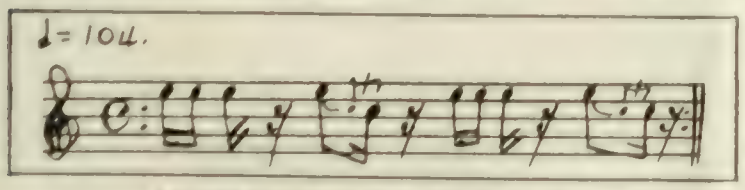
which constitute a very satisfactory harmonic modulation, passing naturally from a minor key [E] to a closely related major key [D]—a modulation often occurring in human composition.

The robin, altho a member of the thrush family, is not the musician that some of its relatives are. Indeed, it is much the inferior in this regard of its very close relative, the European blackbird. Attractive as may be its clear ringing carol in early spring, as heralding the imminence of the approaching change of season, judged from a purely musical standpoint, it is usually distinctly lacking in coherence and melodic charm. But I occasionally hear robin songs that are both coherent and melodious. One of the exponents of this higher musical standard sang over and over outside my window at Lake Mohonk, New York, early in the morning on the 14th of July, this simple yet creditable little lay—



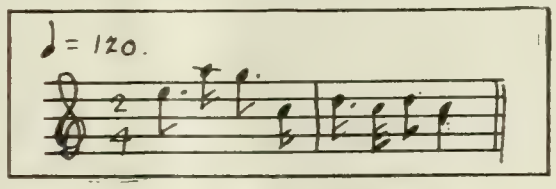
A ROBIN SONG, BETTER THAN USUAL

And another, which I heard three days previously at Richfield Springs, New York, less advanced in melodic training but with a good ear for rhythm, had constructed this promising, if somewhat monotonous, song—



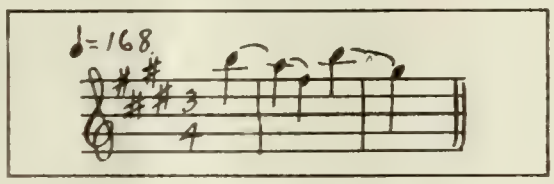
ANOTHER PROMISING ROBIN SONG

Meadowlarks are excellent melodists, especially those of the western form (*Sturnella neglecta*), which has a rich voice with certain very thrush like notes and an extremely varied repertoire, and is abundantly distributed over the large region from Omaha to the Pacific Coast. The western meadowlark has a very penetrating voice: I once heard the song of one in western Nebraska above the roar and rattle of the rapidly moving train in which I was seated and thru the closed (double) windows. Its song is usually spirited and often decidedly human in its melody, as plainly appears in the following theme I noted near Salt Lake City on the 16th of May, 1911, which was given with great precision of time and pitch:



THE WESTERN MEADOWLARK

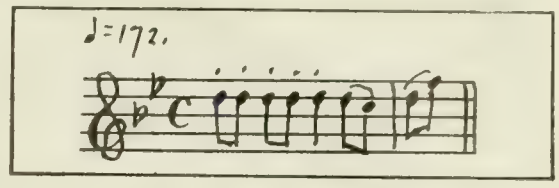
The eastern meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) sings in very different style. Its varied songs are made up of high, thin, clear, silvery tones which slide into each other with a most pronounced *portamento*. The following is a typical example:



ITS EASTERN COUSIN

The meadowlarks of the Mississippi Valley, tho belonging to the same species as those east of the Alleghanies (*magna*), have apparently taken a leaf out of the music book of the western species; for while their songs are delivered in the *magna* quality of voice they have the *neglecta* vivacity, entirely lacking any suggestion of slur. The following song, which I heard near Mount Vernon, Illinois, on the 1st of last November, was composed of tones that were distinctly separated and was delivered with a speed that made it contrast strongly with the lazy swinging themes of the birds of the East (see notation below).

An example of great individual variation in song is furnished by Baltimore orioles, which go thru the land flaunting the colors of Lord Baltimore and filling the treetops with an almost infinite variety of rollicking songs. They display much variation, also, in the extent of their musical attainments. Often it is impossible to write the song of an oriole on the staff; again one will be heard that can be readily written down and that complies fairly well with the usual musical requirements, such as I noted near Setauket, Long Island, on the 7th of June:

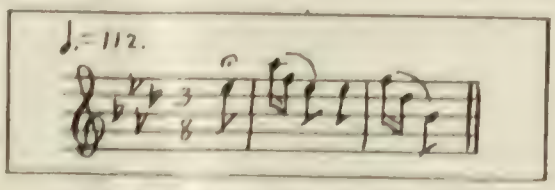


WHAT THE ORIOLE SINGS

These songs—a few of the many gathered during spare moments—indicate how often bird music is cast in the same mold as human music. Thrush songs are especially worthy of careful investigation, because of their advanced character. Those of superior olive-backed, hermit, and wood thrushes disclose a rhythmical arrangement very satisfying to the human ear; and from incomplete study of the singing of the veery, I am inclined to believe that the oboe phrases of this member of the thrush family will, in some instances, be found on close attention to show a similar arrangement.

But there is no bird song that is without its charm to the musician; and while, of course, bright even-tempered days of spring and summer yield the richest musical returns, in no season or phase of weather is a walk unrewarded.

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THE NEW BOOKS

THE YELLOW PERIL AND THE WHITE

IN giving the world a fair-minded, closely reasoned survey of *The American Japanese Problem* Professor Gulick has performed a service of inestimable value. It is based upon the largest collation of facts yet available and includes a careful study of the biological, social, economic, political and ethical elements involved. That a serious problem exists no one can doubt who is acquainted with the course of history, the rapid development of race consciousness in both the Orient and Occident during recent years, and the present uneasiness of the governments of the United States and Japan over the California situation.

Complicated by ignorance and its natural children—inappreciation and superstition—the question has suffered thru misrepresentation and contempt. Professor Gulick analyzes many of the misunderstandings, exaggerations and unreasoned antipathies which have contributed to an over-sensitive attitude on the part of both Americans and Japanese: how the superficial has been too often taken for the fundamental; suspicion and prejudice past for reality and calm judgment. Even the virtues of the Oriental have by misconstruction been turned to his discredit.

That there is a "yellow peril" Professor Gulick does not deny, but he sees just as clearly that the orient also has its "white peril." His long residence in Japan has given him a view of the other side of the picture and an appreciation of the whole that is rare. The just causes of concern on the part of California and British Columbia he acknowledges, but the plight of the peoples on the opposite side of the Pacific deserves just as careful consideration.

During the past three thousand years two great streams of civilization have developed under different skies and natural surroundings. One has been marching east, the other west. They bear on their bosoms the most advanced races of mankind. By the recent mastery of nature's resources the ancient geographical and commercial barriers have been broken down, and now these two civilizations with their dissimilar and discordant elements are meeting around the Pacific to fight for supremacy and the leadership of the world, or, let us hope, to contribute to a richer, fuller civilization that shall include humanity.

When the advance guards of the aggressive white races crost the Pacific the eastern nations tried to turn them back by a policy of exclusion, but the attempt failed. Then the leaders determined to learn the white man's educational, industrial and political secrets and meet the invader with his own weapons. The outcome is seen in the Russian-Japanese war which heartened the whole East, the stirring of new economic and political life in the orient, and the anti-Japanese agitation in California over the influx of Japanese laborers and small merchants.

The plain truth is that after centuries of triumphant advance toward the ultimate control and exploitation of the world's resources, the white races have received a check from the ancient but newly-awakened civilizations of China, India and Japan.

Already the leaders of Japanese political life have begun serious study of the whole matter by the sending of eminent publicists to California to make careful investigations and take counsel with their fellow countrymen who live under the American flag. This attitude may well be taken as an object lesson.

A new oriental policy and a revision of our immigration laws which will do away with discrimination against the yellow race Professor Gulick asserts is our greatest need. He ingeniously suggests that the number of immigrants from any nation be regulated according to the number of their race or nationality who have become naturalized in America. But our greatest duty lies in ridding our people of the uncalled for hostility, suspicion and illusions which have led to an agitation unjust and humiliating to Japan and disgraceful to the United States. A reasonable appreciation of Japanese character and civilization on our part will go a good way in solving this not far distant problem.

The American Japanese Problem, by Sidney L. Gulick. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

NEW FADS IN ART AND ETHICS

Oliver Onions writes in *Gray Youth* of a group of Old Young People in London, art students for the most part, and all of them bitten with the acid of cynical estheticism, etching upon their minds the out-

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lines of new and dangerous moral codes. The sub-title, "The Story of a Very Modern Courtship, and a Very Modern Marriage," indicates the theme, which is handled with humor and restraint. The New Moralists talk too much, but so they do in life, and the horrible boredom and emptiness of a society in which every experience has been analyzed to death is not exaggerated because the reality is worse than the picture of it given by this clever artist of social life among English art students. "There's too much paper in their lives," cries the Professor of Painting in the McGrath School. "They read too much: Myers says this, and Galton that, and Tolstoi the other: and they make up a sort of world out of all that, and think it's the real one, and they live in it and never get out of it. Paper, paper, paper—I've had twenty-three years of it." There is sordid tragedy in the gradual deterioration of a promising girl-artist under these perverse theories. Ardent and attractive at first with a real talent for painting, she grows selfish, bored and decadent. Her friend, in a humbler walk of art, that of a designer of fashions, develops in a more cheerful way into an unconventionally conventional happy wife and mother, and the two types of woman with their respective coteries, give Mr. Onions' satirical and humorous talent full play. The conversations at "The Witan" are especially amusing—the superficial patter of any "Cause" or "Movement" speedily grows into cant, and the cant of Protest is no fresher than any other variety of patent parrotry.

Gray Youth, by Oliver Onions. George H. Doran Co. $1.50.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MEXICO

No pamphlet could be more timely than *The War with Mexico, 1846-1848*, the first of the Bibliographical Bulletins to be issued from Washington for the use of army and navy officers. Under appropriate headings are grouped the works bearing on the different phases of that war, together with specimen campaigns and battles, personal narratives and regimental histories. More important, however, are the divisions bearing on modern Mexico, its natural resources, economic conditions, its railroads, roads and trails. As a source-book it is indispensable to students of the Mexican problem.

Washington Barracks. 50 cents.

MORE FOLK OF THE FIVE TOWNS

The Five Towns are still full of interesting people, and Arnold Bennett, apparently, might spend several lifetimes in writing stories about them. The newest of these is *The Price of Love*. The characters are not attractive, but they live; the hero is a shabby one, selfish and dishonest; it remains a mystery why the honest and beautiful

Rachel should love him; but love him she does, with a devotion at first blind to his faults, but growing clear-sighted, yet unfaltering, to the end. Mr. Bennett manages to make thoroly convincing the sort of well-mannered scamp a nice girl is able to love, and the self-excusing, volatile nature is not without charm even to the reader, who is most certainly not in love with him.

Harper's. $1.35.

NEW EVERYMAN ADDITIONS

Few works now being carried on in literature have the importance to the general reader that marks the publication of the successive volumes of the *Everyman's Library* series. In the selection of titles for republication from the vast accumulations of the past, no task could be more difficult, or better done, and those announced for the summer depart in no way from the standards of the past. Particularly happy is the choice of *Pioneer Work for Women*, by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and the autobiography of *Colley Cibber* in the Biography Series and Miss Edwards' *Anthology of English Prose*. The life of Dr. Blackwell, first published more than twenty years ago, has new interest thru her struggle as one of the band of women who first sought entry into the professions, then almost hermetically sealed against them. Other volumes include Froude's *Life of Benjamin Disraeli*, Seebohm's *Oxford Reformers*, and *Essays in the Study of Folk Song*.

Dutton. 35 cents each.

CHRIST'S TEACHINGS TO A SOCIALIST

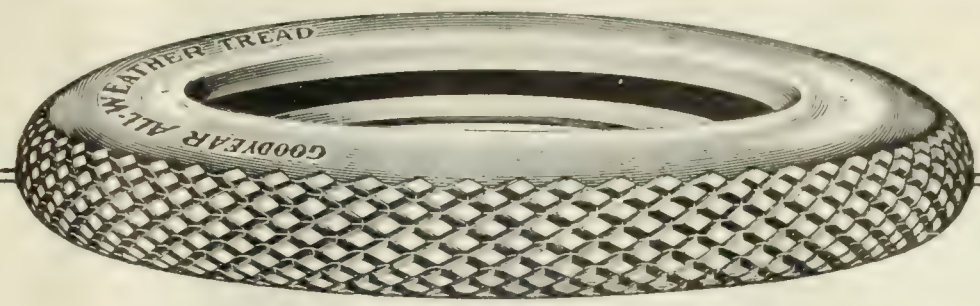
Mr. Bouck White is fully as spectacular in his writings as in his attempts to discuss industrial issues with his fellow clergymen which resulted in his being sent to jail. His exposition of selected parables and incidents in the life of Jesus is given the arresting title, *The Carpenter and the Rich Man*. "The Immorality of Being Rich" is the fundamental postulate of the book and, he assumes, of Jesus' teaching. This naturally leads to a consideration of "The Imbecility of Being a Millionaire." It suggests an answer to the question, "Why did Jesus commend confiscation?" When one overlooks his socialistic phraseology and gets the man at his best, unhampered by attempts at impossible exegesis, he finds his message full of vigor and moral passion directed toward lofty ends. Such chapters as these on "The Middle Class," "Fellowship" and "The Grandeur of Man" are burning utterances of social protest and ethical inspiration.

Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25

THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE

Natural science may be said to have declared its independence as a distinct form of thought, for it now has a quarterly, *Isis*, devoted solely to the history, organization and philosophy of science. It is edited by George Sarton with the assistance of a large board of distinguished men of science of Europe and America. Besides a review of all the current literature of the field it contains original studies in French, German and English.

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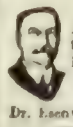
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THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street New York

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$9,290,486.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	84.42
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	450,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,000,000
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits	104,830.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings	10,000.00
State, city and other securities	1,142,670.00
Stock of Federal Reserve bank	81,000.00
Other stocks, securities, etc.	102,978.02
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	506,894.54
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	67,146.63
Checks and other cash items	28,064.82
Exchanges for clearing house	560,347.21
Notes of other national banks	32,915.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	3,849.28
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	2,042,471.02
Legal tender notes	251,450.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	16,000.00
Accrued interest receivable	9,999.75
Total	$12,139,274.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	161,816.00
National bank notes outstanding	472,290.00
Due to other National Banks	2,262,365.76
Due to State and private banks and bankers	607,534.53
Due to trust companies and savings banks	920,411.09
Dividends unpaid	30,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,683,844.89
Demand certificates of deposit	17,900.00
Certified checks	96,340.84
Cashier's checks outstanding	117,058.30
United States deposits	97,463.14
Postal savings deposits	63,488.73
Reserved for taxes	8,662.11
Total	$12,139,274.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1914. JOHN P. LAIRD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

K. C. ATWOOD,
J. W. EARLE,
LORENZO BENEDICT, } Directors.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK CITY

Statement of condition June 30, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,406,878.25
U. S. bonds	50,000.00
Other bonds	112,704.12
Banking house and fixtures	154,350.00
Other real estate	6,934.35
Due from banks	341,129.16
Cash and reserve	513,425.80
	$2,585,421.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	65,247.56
Circulation	49,700.00
Deposits	2,220,474.12
	$2,585,421.68

OFFICERS.

VINCENT LOESER, President.
OSCAR STINER, Vice-President.
GEO. E. HOYER, Cashier.
H. V. E. TERHUNE, Asst. Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

June 30, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,750,589.07
Securities	1,172,979.41
Banking house and safe deposit vaults	158,500.00
Cash and due from banks	1,241,036.09
	$5,323,104.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	174,713.17
Circulation	300,000.00
Reserved for taxes	4,538.06
Deposits	4,043,853.34
	$5,323,104.57

Joseph Huber, Pres.; John W. Weber, Vice-Pres.; Wm. S. Irish, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; Ansel P. Verity, Asst. Cashier.

THE MARKET PLACE

GREAT CROPS

The Government's crop reports attract and deserve much attention, because they continue to show great yields, and also because it is expected that the agricultural abundance will put an end to the prevailing dulness and hesitation in business. In the July report we have a statement even more remarkable than that of the preceding month. The June report pointed to a wheat crop of 900,000,000 bushels, but now the Government says that 930,000,000 will be harvested. There have been gains for both winter and spring wheat, and the winter crop, now safe, is 655,000,000 bushels. A wheat crop of 930,000,000 bushels is the largest ever grown in any country. Last year's crop of 763,380,000 broke the record for the United States, but we are now to have a crop surpassing it by 167,000,000.

In this report the corn crop, whose value is about three times the value of the wheat, is estimated for the first time. A yield of 2,868,000,000 bushels is indicated, against 2,446,988,000 harvested last year, and a five years' average of 2,450,000,000. There is, therefore, to be a great crop of corn. The conditions promise a yield of 1,201,000,000 bushels of oats. Last year's crop was 1,121,768,000. Other crops, those of tobacco and rice excepted, will exceed those of 1913. Barley rises from 178,000,000 bushels to 211,000,000; potatoes from 332,000,000 to 356,000,000, and rye, with 46,000,000, will make a new high record. At current prices, the four crops of wheat, corn, oats and barley (for the first time exceeding 5,000,000,000 bushels) are worth about $200,000,000 more than the similar crops in 1913.

It is estimated that about 250,000,000 bushels of wheat will be exported, because it will not be needed at home. Already 50,000,000 bushels have been engaged for shipment. Foreign wheat supplies are lower than they have been for four years. The crop in France is deficient, and 60,000,000 bushels may be needed there.

The stimulating influence of the crops upon business begins to be felt. Railroads, foreseeing a very large grain tonnage, are buying cars, and the number of idle cars is rapidly decreasing.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCOME TAX

The income tax collected from individuals amounted to $28,306,336. Residents of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania paid more than half of it, or $16,420,757, which was nearly fifty-eight per cent of the total. Payments made by residents of the state of New York (which has about ten per cent of the country's population) were $12,523,247, or forty-four per cent of the entire sum, and in one internal revenue district of New York City the Government collected $7,950,070, or twenty-eight per cent.

Twelve southern states paid only $993,511, or three and a half per cent of the tax. In only five of these twelve states the tax exceeded $100,000. In South Carolina $25,816 was collected; in North Carolina $46,555, and Alabama and Mississippi (the report places them in one and the same revenue district) were represented by $102,586. The contribution of Tennessee (one of whose representatives was the author of the tax bill) was $98,277. Montana, Utah and Idaho, taken together, yielded $80,357, Oregon $90,082, Oklahoma $93,082, and Nebraska $76,857.

STATE BANKING IN ILLINOIS

Official investigation and inquiries made by the press in Chicago concerning the eight Lorimer banks which were recently closed have brought to light facts which are discreditable to the state authorities and a federal court. They are not wholly favorable to a man who was recently a senator from Kentucky. It will be recalled that these banks sought the savings of the poor; loaned the money so obtained to Lorimer and Munday, the controlling owners, for various enterprises, and were favored with a deposit of more than $1,000,000 of Chicago city funds. They held this deposit when they were closed for insolvency.

It now appears that the banks were in a dangerous condition six months ago; that their condition was hopeless in April last, and known to be hopeless by a State Bank Examiner, who recommended that they be closed; and that their insolvency was admitted then by Lorimer and Munday. But they were permitted to go on, and thus some time was given for a reduction of such assets as were held by the institutions, a reduction not wholly to the disadvantage of those in control. It also appears that the state banks of Illinois are subject to the authority and supervision of the State Auditor of Accounts, whose name is Brady, and that Lorimer (according to testimony taken in a suit at law) had contributed $3000 to his campaign fund. An examiner made an unfavorable report some months ago concerning the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, the head of the chain of banks. That report cannot now be found. The examiner who submitted it is now the secretary of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank. It is also interesting to observe that a man who was recently chief clerk of the State Auditor is now vice-president of the same bank.

Among the loans were two or three, amounting to about $47,000, granted to Thomas H. Paynter, then a senator of the United States from Kentucky, and

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$26,512,579.49
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	5.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)	367,001.00
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures	700,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	1,425,336.39
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	229,698.82
Checks and other cash items	190,894.36
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,282,526.65
Notes of other national banks	821.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	4,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	3,831,350.00
Legal tender notes	2,045,339.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	140,000.00
Total	$36,783,052.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,676,014.42
Reserved for taxes	52,860.01
National banknotes outstanding	50,000.00
State banknotes outstanding	5,678.00
Due to other national banks	8,770,118.28
Due to State and private banks and bankers	1,608,110.13
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,416,783.86
Dividends unpaid	183,961.00
Individual deposits subject to check	12,515,791.62
Demand certificates of deposit	591,000.00
Certified checks	372,112.83
Cashier's checks outstanding	39,622.29
United States deposits	1,000.00
Total	$36,783,052.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1914. CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public, No. 2659.

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD TOWNSEND,
WM. A. JAMISON,
JAS. W. LANE,
} Directors.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

June 30, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$9,397,807.24
Due from banks	1,951,290.89
Cash and reserve	2,496,194.16
U. S. and other bonds	494,009.38
	$14,439,301.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,992,000.62
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	11,417,611.04
	$14,439,301.67

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President
ROBERT A. PARKER, Vice-President
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Asst. Cashier

6% TO 8% FIRST MORTGAGES ON SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE
Absolutely safe. Let me show you. *Ask for list.*
S. J. PETREE
Court House Russellville, Ala

6% Our First Farm Mortgages 7%
The Realty Corporation of Montana
Paid-in Capital, $500,000.00
P. O. Box D Helena, Montana

a member of the committee which was considering the charges against Senator William Lorimer. The loans were reduced, but on July 1, 1912, and two weeks later, when Lorimer was excluded from the Senate, they amounted to $29,150. Mr. Paynter voted to keep Lorimer in his seat. The debt at present is but a few thousand dollars.

The leader of the chain of banks was designated by a federal judge to be a depository for trust funds in bankruptcy cases, the bond required being $50,000. It is asserted by the Chicago press that more than $200,000 of such trust funds was on deposit when the bank was closed.

It is evident that these banks had political support. It is also evident that there is need of some changes in the Government at the capital of Illinois. There is now a demand in Chicago that bank supervision be divorced from politics, and it is suggested that a commission be appointed to select a Superintendent of Banking. It is quite clear that supervision should not continue to be made in the office of the state's Auditor of Accounts.

THE PRICE OF MEAT

Imports of meat have been growing in the last few months, but they do not reduce retail prices. Since January 1 there have been shipped to this country from Argentina 464,000 quarters of beef and 144,000 quarters of mutton or lamb, but they have not affected prices in the market. And now these prices, the Chicago packers say, are about to rise sharply. An increase of from two to four cents a pound at retail is predicted. This increase will not be due to trust manipulation. We are not producing meat enough for our population, and the small additions from abroad have very little weight, so far as our great domestic market is concerned. Government officers at Washington say that this year's abundant crops will not, in all probability, cause any perceptible reduction of prices.

Those who are asserting in political speeches that our farmers' interests were sacrificed by the tariff revision, and that the farmers are suffering on account of that revision, should look at the facts. They should also promote the appointment of an international commission to inquire as to the causes of the increase of the cost of living.

In the first ten months of the current fiscal year, 1,038,956 immigrants arrived at ports of the United States, and it is expected that the number for the entire year will make a new high record.

According to the estimate of Mr. Seamon, prepared for a representative of the State Department, the amount of British capital invested in Mexico is $321,302,800. The London *Statist* says, however, that it is £99,019,000, or nearly $500,000,000.

The following dividend is announced:

J. G. White & Co., Inc., preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable August 1.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$44,550,433.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	4,223,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. deposits	150,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure postal savings	450,000.00
U. S. Bonds sold under agreement to repurchase	910,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	249,535.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)	1,785,622.18
Stocks	487,939.00
Banking house	2,175,000.00
Other real estate owned	425,592.84
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	3,938,450.93
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	1,186,931.70
Checks and other cash items	204,639.11
Exchanges for Clearing House	15,030,763.57
Notes of other national banks	90,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,177.92
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	11,983,067.10
Legal-tender notes	1,820,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	211,150.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit	193,694.59
Due from U. S. Treasurer	112,000.00
Total	$90,179,997.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,693,409.08
Reserved for taxes (balance to credit)	66,299.37
National bank notes outstanding	3,996,400.00
Due to other national banks	16,322,904.80
Due to State and private banks and bankers	5,284,053.39
Due to trust companies and savings banks	9,347,320.00
Dividends unpaid	6,770.50
Individual deposits subject to check	38,999,042.98
Demand certificates of deposit	122,672.17
Time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days	28,450.00
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	600,000.00
Accepted checks	2,210,036.33
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,811,939.32
United States deposits	148,514.89
Postal savings deposits	438,489.58
U. S. Bonds sold under agreement to repurchase	910,000.00
Letters of credit	193,694.59
Total	$90,179,997.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1914.

ROY MURCHIE, Notary Public, Kings County, 59.

Certificate filed in New York County, 83.
Certificate filed in Bronx County, 16.

Correct—Attest:

P. A. S. FRANKLIN,
WALTER H. BENNETT,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
} Directors.

ACTIVE ACCOUNTS OF FIRMS, INDIVIDUALS, CORPORATIONS, BANKS AND BANKERS INVITED.

VACATION

This is the best time of the year to get acquainted with The Independent. It keeps one abreast of the times, and it is easy and agreeable to read. It is an aid to the proper enjoyment of the vacation season. The coupon offer below is for a trial subscription, and it gives the new reader time to get acquainted. The regular price is $3.00 a year.

THE INDEPENDENT,
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

I accept your *Vacation Offer* and enclose *One Dollar* for which please send The Independent for the rest of the year 1914 to

Name .....

Address .....

A Bridge Between Hope and Accomplished Results

OUR new policy which provides for monthly payments to dependents in event of death of the insured. It is ideal protection. Its rates are low, but its benefits are many.

BERKSHIRE Life Insurance Co.

Pittsfield, Mass.

W. D. WYMAN, President
W. S. WELD, Supt. of Agencies

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE

The conflagration at Salem, Massachusetts, illustrates the weakness of the mutual principle when applied in practise to the hazards of fire. They defy analysis; their operations are irregular, erratic, inconstant. Here was a mill building; constructed under the most rigid specifications; of fireproof material; equipped within and without for preventing and fighting fire. But it is in ashes, and the mutual companies protecting it are severely crippled. The reports of twenty-three, at hand, show an aggregate loss of $3,567,147. Mutual policyholders want dividends that should remain in their companies' surplus fund. There is the main weakness. Surplus is the only salvation against conflagrations.

COMPENSATION RATES TOO HIGH

After working for months collating the actual experience of several states in which workmen's compensation laws have been in operation, the actuarial force of the New York Insurance Department announced about June 15 that the rates under the New York law, which was to become effective on July 1, would be equal to 324 per cent of the "pure premium" charged in Massachusetts. This included loading for expenses and a margin for contingent experience undeveloped under the Massachusetts law. The explanation for a so much higher rate in New York than in Massachusetts comes from the greater number and amount of benefits provided under the New York law.

It now develops that the actuaries have made a mistake in their calculations, and that the rates as fixed are from fifteen per cent to twenty-three per cent too high. This will cause no trouble, for the overplus, when exactly determined, will be refunded by insurers.

In addition to the State Fund, there are, as insurers, transacting this class of business, fifty-two stock companies and fifteen mutuals.

A GENEROUS PROVISION

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has completed arrangements thru which such of its home office employees not over sixty years old and receiving less than $2500 a year, as are not covered by the workmen's compensation act, will be entitled to a weekly income for disabilities due to sickness or accident and life insurance to an amount equal to one year's salary in event of death, at a nominal monthly premium. The employees will pay one-half the regular rates for the disability benefits and nothing at all for the death benefits.

An example of the practical working of the scheme is furnished in the company's announcement, using the case of a clerk receiving $15 a week as an illustration: The amount of life insurance would be $780 (in case of death, payable to the beneficiary in twelve monthly instalments of $65); the disability benefit would be $10 a week, payable for 26 weeks; $5 a week, payable for the succeeding 234 weeks; then $2.50 a week up to age 65. The entire cost to the employee (ages 16 to 30) for this protection will be 35 cents a month.

The management of the company assert that so far as they are aware, this is the most liberal proposition of its kind ever offered by any corporation to its employees. In view of the fact that under the compensation law the company is not called upon to do anything at all in this line for such of its employees as are not engaged in hazardous occupations, we should say that the provision thus made is a generous one.

THE SALEM CONFLAGRATION

There need be no apprehension respecting the effect which the Salem conflagration of June 25 will have on the surpluses of the fire insurance companies involved in that loss. A preliminary survey of the matter with that object in view has been made and upon the figures reported by upward of 150 companies, we estimate that the approximate net loss will not reach an average of $50,000 per company.

One stock company with a net surplus exceeding $4,000,000 is the severest loser, with about $400,000. Seven stock companies writing a direct business (in contradistinction to those writing re-insurance only), appear to have from $100,000 to $200,000 each, the aggregate apparent loss of that group being $1,015,000; against which they hold a net surplus amounting to $31,922,000. Of ten stock companies classed as small in point of resources, selected at random, we find a probable loss of $303,000 and net surplus of $5,810,000. The mutual companies involved in the fire seem to have heavier losses in proportion to their net cash surpluses and are seriously affected. The figures of ten, available at this time, show a combined loss of $430,600 and a combined surplus of $2,738,897. But the reader will observe, as we have noted, that the mutuals are not as well prepared with surplus funds—as it is surplus that counts in conflagration losses—as are the stock companies.

As nearly as we can estimate from the incomplete figures at hand when this is written, the insurance loss will aggregate close to $10,000,000; of which about $7,000,000 will fall on the stock companies and about $3,000,000 on the mutuals. One of the latter, the

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz:		
Public securities (book value, $1,000), market value		$1,000.00
Private securities (book value, $3,069,923.28), market value		3,072,228.00
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		10,263,345.29
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,659,000.04
Overdrafts		1,326.95
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers		1,220,274.50
Specie		4,464,969.61
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		1,734,199.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$8,204,847.44	
Other cash items	136,776.67	8,341,624.11
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		77,954.73
Total		$40,740,922.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$6,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	186,596.77	6,186,596.77
Surplus on book values, $6,185,955.99.		
Deposits:		
Due New York State savings banks	$3,715,932.86	
Deposits subject to check	14,738,340.24	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	9,103,285.96	
Demand certificates of deposit	611.52	
Cashier's checks outstanding	57,423.76	
Certified checks	5,200,976.53	
Unpaid dividends	210,962.00	
Total deposits		33,027,532.87
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserve for taxes	$24,229.55	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,562.04	26,792.59
Total		$40,740,922.23

1850 THE 1914

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., *President*

Finance Committee

CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. The Guaranty and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, *Banker*

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

... whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited number of ... and assure for themselves, in addition to ... years' insurance, a special ... at the end of the term. At ... Home Office, No. 277 ... New York City.

GET THE SAVING HABIT

... the habit of saving has been the salvation of ... It increases the self-respect ... gives ... the confidence of ... If a man has an ... to provide for his ... he should ... in ... and ... Then ... to ... Then ... to ... Then ... to ... This can not be effected by ... as ... by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This ... Policy ... that can be ... from ... and ... thereafter ... in ... for a ... price ... to ...

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Geo. E. Ide, President

256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds payable by their terms on July 1, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. Milne, Treasurer.

Salem Mutual with less than $50,000 surplus, has a probable loss of $100,000 and, if this estimate is realized, will be compelled to assess its policyholders an additional full year's premium to meet it.

From an economic viewpoint, the loss is a serious one, graphically illustrating as it does the ease and facility with which unfavorable circumstances combine in our cities to wipe out of existence, in the space of a summer's day, millions of dollars of value. The destroyed section of Salem was ripe for destruction; the buildings were old and unresisting; the city's water supply was inadequate; its fire-fighting facilities defective. All these synchronized with a fire starting in a dangerous place stimulated by a northwest wind of unusual velocity in midsummer. The stock fire insurance companies were not unprepared, for the reports of the inspectors of the National Board of Fire Underwriters have for some time indicated trouble at Salem at any time.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has recently declared that the reduction of fire insurance rates ordered in 1909 and 1910 by Insurance Superintendent Barnes is both excessive and illegal.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters after an inspection of Lowell, Massachusetts, by its engineers, pronounces the physical situation unsatisfactory and the conflagration hazard high.

The Midland Casualty Company of Chicago has decreased its capital stock $50,000 as a means of increasing its surplus. On December 31 last that company had $6,869 net surplus. The capital is now $200,000.

The State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Rome, Georgia, assets, $3,686,149; surplus, $325,843 (December 31, 1913), has been placed in the hands of a receiver and there is probability that its business will be reinsured.

It is significant that when the National Travelers' Benefit Association of Des Moines reorganized the other day with a capital of $200,000, it did not retain the name it had been operating under, but dropt the word National, calling itself Travelers' Insurance Company, the exact legal title of the big Hartford institution which was founded by James G. Batterson in 1864. The Iowa authorities should not permit this sort of thing.

In the two-year period from December 31, 1911, to December 31, 1913, there was a total decrease of members between the ages of eighteen and fifty-four in the Modern Woodmen of America of 297,991, and an increase of those between fifty-five and eighty of 22,600. During the same period those between eighteen and forty-nine paid into the order $2,132,495 more than the death losses for those ages cost, while the members between fifty and eighty paid in $2,100,000 less than their death losses. The younger members are getting out because they are carrying the risks of their elder brethren.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,399,250), market value		$1,420,000.00
Private securities (book value, $10,097,395), market value		10,149,635.00
Real estate, banking house, and other real estate owned		1,150,000.00
Mortgages owned		3,450,125.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		43,714,370.35
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,184,314.03
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		6,348,333.51
Specie (gold certificates)		5,000,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered		412,079.90
Total		$81,828,857.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$12,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,151,944.23	14,151,944.23
Surplus on book values.	$2,078,954.23	
Deposits:		
Preferred as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	5,093,015.96	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	4,047,100.31	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets (Postal Savings Trustees)	611,418.92	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	28,467,040.89	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	2,809,191.28	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	12,481,419.30	
Other certificates of deposit	11,308,068.07	
Extend total deposits		64,817,254.73
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$158,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	637,369.30	
Estimated unearned discounts	64,289.53	859,658.83
Total		$81,828,857.79

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, July 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 30, 1914.

G. D. Milne, Treasurer.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (forty-fifth quarter) of one and one half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable August 1, 1914, to stockholders of record July 22, 1914.

H. S. COLLETTE, Secretary.

Change of Address

We will gladly change the mailing address of our subscribers as often as requested, but it is necessary for you to give the old address as well as the new. The request for a change should, if possible, be received by us two weeks before it is to take effect.

THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

PRO-WOD-NIK



Columb Tyres Import Company

(Incorporated)

1891 Broadway, New York

THE BROOKFIELD SCHOOL

A New Open-air School for a Small Family of Girls

DIRECTORS: Miss Helen Fairman Cooke, A.B., Wellesley
Miss Marion F. E. Cooke, A.B., Wellesley

School Year—September 24, 1914—June 17, 1915

No girl is really educated who cannot perform with some degree of skill the simple daily household duties. The girls are taught to take care of their own rooms, to cook and to do plain sewing. They are taught how to save time and labor in both domestic and academic work, and are encouraged to work out for themselves ideas which make for economy and efficiency in every line of activity.

No scheme of education is complete which fails to provide for the training of the affections. Each girl is made to feel that she is a daughter in the house rather than a pupil. Frequent visits of little children to the school are provided for as a means of joy and of developing a sense of responsibility. The girl is taught how to make her own will a strong and useful servant.

Address MISS HELEN FAIRMAN COOKE

The Brookfield School North Brookfield, Mass.

PEBBLES

THE CHILD THAT CHEWED

She sat behind me in the train,
A gentle creature, passing sweet,
And when the train stopped now and again,
She leaned her chin on the back of my seat
And, in an ecstasy subdued,
Right by my ear she chewed and chewed.

She sat behind me in the train,
And in my mind the wonder grew
That any gum could stand the strain
Of such an unrelenting chew;
In fact I think I never saw
Or heard a more astounding jaw.

She sat behind me in the train,
I sat in front and longed for death,
While, with a glorious disdain,
She chewed and chewed and gasped for breath
Until I asked her with a smile
To try the other ear awhile.

She sat behind me in the train,
A little thing of nine or ten,
And hence I failed to make it plain.
So when the train stopped now and then,
And other noises were subdued,
She gently chewed and chewed and chewed.

So now before I take a train,
I watch the people getting on,
Lest I should happen once again
By such to be imposed upon.
I stand and watch and I often lose
My train if I see a child that chews.

W. R. B.

Helois—Were I a knight of old I would battle for your fair hand.

Helle—Good knight!—*Judge.*

Doctor—Have you any request to make before I operate?

Patient (feebly)—Send for a preacher, I wish to be opened with prayer.—*Ohio Sun-Dial.*

"I hear they pinched that workman who lost the beam from the Rothsberg Building."

"What was the charge?"

"Eavesdropping."—*Cornell Widow.*

Doctor—I consider the medical profession very badly treated. See how few monuments there are to famous doctors or surgeons.

Patient—Oh, doctor! Look at our cemetery!

Our co-ed friend in Europe (to British bobby)—What is that strap under your chin for?

Bobby—That's to rest our jaws when they get tired answering foolish questions.—*Columbia Jester.*

In the report that Senator Dominguez of Mexico was very indignant when his tongue was cut out by Huerta's orders, we have something that appears rather probable. But Senator Dominguez's indignation probably reached its climax later when he was shot.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1914

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THE INDEPENDENT
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JUST A WORD

Why Does a Rich Man Work? W. F. Dix has given us the most sensible answer we have ever heard. It will be published in the fall.

Outdoor schools are among the latest developments in education, and one of the most remarkable of them, conducted by the poet Tagore, at Bolpur, India, is described by Bassanta Koomar Roy in our August Educational Number.

Dr. Slosson, our literary editor, does not believe in vacations. But he takes them, every other year at least. By way of recreation Dr. Slosson is teaching Descriptive Sociology at the Columbia University summer session during July and August.

Somebody said that life was a futility. We have never been willing to admit that, but Inez Milholland nearly convinced us of the futility of trying to suppress the suffragets, the I. W. W.'s, free speech and all the daring styles in women's clothes, in an article subject to early release.

One of the most significant indications of appreciation of The Independent, as exprest thru circulation figures, is its increasing use in schools as a text-book for contemporary history. Next winter, our circulation manager tells us, more than 25,000 copies will be used in the schools and colleges. A just recognition between friends.

CALENDAR

The Forty-first Assembly at Chautauqua is now in progress. Music Festival Week is *July 27 August 1*. The fortieth anniversary will be celebrated on Old First Night, *August 4*. Recognition Day falls on *August 19*. The assembly closes on *August 30*.

The problem of city housing will be one of the chief subjects of discussion at the twenty-second annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations to be held in Washington, D. C., *July 27* to *29*.

The Gold Cup races for the Challenge Cup of the American Power Boat Association will be held on Lake George *July 29-31*.

The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will meet in Savannah, Georgia, from *July 30* to *August 3*.

Matches for the Davis Cup are now in progress. On *July 30*, *31* and *August 1*, at the Allegheny Country Club, Sewickley, Pennsylvania, the German team plays the winner of the Canada-Australasia match. The winners then will meet the British team at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, on *August 6*, *7* and *8* in the finals. The challenge round will be played at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, on *August 13*, *14* and *15*.

The tenth International Esperantist Congress will be held at Paris *August 2-10*.

The annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Association will be held in Philadelphia from *August 3* to *8*.

The annual art exhibition of the Royal Academy is open in London until *August 3*.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its next meeting in the antipodes. The Commonwealth of Australia will pay the expenses of 150 members, who will be taken on a tour of the principal cities from *August 8* to *September 1*.

A Colonial Exhibition will be held at Samarang, Java, from *August* to *November, 1914*. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

An open-air flower exhibition will be held in Boston from *August 18* to *21*.

The National Negro Business League is to hold its fifteenth annual session at Muskogee, Oklahoma, *August 19*, *20* and *21*. This organization is composed of negro men and women who have achieved success along business lines.

The Interparliamentary Union will meet in conference at Stockholm on *August 19*.

An international congress of women socialists will be held in Vienna on *August 21* and *22*. More than twenty countries are expected to participate.

There will be an eclipse of the sun on *August 21*—total in parts of Europe and Asia, and partial in northeastern America. The full effect will be seen in Persia, Russia and Scandinavia. At sunrise, a partial eclipse will be observed in Canada and in our northern states.

From *August 23* to *28* the ninth International Socialist Conference will be in session at Vienna.

The National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial, commemorating the successful defense of Baltimore at North Point and Fort McHenry, and the writing of the national anthem, will be held at Baltimore, *September 6* to *13*.

The races for the America's Cup are to be held at New York on *September 10*, *12* and *15*.

The twenty first World's Peace Congress will occur in Vienna *September 15 19*.



Harris & Ewing

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

WHOSE PROPHECIES OF DISASTER TO THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD HAVE BEEN FULLY JUSTIFIED.
AN ACCOUNT OF MR. BRANDEIS' CAREER WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE

The Independent

VOLUME 79 MONDAY, JULY 27, 1914 NUMBER 3424

A SCIENTIFIC BORDER

IN a well-considered article on other pages Mr. Arthur R. Hinton calls attention to the fact that the western line of demarkation between the United States and Mexico gives us a far from scientific border. There is no such thing as a scientific border except it be an ocean coast, a chain of mountains, or a pathless desert. A wide river and a chain of lakes, such as separate the eastern United States from Canada, offer a passable boundary and may be accepted as a makeshift between two friendly peoples, but Brazil has the greatest river in the world, and the United States the next greatest, and those rivers are the very heart of their country. Who would think of the Nile or the Euphrates or Ganges or Yangtse or Hoangho as possible borders dividing rival nations? On the contrary, they are bonds of union, as are the Mississippi and Amazon; and as would be the St. Lawrence and the Rio Grande if historical conditions had not unfortunately made them to separate instead of cement the peoples on either side.

The complaint which Mr. Hinton makes against our unscientific border has to do with a river. The Colorado River is within the limits of the United States, but the absurd boundary line chops off the last fifty miles of it, so that it empties on Mexican soil into the Gulf of California. Of course we might have possest it thru its whole length to the Gulf of California if we had insisted upon it when after the war with Mexico in 1848 and by the Gadsden Purchase we secured possession from Mexico of an immense territory which then seemed worthless enough, but now embraces the wealthy states of California, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and New Mexico. But in those days our commissioners did not anticipate future possibilities, and paid no consideration to scientific borders. Let it be remembered how absurd it seemed to many two decades later that Seward should have bought Alaskan glaciers from Russia, or, earlier, how Josiah Quincy ridiculed the Louisiana Purchase by Jefferson as worthless, and how Daniel Webster expresst the same opinion of the pathless territory "where flows the Oregon, and hears no sound save its own dashing."

Of course it is important for Arizona that it should have an outlet thru the Colorado River to the Gulf and tidewater. It is a pity that the need was not foreseen. It is very desirable that the United States should have possession of Lower California and this would be a special advantage after the opening of the Panama Canal. Is it too late to correct the old blunder?

Certainly it cannot be done by war; Mr. Hinton himself would not think of such a thing. To be sure, in Europe access thru the Elbe and the Rhine and the Danube has been the occasion of wars and rumors of wars, but peace is now more valued than it was. What Mr. Hinton suggests, and we heartily approve, is the effort by peaceful negotiation to gain possession of a needed small portion, comparatively, of Mexican territory by purchase, as we have previously purchased from France and Spain and Russia and Mexico.

Very likely Mexico would not consent. It might be a matter of pride to her; and to her pride is more than money. Then we can do without it, as we have done, until some more favorable occasion may arise.

BUT this comparatively small matter opens a much larger one, that of the general desirability of further accession of territory. This proposed annexation is not at present desirable in itself from any particular richness of soil or quality of the inhabitants. They would give us no special strength. All that is in the future; but so it was when we took from France or from Mexico later all that is west of the Mississippi, now the most promising if not yet the richest part of the country. The opportunity may come to us not many years hence to receive the northern states of Mexico into our Union; and who knows but that all the continent south to the Panama Canal may yet wish to be joined with our nation? What should be our policy on this subject? This is a very grave question and should be in the minds of statesmen. No student of American history can fail to see that the inevitable tendency of our country is to enlarge and still enlarge. What has happened in the past will happen further. There will be opportunities for other accessions, and that without aggression. Think of Cuba. Twice we have held back our hand, as Cæsar refused to take a kingly crown. We wanted Cuba; we knew it would be better for her and for us, but we did not think it would be quite fair to Cuba; or more likely, we wished to avoid the charge of greed of territory, and to prove our disinterestedness. The next time—and it will come—we shall stay when compelled to intervene to secure order. We may very likely be compelled to intervene in Mexico before many years. The Mexican people have not a large enough outlook to love their country as a whole. They have their local ambitions, and they do not consider the total interests of their nation which depend on peace. An election is at any time likely to involve civil war, and we have been very patient in the present civil war, when extensive armed intervention, involving ultimate annexation of all northern Mexico, would have been justified by the approval of Europe if not by Latin America. The action we have already been obliged to take in Santo Domingo and Nicaragua indicates what a succeeding step is likely to be

When we recall the accessions of the past, and observe the indications of the future, we are compelled to recur to the question: What ought now to be our attitude toward future possible enlargement of our national domain? Is it safe for us to enlarge? Can we annex other territories and their peoples without endangering our institutions and lowering our national character?

PREVIOUS enlargements and accessions have not lessened our patriotic fervor or lowered our moral standards, or in any way endangered our institutions. Of this we are fully assured. If there has been any danger, which we deny, it has come not from annexation of territory with its inhabitants, but from the people who have come to us by immigration across the water. We are not worse, but better, for having taken the splendid states west of the Mississippi. They were French, or Spanish, or Indian, and now they are fully American. Our schools, our churches, our political institutions have unified and Americanized them. Who dare say a word against Kansas and Nebraska and Louisiana and Texas and Missouri and Colorado and California as splendid and worthy American states? What we have done hitherto we can do still better in the future.

Nor has the moral stamina of our people been lowered, if we can judge by the advance in political morality. More than ever before, except as the slavery question overtopped everything for a while till it was settled by war, moral questions, the rights of men and women, the obligations of fairness to all classes of the community are those that interest our people. What means the Prohibition party, what the Socialist parties, what the Progressive party, what the platforms of the older parties as well, but that justice, righteousness, honesty and truth are what more than ever concern our people? Why, the very questions of annexation are not those of policy and profit, but of justice. Is it right to take Cuba? is it right to take Lower California? is it right to take Santo Domingo? These are the questions the people ask.

Even if we were not too good, we are too strong to need to do a wrong to a neighboring weaker nation. This has been conspicuously evident in the conduct by President Wilson of the Mexican difficulty, now, we hope, to be settled by the withdrawal of Huerta from his claim to the Presidency of Mexico. Our Government has been very, very patient. If we have erred at all it has been on the safer side of caution and forbearance. We have done our best to secure peace. We have done our best not to give us occasion to repeat the aggressions and subsequent annexations of 1848. The Independent has held with the people of the country in supporting President Wilson in this policy. It has been a right one in that it has not been provocative. We have not played the vulture. We have not been robbers. To be sure if the necessity had arisen for us to annex more or less of the northern states of Mexico it would have been of advantage to the people of those states and to us; but to have done it violently would have been doing evil that good might come, and we are told of those who do thus that "their condemnation is just." We have held our hand; but the time is likely to come when it would be wrong to hold our hand; and it is the duty of statesmen to hold ever in their minds the principle that a great country is better than a small one, and a yet larger one is better still, controlled by high ideals and just administration, and that to refuse to take responsibilities for the extension of righteous and free government is cowardice.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

THE remarkable report laid before the Senate by the Interstate Commerce Commission emphasizes and denounces those acts of maladministration in the financial affairs of the New Haven railroad which had been brought to public knowledge by much testimony, and which have repeatedly been the subjects of comment in our pages. We think the leading and influential men in the railroad industry scarcely realize how great has been the effect of this report, this official confirmation of much that may have been obscured by examination and cross-examination, with respect to the reputation of that industry both at home and abroad. They may not clearly see how all the American railroads suffer in public opinion on account of such disclosures.

We suggest once more to these gentlemen the expediency of creating an efficient vigilance committee. An organization known as the Bureau of Railway Economics (if we recall the name correctly) is supported by the railroad companies of the country, in order that reports and statistics which they can regard with satisfaction may be given to the public. Some time ago the companies should have organized another bureau, or a committee, to defend the great industry against such crooks as these who have made the name of the New Haven road a byword and a reproach all over the world.

Some time ago there should have been such a vigilance committee to detect the beginnings of such rottenness and to check the foul development of it. An efficient committee of this kind would have been worth a thousand times its cost to the railroad companies of the United States.

THE CHANGING MIDDLE CLASS

A SPIRITED paper by Mr. Seymour Deming in the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly* urges the middle class to see clearly the coming revolution and—as its only refuge—to cast in its lot with the worker in frank opposition to the capitalist.

What of this middle class?

In the evolution of human societies the constitution of the state and the methods of government have been secondary rather than major factors determining class distinction. Whatever has armed one part of a population with power, whatever has disarmed another part or bound it to conditions of weakness, has established class distinctions. Military prowess, the pretense of divine recognition, assumed knowledge of supernatural things, the possession of relatively productive lands, command of commercial opportunities, loanable funds, industrial capital, each of these has at one time or another, in one place or another, divided the body of the people into superior and inferior classes.

Always, too, there has been either a "middle class" or a subdivision of the superior and the inferior classes into two classes each. In France before the revolution the inferior orders were called the third estate because the superior orders were two estates, namely, the secular nobles and the clergy, by tradition and in fact

rivals for supreme power. The third estate also was made up actually of two classes, not legally recognized as such, namely the merchants, shopkeepers, money lenders and employing manufacturers above, the laborers, artizans and other wagelings below, destined to become respectively the bourgeoisie and the proletariat of today.

This tendency of social classes to subdivide as society itself differentiates has made the so-called "middle class" a more or less vague and shifting aggregation, and made the phrase a term to juggle with in political and economic discussion. Thus, in England and in Germany, where the institutions of monarchy and aristocracy have survived, the entire body of the people between the wage earners and the lords is comprehended in the middle class, which, however, is divided on economic lines into an "upper" and a "lower" middle class. In France and in the United States, where aristocracy and monarchy no longer exist for political purposes, the upper middle class has become a practically dominant class, the original lower middle class has become the group that is meant when the phrase "middle class" is used without adjectives, and it is already divided on economic lines into a new upper and lower middle class.

These shifting relations must be held in mind when we attempt to pass judgment upon the socialistic contention that the middle class tends inevitably to disappear in the "class struggle," or listen to emotional appeals from social reformers calling upon the middle class to cast its lot with the proletariat and so precipitate a "social revolution." It is easy to prove anything you please in respect of these contentions and demands if you have a fair degree of intellectual facility in playing fast and loose with the terms of your syllogism.

When Marx "demonstrated" that the concentration of industry under capitalism and machine production by crushing out the lesser manufacturers would necessarily destroy the middle class, he obviously did not mean the middle class in the original sense of the word—which is still descriptively true for a country like England—since it is the group that was originally the upper middle class which has become in the United States and in France the capitalist class. The relatively powerful capitalist group nowhere includes the professional classes or any considerable proportion of the authors, the artists, or the scientific investigators. These, with the clergy, belong in the United States in the middle class, but in England the higher ecclesiastics still have place in the aristocracy.

The recognition of facts like these should warn any writer that the attempt to prove by statistical or other evidences that Marx was right or was wrong in his contention is a ticklish proceeding. Actually, every one who has made this attempt has fallen into such absurdities of fallacy that his conclusions are worthless. It is questionable whether at the present time a committee of the most cautious statistical experts of the world could certainly determine whether a middle class, in whatever way the term might be defined, is disappearing or not. Two or three things only are clear. In the United States and in the more highly developed industrial countries of Europe, an increasing proportion of the entire industrial output is produced by the "large" and "very large" establishments, and these are employing an increasing proportion of the total number of wage earners. Also the independent "small" manufacturers who employ more than three or four workmen each are becoming a proportionally diminishing element in society, to whatever class this element may be assigned. On the other hand, as the socialists themselves admit, the professional classes, the highly educated experts, the scientific managers working for salaries, and the scientific investigators, are rapidly becoming an increasingly large social element, and it is already "good form" in socialistic circles to admit that this element will continue to be, in despite of Marx, a middle class discharging exceedingly important social functions.

The cautious observer, therefore, and especially the man who, as writer or teacher, assumes the responsibility of trying to mold public opinion, will go slow in making predictions about the future of the middle class, and he will not be disposed to urge it to abdicate, at present. Many of the most important social habits, a great part of the stock which breeds the leaders of intellectual and practical life, and to a great extent that sound habit of mind which leads men to devote themselves to excellent work rather than to sacrifice all other considerations for money rewards, are identified with the middle class. But the middle class of today is by no means the middle class of yesterday, and what the middle class of tomorrow will be the man who values his intellectual integrity will wait to see.

SECRETARY BRYAN ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

PRESIDENT WILSON refuses to express himself on woman suffrage, because it is a state and not a national issue. So it is a state issue, and it is well that it should make its steady and stately progress eastward as a state issue. Secretary Bryan accepts it as a state issue in Nebraska, and promises his vote and support in favor of equal suffrage in Nebraska, and he would put it into the constitution of the state. Perhaps by a state issue in New Jersey President Wilson may find it necessary to take his stand on one side or the other of this most important question.

There is nothing new in what Mr. Bryan says, for all that can be said has been said over and over again. But it is all worth saying over and over, for only thus is dull and deaf conservatism awakened to hearing and life. The three old objections to woman's suffrage which he recounts are, that women cannot fight in war, that they have too much to do, and that they would lose respect by mingling in the divisions of politics. These objections are so flimsy that those who offer them can hardly take them seriously. Their presentation has made many converts because it has shown how lacking in reason is the opposition to the reform.

Mr. Bryan waxes eloquent in arguing for the mother's right to have a voice in deciding what shall be the environment in which her sons and daughters shall grow up. This is a conclusive argument, but it is part of the larger argument which sees women equally with men affected by every condition which concerns society. Rights of life, rights of property, rights of education and culture, rights of labor and rest belong equally to both sexes, and both sexes suffer when they are infringed. It is not just to give all rights and all power to one sex, and trust to it for allowing the natural rights of the other sex. Yet Mr. Bryan excellently pre-

sents the clear fact that women, even more than men, mothers more than fathers, are concerned with the advantages and disadvantages, the encouragements and the temptations which may surround their children. In some conditions and points of view men need the ballot more than women; for their children's sake women are more concerned than men. It ought not to be so, but so it is, and for this reason we should be earnest to give them the power to protect their young. They will use it, as surely as does a mother bird. The she-bear will not be robbed of her whelps. All the forces of vice oppose woman's suffrage, and they know the reason.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

SO the London *Times* heads its news of athletics. The intelligence is unquestionable—deliberate analysis, logical arrangement, assured generalizations—but nowhere in the profusion of Misters and sober adjectives is there a trace of anything sportive.

Nor could our own "sporting pages" claim such a caption. Here is a plethora of gaiety, and the pungency of raw onions in metaphor, but in all the gossip and twaddle the intelligence is sadly diluted.

The American "fan" does perhaps combine sport and intelligence. He trails his favorite team thru a jungle of gaudy verbiage, but he uses language with an exactness that a lexicographer might envy. He damns statesmen with loose epithets, but he is scientific enough in discussing errors and misplays on the diamond, and this scholarly precision is an undeniable gain to any mind.

But why seek in the realm of mere athletics a justification for our headline? Sporting intelligence? Preeminently the term defines G. K. Chesterton, and its use in any other connotation is a journalistic crime.

WIRELESS POETRY

LONDON, erstwhile deemed the citadel of conservatism, now not only casts a favorable eye upon all the freaks of post-impressionistic art but also lends a willing ear to post-impressionistic poetry. Signor Marinetti, the first of the Futurists, lecturing in the Doré Galleries, has achieved at least a certain success of curiosity and the newspapers and reviews discuss his theories with their usual seriousness. We, too, have been interested in his theories ever since the publication of the manifesto of Futurism in *Poesia*, but we have looked in vain for fruit to come of the new movement commensurate with its claims. We do not object in the least to his developing a literary style "polychromatic, polymorphous and polyphonic, that may not only animalize, vegetablize, mineralize, electrify and liquefy itself but penetrate and express the essence and the atomic life of matter." In order to do all this Signor Marinetti says it is necessary to cut the connecting wires of syntax, chuck punctuation overboard, use mathematical and musical signs, alter spelling to suit the mood, and employ four kinds of ink and twenty different fonts of type. All right, let him. We also learn that in Futurist lyrics adjectives will be employed chiefly "as semaphores to regulate the speed of the race of analogies" and that the infinitive is indispensable "because it prevents the style from stopping and sitting down at a fixt spot. While the infinitive mood is round and true as a wheel, the other moods and tenses are either triangular, square or oval." This being incomprehensible sounds promising; our only complaint is that Signor Marinetti fails to fulfil his promises. Take for example this poem:

BATTLE OF ADRIANOPLE
Weight + Odor

Noon ¾ fifes squeaking uproar tumtum alarum Gargaresh cracking crepitation march Cliquetis knapsacks fusils shoes nails cannon cockades caissons wheels bayonets oilcakes song stale smoke iridescence stench clove nausea flux reflux pepper row rabble whirlwind orange-flower filigree misery chess cards jasmin + nutmeg + rose arabesque mosaic carrion bristling + boxing mitrailleuses Cliquetis knapsacks fusils cannon scrap-iron atmosphere = lead + lava + three hundred stinks + fifty perfumes brickbats mattress debris carrion flicflac tohubohu

Now Signor Marinetti went to the siege of Adrianople; at least, like the other war correspondents, he got within sound and smell of it. We were not there, so we cannot say he is wrong, tho we did not suppose it was as bad as he makes out. Doubtless in this incomplete translation we have failed to convey all of the onomatopœia and the ego vibrations on which the author prides himself; perhaps also missed something of the meaning. The reader should also make allowance for the fact that the poem lacks the typographic display which the author has used in his volume of Balkan verse, *Zang Tumb Tunum*, as well as the Futurist music of various squawking, squeaking, banging and buzzing instruments which he uses as an accompaniment for the declamation of his poetry. This may account for its being so unsatisfactory. At any rate, until we have an opportunity of hearing it properly rendered we will, when we want Futurist poetry, turn to the past and get it from Walt Whitman.

RESTORING THE FAMILY BUDGET

NOT a small element in the high cost of living problem is the diffusion of authority in the home. High living comes from free spending. There are too many spenders in the home. Every member of the family insists on his or her right to direct the expenditure for everything to which they are directly related—and some to which they are no kin at all. Willie and Susan not only must select their own clothes, but they must have an allowance as well; mother has a check account, while cook charges all the food supplies at the grocery. Everything that possibly can, goes "on the bill," and when on the 1st prox. "the butcher, the baker, and the confectionery maker"—not to mention the garage man *et al.*—get thru, father's income has almost reached the vanishing point.

Time was when the mother was the general disbursing officer of the household. To her on pay-day was turned over the proceeds of the sustaining members of the family, or at least such of it as went toward the expenses of the household; she did all the buying and paid all the bills; at all points her decision was final. The chief difficulty in the average family today is that there is no relation between income and outgo. But when a thrifty mother held the purse-strings the debit seldom got ahead of the credit side of her rude budget, nor was there any question but what every dollar did overtime duty. As the "household economy" courses at Chautauquas and summer schools spread their influence, women are finding that the first requisite is the restoration of the family budget.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Resignation of Huerta

After Huerta had made Judge Carbajal Minister of Foreign Affairs he remained in the capital for two or three days, altho his wife and children, with other relatives and several friends, started for the coast at Puerto Mexico, in a strongly guarded special train. On the 16th, he presented his resignation to the Chamber of Deputies, with an address, or a message, in which he spoke of the difficulties which had confronted him and asserted that the rebels had been assisted and protected by the United States. We publish the address elsewhere. In the course of a brief debate several friends of Huerta opposed acceptance of the resignation. One said that acceptance would be entering into a compact with Mexico's enemies in the United States. Another called Americans "blond beasts," and denounced the "thieves of Wall Street" and the "banditti of the White House." The resignation was accepted by a vote of 121 to 17, and Carbajal at once took the oath of office. In the meantime Huerta and General Blanquet had started for Puerto Mexico in a special train preceded and followed by other trains carrying 800 soldiers. At the end of the week they were still at the port, but were about to sail for Jamaica on the German cruiser "Dresden" or the British cruiser "Bristol."

Immediately after the accession of Carbajal he sent to Carranza three Maderist congressmen who had been in hiding for months, to arrange for a peaceful transfer of power under certain conditions. Carranza was not inclined to recognize Carbajal's authority. The "plan of Guadalupe," he said, required a military capture and occupation of the capital, and he could consider nothing but unconditional surrender. Carbajal's intention to transfer the power to the rebel leader had been made known at Washington by Huerta's representative there, José Castellot. The three emissaries were delayed, and President Wilson, by the agency of his friend, John R. Silliman, was urging Carranza to accept Carbajal's propositions, so far as they provided for general amnesty and the protection of lives and property. European powers urged that Huerta's financial obligations should be honored. Carranza had repeatedly promised to repudiate them. Moreover, he proposed as to the method of transfer of power that 5000 men from each of his three armies should enter the capital in triumph.

When our Government asked that none of the Federal leaders or officers should be put to death, the rebel officers protested, pointing to the execution of many of their associates by Huerta and his generals. At the capital many members of the old Maderist Congress, dissolved by Huerta, desired to take their seats and to order an investigation of the events of nearly two years ago. From this purpose they were dissuaded by Carbajal. President Wilson pointed out to Carranza that his Government would need recognition, which it could obtain from the United States or Europe only by taking a decent course.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Among the subjects of debate were the River and Harbor bill, proposed anti-trust legislation, the condition of business, and the pending nominations for the Federal Reserve Board. By resolution the old appropriation laws were continued in force until enactment of the new ones.

Much opposition to the nomination of Thomas D. Jones for the Reserve Board was shown. There were long debates in executive session. The Senate voted to publish the testimony given by him before the committee concerning his connection with the Harvester Company and two or three zinc companies.

The Senate insisted upon the old mileage allowance of twenty cents a mile, and the House yielded, by a vote of 132 to 122.

Mr. Bryan gave notice that he was about to send to the Senate, for ratification, twenty of his new peace treaties, seventeen of which had been signed.

It became known that Representative Witherspoon, of Mississippi, had returned to the Government $82.20, his pay for four days during which he was absent and engaged in private business.

The naval committees will make an investigation as to the work of the so-called plucking board, which compels the retirement of officers. Its recent action is sharply disapproved. Both committees have reported in favor of the restoration of Captain Potts, retired some time ago. A bill to abolish the board has been introduced.

There was a favorable report in the Senate on a bill permitting the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Muscatine, Iowa, and one in the House on the bill to limit and regulate the diversion of water at Niagara Falls for power purposes. The bill relating to leases of water power sites was considered in the House.

The woman suffragists could not induce the Rules Committee to take up their constitutional amendment. Among the subjects considered by committees were the treaty with Nicaragua and two of the trust bills. A Senate committee report exonerates the senators who were asked to explain the use of the official stationery of their committees for the promotion of a gold mine.

Course of the War

It had not been decided at the beginning of the present week whether the Federals should continue to resist the rebel advance. Many desired to make a final stand at Queretaro. But Carbajal ordered the evacuation of several towns, in order that fighting might be avoided. Zapata and his men appeared to have in mind no attack upon the capital. Carranza had warned Zapata that he must not precede the armies of the north in entering the city. In the north, the Federals completed the evacuation of Guaymas, leaving that port in six steamships and intending to land at Salina Cruz. At Acapulco three factions were fighting for control—the Federals, Zapata's men and Carranza's soldiers. San Luis Potosi, which Carranza's east side army was about to attack, was unexpectedly abandoned by a large body of Federal troops.

Further north, Pascual Orozco, formerly the leading general of Madero's army, but recently commander of irregular forces fighting for Huerta, took to the mountains with 4000 followers. He had been at San Luis Potosi. Carranza and all of his generals hate Orozco because he turned against Madero. Whenever the Constitutionalists have captured soldiers of Orozco's forces, they have promptly put these men to death. Orozco fled because he knew that this would be his fate if he and his men should be compelled to surrender. In Palomas (Chihuahua), near the boundary, a rebel garrison of forty-eight men was overcome and put to death by 400 Federals of the so-called irregular forces.

It appeared that the reconciliation of Villa and Carranza was not complete. Villa explained that he had turned back after the capture of Zacatecas, and had taken his men to Chihuahua in order to have the rest they needed. He would soon, he said, resume his march to the capital. But he remained inactive. He was willing,

he said, that Carranza should be President, but he insisted that Gen. Felipe Angeles, whom Carranza dislikes, should be made Minister of War, and that he himself should be commander in chief of the army. On the 19th it became known that he was levying taxes in northern Mexico, and that he had made Major Fierro a brigadier general. Fierro is the man who, according to the report of a commission appointed by Carranza, murdered the English ranchman, William S. Benton, after he had been directed by Villa to take Benton from Juarez to a prison in Chihuahua. Villa also gave similar promotion to one Dominguez, known to be a foe of Carranza. These acts, and the hostile attitude which they indicated, led some to expect serious dissension in the rebel camp at a time when harmony was greatly to be desired.

The New Haven Railroad

In response to a Senate resolution, the Interstate Commerce Commission submitted, last week, a long report concerning the recent history of the New Haven Railroad Company. This report is based upon the testimony recently taken and upon the commission's inquiries. It denounces in scathing terms the offenses with which the public is already familiar and to which attention has been directed in our pages. The conduct of the road's financial operations is characterized as "one of the most glaring instances of maladministration in all the history of American railroading." This maladministration, the report asserts, caused a loss of more than $60,000,000. The directors were guilty of gross neglect of duty and



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NOWHERE TO GO BUT OUT

breach of trust; the Billard operations in Boston & Maine stock were fraudulent transactions; the acquisition of the Westchester road was a profligate waste of funds; and many of the other acts by which the trolley roads and other properties were brought under the company's control are sharply condemned. The commission recommends civil and criminal prosecution of the responsible directors; the prosecution of John L. Billard and his associates, and the prosecution of others who profited by the Westchester operations.

While the commission and its counsel would have the prosecutions undertaken without delay, it is understood that the Department of Justice prefers to proceed first in a dissolution suit, if a disintegration of the associated properties is not accomplished without such pressure. Minority stockholders in Massachusetts have brought suit, asking that a receiver be appointed to prosecute claims for $306,000,000 against living directors and the estates of directors who are dead.

The Country's Population

A bulletin prepared under the supervision of the Geographer of the Department of Commerce and issued with the approval of the Census Bureau, estimates the population of the country on July 1. On that date, according to this bulletin, the population of the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia was 98,781,324; in 1910 it was 91,972,266. The gain, therefore, in four years has been nearly 7,000,000.

More than one-third of the total is assigned to the five most populous states, as follows: New York, 9,899,761; Pennsylvania, 8,245,967; Illinois, 5,986,781; Ohio, 5,026,898; Texas, 4,257,854. One-ninth of it is found in five cities—New York, 5,333,537; Chicago, 2,393,325: Philadelphia, 1,657,810; St. Louis, 734,667; Boston, 733,802.

Mr. Bryan's Peace Agreements

An agreement was reached at Washington on the 14th concerning a peace treaty with Chile, and on the same day a similar treaty with Peru was signed at Lima. On the following day Secretary Bryan said he was about to sign a similar agreement with Uruguay, and that signatures would be attached to agreements with Argentina and Brazil within a few days. Seventeen, he added, had already been signed. These agreements are with Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Netherlands, Bolivia, Portugal, Persia, Denmark, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Santo Do-

HUERTA'S FINAL MESSAGE TO THE MEXICAN CONGRESS

Deputies and Senators: Public necessity, admitted by the Chamber of Deputies, by the Senate, and the Supreme Court, called me to the supreme Magistracy of the Republic. Later, when in this same hall I had the honor of addressing you in compliance with the constitutional precept, I promised at all costs to bring about peace.

Seventeen months have past and in that brief period of time I have formed an army with which to carry out that solemn promise. You all know the immense difficulties which my Government has encountered owing to a scarcity of funds, as well as to the manifest and decided protection which a great power of this continent has afforded to the rebels, so much so that when the revolution had been broken up, seeing that its chief leaders were and continue to be divided, the power in question sought a pretext to intervene directly in the conflict, and the result of this was the outrage committed at Vera Cruz by the American fleet.

Success was had, as you know, in adjusting honorably thru our delegates at Niagara Falls the petty Tampico incident, but the revolution continued, with the support of whom we all know.

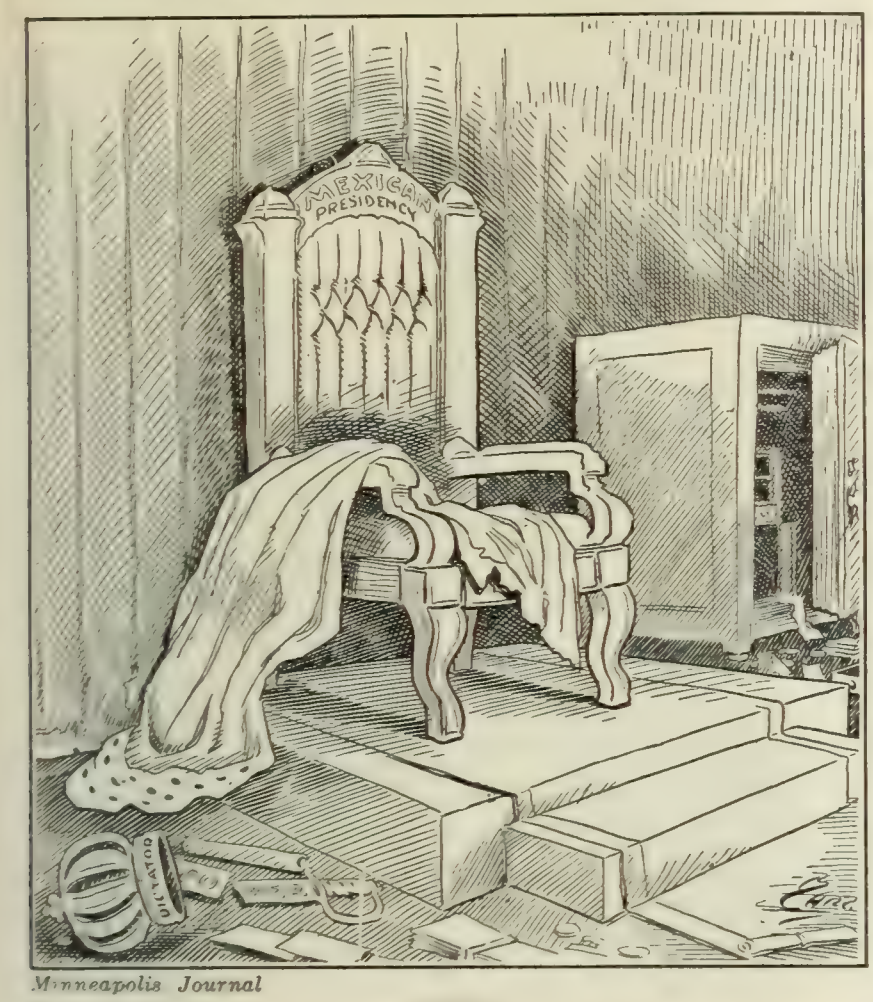
Yet after the highly patriotic work achieved by our delegates at Niagara Falls, there are still some who say that I, come what may, seek my personal interest and not that of the Republic. And as I need to rebut this allegation with facts I tender my formal resignation of the Presidency of the Republic.

The national Congress must know that the Republic, thru its Government, has labored in entire good faith and with the fullest energy, having succeeded in doing away with the party which in the United States calls itself democratic and having shown how the right should be defended.

To be more explicit, I shall say that the action of the Government of the Republic during its short life has dealt deathblows to an unjust power. Later on stronger workers will come, using implements that undoubtedly will end that power, which has done so much harm and committed so many injuries on this continent.

In conclusion I will say that I abandon the Presidency of the Republic, carrying with me the highest sum of human wealth, for I declare I have arraigned at the bar of universal conscience the honor of a Puritan, whom I, as a gentleman, challenge to wrest from me that possession.

May God bless you and me.



Minneapolis Journal

NEXT

The safe, close to the throne, shows signs of hasty departure



Newark Evening News

DAYBREAK

It finds Mexico destitute and in the wilderness

mingo, Venezuela, Italy, Norway and Peru. The terms of similar conventions with Great Britain and France have been agreed upon, but Great Britain waits for the approval of all her self-governing colonies.

All these treaties are substantially identical, providing that differences arising between the signatory powers that cannot be adjusted diplomatically shall be submitted for investigation and report to an international commission of five members; that the investigation shall consume one year, and that during this time there shall be no hostilities. There are some slight variations as to details. Mr. Bryan says that the President desires ratification before adjournment, if possible, but some of the Senators do not expect that action will be taken at the present session.

Nicaragua and Colombia Treaties

The treaties with Nicaragua and Colombia are still under consideration in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, where an investigation of all transactions relating to the agreement with Nicaragua is being made by direction of the Senate. One of the witnesses last week was the representative in Nicaragua of the New York bankers who undertook a reorganization of Nicaragua's customs service and currency system. When asked to say how long the present Government would stand after withdrawal of the United States marines from Managua, he replied: "Just long enough to catch the first train from the capital." Costa Rica recently filed a protest, because her interest in part of the canal route had not been considered, and Salvador opposed the treaty, alleging that the proposed grant of a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca would encroach upon her territory. Both republics have since enlarged their protests by adding objections to parts of the agreement which, they assert, would virtually establish a protectorate and impair the autonomy of other Central American republics. It is reported that, owing to the attitude of a majority of the committee, Mr. Bryan has given up all hope of ratification.



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THE MAN WHO FOLLOWS HUERTA

Francisco Carbajal, who succeeded the dictator as a stop-gap until the Constitutionalists should come, is a distinguished lawyer, forty-one years old, of excellent birth and social charm. He has been President of the Court of Justice and is regarded as a non-partizan

The inquiry about Nicaragua has prevented consideration of the treaty with Colombia. It was proposed at first that Mr. Roosevelt should be asked to testify, but it is now said that he will not be invited and that other persons will not be heard. Mr. Bryan has published a long defense of the agreement. After an estrangement of nearly thirteen years, he says, it is desirable that differences shall be adjusted and cordial relations resumed. It is not necessary, he continues, to discuss the events which gave rise to the estrangement, "because it does not matter which party was at fault." Colombia has insisted upon arbitration. Having opposed arbitration, we should do justice to Colombia. In case of doubt as to what is just we should resolve the doubt against ourselves and in her favor. Colombia suffered great financial loss when she was deprived of Panama. Mr. Bryan estimates at $17,500,000 the value of the offer made by us before the separation, and says the actual loss afterward exceeded $25,000,000. The offer made by Minister Dubois after secession was equivalent, he says, to more than $25,000,000. The expression of

regret, he asserts, is identical in meaning and almost identical in words with the expression in the Root's memorandum. We should satisfy Colombia's sense of justice. We can afford to be just and even to be generous, when generosity will "increase the friendliness of the many millions of Central and South America, with whom our relations become daily more intimate."

Hayti and Santo Domingo

The condition of Santo Domingo and Hayti continues to cause some anxiety at Washington, because the persistent complaints of European powers may compel intervention and the establishment of protectorates. It is said, however, that if our Government should propose for Hayti a fiscal protectorate like the one in Santo Domingo, Great Britain, Germany and France would insist upon participation in it, and that to this our Government would not consent. Hayti is bankrupt and Santo Domingo cannot continue to make the debt payments required by the agreement, which is now seven years old. Both are in a state of anarchy. Reports from Santo Domingo indicate that a respectable and permanent government cannot be formed by native leaders.

Our Government has sent 700 marines to Guantanamo, in order that they may be available for use to protect American citizens and their property. There are now six American warships at or near the ports of the two so-called republics. In Santo Domingo, altho the Government is gaining in its battles with the rebels in the north, it is in danger of losing the capital. Rebels captured two towns within a few miles of the capital, last week, and were restrained from attacking the city only by the arguments of the United States chargé d'affaires, arguments that were supported by two warships. An armistice was agreed upon, and the rebels transmitted their terms by the ships' wireless outfit to the President in the north.

Hindus in British Columbia

The efforts of the Canadian Government to deport 350 Hindus who arrived at Vancouver three months ago are being forcibly resisted by the Hindus. In order to test the status and rights of British citizenship as applied to Indians, and to secure laborers for his large lumbering projects, a wealthy Hindu merchant, Gurdit Singh, chartered a Japanese steamer to transport the Hindus to Canada. The Canadian immigration officials refused them admission on the ground that they were undesirable persons. The courts sustained the position of the Government and the Japanese captain of the steamer was ordered to sail for India before six o'clock on the afternoon of July 18.

The Hindus prevented the captain from getting up steam, and early Sunday morning, July 19, he asked for assistance. Policemen and immigration officials to the number of 160 went out to the vessel in the largest tug available, but were unable to gain the deck because from all parts of the ship the Hindus hurled coal, iron bars, clubs, etc., injuring many of the police, who refrained from the use of their firearms. Premier Borden telegraphed his thanks to the police for not shooting and pledged the support of Government forces to bring about the legal deportation of the Hindus.

It is feared that lives may be lost before the Hindus are subdued. They are desperate from three months' imprisonment and have declared a hunger strike. Another shipload of Hindus is reported to be on the way from Calcutta.

King Calls Ulster Conference

After a week of marking time, due largely to the dread lest a step by either side precipitate a conflict, the Ulster question has again assumed menacing proportions. This is brought about by the deadlock which seems to have been reached after last week's progress toward a compromise.

The stumbling block in the way of accepting Lord Lansdowne's compromise is admitted to have been the Irish Nationalists and John Redmond. Redmond refuses to accede to any further delay, he is against accepting the amending bill of the Lords, and insists on the Home Rule bill exactly as it past the Commons. The Liberals are powerless without the support of the Nationalists, and the Unionists, of course, will not accept the present provisions regarding Ulster. Thus deadlocked, events again took a drift toward settling the question by arms.



International News

LIEUTENANT JOHN CYRIL PORTE

Who will pilot the "America," Rodman Wanamaker's airboat, in her transatlantic flight if the ship proves capable of rising from the water with the necessary load. Experiments have been unfavorable

Then King George stepped in. For the second time in the Ulster question he has taken the initiative in acting as a mediator betwen the factions. Postponing his trip to Spithead—an action without precedent—where he was to review the general mobilization of the greatest fleet ever gathered under the English flag, he called Premier Asquith into hurried conference on Saturday and Sunday, and on Monday Mr. Asquith announced in the Commons the calling of a conference by the King in which all parties would be represented.

Rumor of a split in the Cabinet has stiffened the opposition of the Unionists. A powerful minority, which is said to include Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Lewis Harcourt, Secretary for the Colonies, and the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord Privy Seal, is said to be in favor of coming out boldly with a definite offer of concessions, substantial enough to receive the considerations of the Ulster leaders. Their counsel may be sufficient to prevail at the conference called by the King.

Opposition to Persian Oil

While the Lords have been occupied with Home Rule the Commons have been discussing the budget and the question of providing oil for the navy, where opposition has developed to the Persian agreement. Following the failure of the Colombian concession and the uncertainty of the Mexican supply, the Admiralty has practically searched the earth for oil which has not been monopolized. An agreement had been made with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company by the First Lord, Winston Churchill, where for £2,000,000 the Admiralty acquires controlling interest in the company's wells in the provinces of Arabistan and Luristan, Persia.

This agreement has been attacked in the House of Commons as a menace to the empire's eastern foreign policy. The oil wells are 150 miles from the coast, and the oil must be conveyed to tidewater by pipe lines



Brown Brothers

AN INVENTOR WHO WRECKED TRADITION

H. J. Gaisman, whose device for writing a caption on a photographic film at the time the picture is taken was bought by a large camera corporation, received $300,000 for his patent rights. This is said to be the largest sum ever paid outright for an invention and belies familiar generalizations



Edwin Levick

PREPARING FOR THE DAVIS CUP MATCHES

Candidates for the American team to defend the cup have been hard at it in the Westchester, Seabright and Longwood tournaments. R. Lindley Murray, here shown, was overcome by the heat at Seabright. Just graduated from Stanford and with only three years of tennis back of him, he has been the sensation of the season

running thru wild and uninhabited country. To protect the pipe lines in case of necessity, it is said, would be to subject the Indian military establishment to a burden greater than it could bear, besides breaking the agreement with Russia that neither country was to maintain troops in Persia. It is also pointed out that the Government should endeavor to develop the oil fields of Burma, which is British territory, rather than hazard the navy's resources in foreign territory.

French Chamber Adjourns

After having four times failed to adopt a budget, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate at last agreed on the fifth, and following its hurried passage, adjourned the session, which has been stormy and hazardous, even from French standards.

Around the income tax clause of the budget arose the chief contention between the two houses. It was over this same provision, which Caillaux opposed, that the quarrel arose between the Finance Minister and Calmette, the editor of *Figaro*, which culminated in the murder of the latter by Mme. Caillaux. As adopted, the law directs that if, on an owner's death, fraudulent returns have been made on his estate, the Government is to collect back taxes for the years when no returns were made. It provides also for a tax of five per cent on foreign incomes. These provisions were made necessary by the deficit of $60,000,000 which the Government faced at the beginning of the year.

Opposition to President Poincaré and his policies, and the determination of the Socialists, following their electoral victory of May, when they gained thirty-eight seats in the Chamber, to defeat the new militarist policy of the republic, are largely responsible for the session's vicissitudes. President Poincaré was obliged to postpone until the adjournment his visits to the Czar and to the kings of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, which are the most ambitious ever undertaken by a French President. From the Russian visit plans for defensive and offensive military coöperation between the two powers are expected to develop.

Prosecuting Beilis Sympathizers

Altho on account of the outraged sentiment of the world the Russian Government failed in its attempt to convict Mendel Beilis of the crime of "ritual murder," a libel persistently circulated against the Jewish race, it has been hounding zealously ever since all sympathizers in its own territory of the accused man. On November 5, during the Beilis trial, the Bar of the St. Petersburg District, in the name of Russian justice, unanimously past a resolution condemning the prosecution. More than one hundred lawyers subscribed to the resolution, and the Government immediately ordered their prosecution. The list was later reduced to twenty-five, all of whom have just been convicted and sentenced to from six to eight months' imprisonment and the loss of their political rights.

Indignation is running high in St. Petersburg at what is known as the "vendetta" tactics of the Government. Immediately following the conviction of the barristers, a great banquet was given in their honor in the capital, attended by over two hundred public men. Strikes at a number of factories and at the great Putiloff shipyard, employing more than 35,000 men, took place as a protest against the barristers' condemnation. When two of the convicted men appeared in the Duma, of which they were members, they were greeted with tremendous ovations. These events, coupled with the growing assertions of its independence by the Duma, point toward a rapid drift to the temper of 1904, and outbreaks of the smoldering flames can be expected almost momentarily.

SHALL WE ANNEX NORTHERN MEXICO?

BY ARTHUR RICHARD HINTON

WHEN our war with Mexico closed in the forties with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and we acquired the States of California, northern Arizona, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, and confirmed our possession of Texas, our peace commissioners allowed themselves to be outgeneraled diplomatically in several important particulars. Our expansion stopped just at the point where, having gone so far, it should have gone farther. The cardinal error of the commissioners and the Polk Administration was the failure to appreciate the great importance of access to the sea. They overlooked American access to and rights of navigation upon the Gulf of California, the arm of the Pacific that extends up the Mexican coast between the Mexican State of Sonora and the Mexican Territory of Lower California. Had our commissioners foreseen the future greatness of the territory they were acquiring, they could not have made such a mistake. As it was, they consented to an international boundary line that cuts off southeastern California and Arizona from water traffic as completely as tho they were located a thousand miles inland, notwithstanding that the headwaters of the Gulf of California are within less than fifty miles of their boundary.

From the failure of our treaty makers to appreciate waterways to the ocean grew the two large mistakes of detail. We should have taken Lower California, whose possession would have assured us full navigation rights upon the adjacent waters. We blundered next in not enforcing the surrender of all that territory for which we paid so well in the Gadsden Purchase of a few years later, forming the present southern part of Arizona and the southwestern part of New Mexico, together with what was much more important, and which we have never obtained, all that part of the Mexican State of Sonora extending south from Yuma and the present boundary line, and lying about the headwaters of the gulf. This mistake was largely a logical sequence of the first —the failure to get Lower California.

During the war with Mexico our troops occupied Guaymas and Mazatlan, the principal cities on the Mexican coast on the Gulf of California. Guaymas is the leading port of the State of Sonora and far the best harbor on the Mexican west coast. It is about one hundred miles south of the Arizona line and two hundred and fifty miles northeast from La Paz, the southern capital of Lower California. That at the close of the war we did not insist upon the surrender of this port, and most or all of Sonora, and even of Mazatlan and most of the State of Sinaloa is strange, as the Polk Administration desired more territory to the south in the interest of pro-slavery politics. But the treaty that closed the war restored Guaymas and all Sonora and Mazatlan to Mexico.

American possession of Guaymas and the west coast of Sonora would have rendered the transfer of Lower California to our sovereignty inevitable. Holding this fine harbor and the immediately surrounding territory to the south, the United States would be today in absolute command of the gulf on both shores. All the cities and towns of southern Arizona are nearer Guaymas by two or three hundred miles, even by the present roundabout route of the Southern Pacific Railroad, than they are to Los Angeles, now the nearest American point where they can reach tidewater. With Guaymas in American hands, Arizona would receive an immense impetus to her progress. As it is, so far as concerns advantage to Americans in that state, the fine harbor might as well not exist.

American possession of Guaymas is now practically certain not to come unless thru the fortunes of some future war, a thing no right-minded American can propose as a means to the end in view. But there is nothing in ethics or in international codes of honor to prevent us from using every possible influence thru diplomatic channels to bring about the annexation of the northwest corner of Sonora—an almost wholly uninhabited region, without railroads or industries, and of no value to its owners. The only reason for keeping it was that it afforded an overland route to Lower California, but that has proved to be impracticable and is not used, all communication between the peninsula and the Mexican mainland being by sea or thru California, New Mexico and Arizona by rail. Whatever might be paid for this corner of territory would be clear gain to Mexico.

By the annexation of a very small strip of the northwest corner of Sonora, and by the expenditure of some labor and money by the Federal Government, San Jorge Bay, near the head of the gulf, could be made an important American port. Such a port, when connected by railroad with the Southern Pacific line in Arizona, would give direct and easy access to tidewater. Federal improvement of navigation at the mouth of the Colorado, certain to come with annexation, would enable all boats to come up the river to Yuma, a route occasionally traveled even at present by flat-bottomed river boats, and one that has been used since very early times. If annexation of the strip essential to these objects becomes possible, the international line from Nogales, Arizona, instead of being deflected unnaturally to the north as it is, should be made to run southwest by west to the gulf, the annexed territory becoming a part of Arizona.

Of our two blunders, the failure to require the surrender of Lower California was probably the worse. Mexico's insistence upon possession of the territory was due to fear of the military and naval advantages which its occupation would afford the United States in the event of another war. Theoretically, possession of the peninsula would place the United States in a position to threaten the entire Pacific coast of Mexico; practically considered, the possibility is of no importance, as the discrepancy between the military strength of the two nations is too great for this factor to be of any consequence.

From the time when the war was in progress up to the present, the annexation of Lower California has been periodically agitated. During the war American troops occupied the territory. The inhabitants, isolated almost completely from Mexico, like those of New Mexico and southern Colorado, knew little and cared nothing about the political affairs of the country which had nominally ruled them for the twenty-six years elapsing since the Spanish evacuation in 1820. They offered no resistance. On the contrary, they welcomed the Americans, and being assured by the military commander that annexation would follow the war, a number took the oath of allegiance to the United States. When this promise was not kept by the Polk Administration, many of these abandoned their property and moved to American soil. The United States never compensated them for their losses, nor was there at the time of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo any suggestion that a clause be inserted therein guaranteeing them protection in Mexico. They were simply abandoned to their fate.

Early in the fifties, William Walker, the daring Tennessee adventurer, famous for his subsequent invasion and seizure of Nicaragua, attempted to rectify the mistake of our Government. With a few follow-

ers he sailed from San Francisco, and in a midnight attack seized La Paz, the capital of the southern district of Lower California, proclaiming independence of Mexico and annexation to the United States. The movement failed, and Walker barely escaped with his life. Since then the proposal to annex the peninsula has been agitated in newspaper articles in a half-hearted way from time to time, but no move has been made to carry it into effect.

The peninsula today is little changed from the sleepy days before our war with Mexico. Isolated from the mainland of Mexico, it has been almost completely neglected by the government at Mexico City, by which it is still governed as a territory without even the shadowy form of local self-government nominally allowed to the twenty-eight states of the Mexican Union. Except La Paz, none of its settlements rises above the level of villages.

Imperial County, California, lies in the southeasternmost corner of that state. It comprizes the great Imperial Valley, settled within the last few years by some twenty-five American ranchers, typical American pioneers, who have changed an arid wilderness into a thriving garden spot. The magic wand was irrigation from the Colorado River There has been constructed an elaborate system of dams and intakes, a large and essential part of which, tho owned and used by Americans living in the United States, is necessarily located on Mexican soil. It is thus subject to Mexican law, and in time of revolutionary troubles is entirely dependent upon such protection as the nominal government of Mexico City, or whatever band of revolutionists or banditti that comes along, may see fit to afford. During the present political disturbances, the people of the valley have several times called upon Washington to secure proper protection for their property in Mexico. Annexation is the only remedy for the conditions.

Today all goods coming to the Imperial Valley or to any part of Arizona by sea must be hauled from Los Angeles by rail. The distance from Los Angeles to the Imperial Valley is three hundred odd miles; to the various cities and towns of Arizona, from three to seven hundred miles. With Lower California under American rule, and the improvements to navigation certain to be made by the American Government under such conditions, goods would come by sea and be landed at the very door of the valley. But American possession of the peninsula would also be a commercial advantage to Mexico. The presence of American ports of entry on the gulf would mean increased trade between the United States and Guaymas, Mazatlan, and all ports on the Mexican Pacific coast. Also, a larger proportion of the vessels coming thru the Panama Canal would call at these ports, if there were American ports of call on the opposite shore of the gulf.

At present the resources of the peninsula are almost wholly undeveloped. The territory gives some indications of oil, silver mines have been worked in a slovenly way, and large copper mines are operated by a French company. Just across the line from the Imperial Valley of California there are a number of large ranches owned by Americans, both individuals and corporations. Cattle are raised here and sold in California. All the crops of the Imperial Valley, including cotton, are grown also on the Mexican side of the line, water from the Colorado River being used for irrigation. While farming is now confined to limited areas, very little of the soil of the peninsula is unproductive, given water, it being similar in this respect to a large part of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and southern California. That artesian water can be had, as is the case in most similar territory in the southwestern United States, seems likely. With a climate quite as favorable for health and productiveness as that of southern California, one can imagine the possibilities of this neglected strip, if ever it comes under irrigation. Altho yet in their infancy, the fisheries are one of the resources of Lower California most developed at present. The pearl fisheries of La Paz have long been famous. Oysters and other fish from the Lower California coast are sold today in all the principal American cities of the Pacific coast.

In addition to the advantages suggested, there would be the great benefit to be derived from having American ports for commerce five hundred miles nearer the mouth of the Panama Canal than any we now possess on the Pacific Coast. Magdalena Bay, with a harbor equal to every demand, is closer to the Canal by this distance than San Diego, now the first American port on the Pacific reached by vessels coming thru the Canal. San Jose del Cabo, at the southern tip of the peninsula, is still nearer the Canal by two hundred miles than Magdalena Bay. The military and naval advantages of ownership of the bay in case of war with some strong naval power—a contingency possibly remote, but still one worth mentioning in connection with the subject—are obvious.

Mexico does not need undeveloped territory. Her crying need is conditions of peace and means to develop a tenth part of her more populated districts. Mexico has no need of Lower California or northwestern Sonora, and has given them no development. They have not served her and cannot serve in the purposes for which she valued them. We need them, could develop them, would develop them.

If armed intervention does not come, and Mexico is unwilling at present to surrender through diplomatic negotiation the territory needed by us, then we should push the matter of a joint protectorate over the mouth of the Colorado River, including that portion of Sonora and Lower California which surrounds the mouth of the river and the headwaters of the Gulf of California, with ports under joint control on both the Lower California and Sonora shores of the gulf open to the free transit of American imports and exports. Such joint protectorate should provide for the improvement of navigation under such international supervision that Americans can be assured of results. It should also make full provision for American control over that portion of the Imperial Valley irrigation works located in Mexico.

Between Tucson, Arizona, and San Jorge Bay, on the Gulf of California, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, a railroad can be built over what is almost an air line. Under annexation or a joint protectorate such a line would be practically sure to be built, and it would be of great benefit to Arizona. Even as it is now, such a line, possessing the privilege of carrying goods to and from the United States through Mexican territory in bond, might help the situation somewhat. Before the present outbreak in Mexico an American company was formed to build such a railroad, but the project died an untimely death, killed, presumably, by the oncoming revolution.

The legislatures of California and Arizona should awake the Federal Government by continued resolutions; their governors should take the question to the annual conference of state executives, and their senators and representatives should bring the matter before Congress. Strong as are the reasons for annexation in benefits to the contiguous localities, the Government should be reminded that the question is more than local, is one of national concern, and bound up with what may easily become in the near future issues of international importance.

Bakersfield, California.

REASON AND SOUL

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—ELEVENTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

WE know the world of existences and forces under three forms, that of matter, that of life, and that of thought. In preceding articles I have indicated how the world of matter and the world of life appear to me to bear witness to a superior Intelligence which has created or guided them. I now come to consider whether the world of thought has a similar origin, or has merely grown, in an evolutionary way, out of the worlds of matter and life.

The forces of matter, life and thought are totally diverse from each other. Life is a phenomenon of tremendous significance. It marks an absolutely different stage in the operation of nature. Physical forces can give us rocks, mountains, continents, rivers, oceans, winds, lightning and rain, and their continued operation would reduce the earth to a degradation of morass and sea. But life brings a new force which fights physical forces, produces forms vegetable and animal, which operate and direct to their own ends all physical forces and exercize a dominance over them. But there is a third stage in the operations of nature. As organic life is of a different order from inert matter, so mind is of yet another order from either, and vastly higher than they. With the animal kingdom there came in mind, not possest by the physical elements, and no more by the vegetable kingdom. It is, in some degree, a characteristic of all animal life. The lowest forms have intelligence enough to feel for their food. As higher forms appear they learn to avoid danger, to search abroad for their sustenance, to swim, to fly, to run, till conscious reason appears in man and is supreme over the course of nature.

WHAT THINKS?

As I have found it hard to believe that the activities of life can be fully explained by the laws of physics, altho life constantly uses the laws of physics, so I am not easily persuaded that mentality, with its crowning power of will, is explained under the laws of life. Such is the teaching of those who hold that thinking is nothing more than brain action. Beyond all question the brain is active in all mental processes; and one can make the hypothesis that the brain is all there is to it, that its province is to produce, secrete thought, feeling, will, consciousness, just as the liver secretes bile; or one can take another hypothesis that the brain is an instrument which is used in the production of mental activities by some separate, outside, immaterial power somewhat as a harp, inactive and silent itself, is the instrument of music, responsive to the fingering of the musician. In the latter view one could think of the brain either as responsive to the influence of some universal force, as the wind plays on an Aeolian harp, or as affected by the action of an individual mind attached to itself alone. That would be the man's soul, and this view has held the field the world over, and in all ages. This is mainly because the phenomenon of will is evidently the action of individual and not general consciousness. We know, if we know anything, that we feel, we think and we will, each for himself. We may then dismiss the supposition of some universal force blowing upon the brain, or, to use the figure of the ocean, bubbling up into it as producing all its activities, whether we call that force God or anything else. Under the hypothesis of some external power using the brain as instrument our consciousness puts it under the control of each individual's own mind, but may leave the question open whether other minds can also use it. We have then two alternatives left to consider, one that thought is entirely a function of the brain; the other that each brain has its own ruling mind, separate from matter, which uses the brain as its implement.

BRAIN AND SOUL

The physiologist cannot decide which of these two hypotheses is true. His business is to study the activities of the brain, and he may see nothing but the brain acting, while the psychologist may see something else.

The knife and the microscope can investigate only the material brain and discern how it works. If there is mind it is as invisible as the wind which we know blows on a harp. It might seem a hopeful method of further research to inquire whether the law of conservation of energy applies to mental action. Here we find that every thought or feeling or volition is accompanied by a certain action of the brain cells, and flow of blood, so that the brain is affected by every mental activity. Yet this is not conclusive; there may be something else. Even so the harp is affected in the movement of its strings and the vibration of its frame by the finger of the player, so that the amount of force in the finger is exactly matched by the energy of these vibrations. But it is the player that plays the tune, not the harp. In the case of the brain, however, it is impossible to prove that any Joule's law is applicable to the transformation of brain matter or brain force into an equivalent amount of thought-force. In his Presidential Address before the British Association in its physiology section, 1911, Prof. J. S. Macdonald says:

> There is no one at the present time who is in a position to discuss the energy transformation of the central nervous system. Further, there is certainly no one capable of dealing with such peculiarities as might arise in the energy transformation of that part of the brain which is associated with the mind.

He further says:

> There is no scientific evidence to support or to rebut the statement that the brain is possibly affected by influences other than those that reach it by the definite paths proceeding from the sense organs and from the different receptive surfaces of the body. It is still possible that the brain is an instrument traversed freely, as the ear by sound, by an unknown influence which finds resonance within it. Possibly, indeed, that the mind is a complex of such resonances, music for which the brain is no more than the instrument, individual because the music of a single harp, rational because of the orderly structure of the harp. Consider such a possibility . . . inasmuch as an instrument shaped in the embryo of a certain set of conditions may in due course of time become the play of some new influence which has taken no immediate part in fashioning it. I will not dwell upon the point beyond this statement that I find it difficult to refrain from using the word *soul*.

Professor Macdonald's illustration appears to me to have argument in it. The ear is a delicate organ inactive and useless until mysteriously excited by a vibration from without. Just so the eye more delicately constructed must wait for the access of light before it can see; and even so it may be that the yet more delicate organism of the brain which is torpid in sleep or under anesthesia is an instrument which is traversed as freely as is the ear or the eye, by an exterior influence which finds resonance within it. That influence would be the soul.

THINKING IS NOT MATERIAL

We see; but we do not see what it is that makes us see. We have sight and the organ of sight; but because we cannot see the cause of sight which affects the eye we assume and believe in an invisible ether and its invisible waves. We cannot see the cause which affects the brain and

gives us thought, but we are quite within our rights when we assume that something works on and thru the brain, and we call it, invisible as it is, mind or soul. We have the right to believe that it is something more and other than brain because the brain is purely material, matter that has life in it, and its products must be material, as all products of living matter are, seeds, fruits, muscles, organs. Thinking is not material. It is very hard to conceive of thought as a function of matter, even of the brain, for we see in it nothing akin to material forces. Thought belongs to a different plane. It is immaterial, spiritual, not physical. What is a thought? Can you put it in balances and weigh it? Can you measure its bulk? Has it dimensions? By what yard-stick can we measure love and hate? By what micrometer can we compare the relative values of ideas? Conscience has no relation to weight or bulk. No physiologist can tell us that Shakespeare exhausted more brain-tissue in writing "The Tempest" than Walt Whitman in composing "Leaves of Grass," or that Virgil's brain was more worn away than that of Mævius.

Yet it is for another reason chiefly that the boor or the philosopher believes he has a soul, a proof that depends on consciousness. He feels that there is something in him that is lord of his body. He originates purpose, will, and his body serves and obeys him. He cannot think of the body as himself. He is its master; it is his slave. The master must be something other than the slave. He does not see it, and he thinks of it as something spiritual. It is then easy for the savage to imagine that in dreams his soul leaves the body and wanders off to visit other souls. The philosopher regards the dreams as mere fancies of imagination, but he knows that something in him, or, rather, the real self has initiative, originates thought, exercizes will, and using the reservoir of the brain sends messages by way of the nerves, which are but the extensions of the brain to all the body. To him the whole nervous system, brain as well as the spinal cord and the nerves, seems all to be but his instruments, the brain like the boiler of a locomotive from which power goes thru steam pipes and cylinders to move the pistons and wheels, while the engineer's will controls it. So I look at the operation of the mind and the body. The brain is the steam chest, the blood is the furnace which supplies its force, the steam pipes are the nerves which carry the force where needed, and the remaining machinery corresponds to the parts of the body which obey the message of the nerves. But back of all is that which gives orders, which we call the soul, the engineer of the great human machine, which knows, thinks, wills, while brain and cord and nerves are its obedient servants. Man wills; he cannot think that matter wills. There is something of the same intangible order as is the will itself that he feels is ruler, originator, initiator, something more than the material body. If there is nothing beyond the working of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, then, as it appears to me, there can be no free-will; all must go on mechanistically. But it does not go on mechanistically. "No physics, no mathematics," says Sir Oliver Lodge, "can calculate the orbit of a house-fly."

Such seems to me to be the reason why all except some philosophers have come to believe in the existence of a soul within, or related to, the body. It carries conviction to my mind, and I do not think it is because I and all other people wish to believe. I do not yet put any serious weight in the so-called psychic revelations. The evidence for them have not convinced me of their genuineness, and my incredulity is supported by their worthlessness.

What relation does belief in the immateriality of the human soul have with belief in God? Just this, that the existence of many millions of human souls, all immaterial, all invisible, does away with any presumption against the existence of a superior, or supreme, immaterial, invisible Being related to the universe which he may control, even as the human soul controls its body. The argument is not absolute and final; one can yet disbelieve. The step is easy, however, from the human soul to the existence of a Soul of the Universe, which yet is not the universe, but which rules over it as the human soul rules the body.

BLOOD WILL TELL

THE chief impediment in the way of medical treatment is now as it always has been, difficulty of diagnosis, particularly in the case of obscure diseases of the internal organs where the visible symptoms are vague and similar. But recent experiments on animals, chiefly carried on by Professor Abderhalden, of Halle, point the way to a new and more accurate method of diagnosis for such diseases by the analysis of the blood, similar to the methods worked out by Koch and Behring in the case of infectious diseases. They discovered that when bacteria of any kind invaded the human organism a protective ferment was formed and appeared in the blood which destroyed the foreign matter, xenogenes, produced by these particular bacteria. Now it appears that the body adopts the same means of protection against the excretions and products of decomposition of diseased organs (haemoxenes). This gives an opportunity of ascertaining the existence and location of a malady in its early stages when the chances of cure are more favorable than when it becomes chronic. For instance, a patient complains of strong and continuous headaches accompanied by insomnia. The examination reveals no symptom permitting a definite diagnosis. The doctor takes a small quantity of blood from the patient and distributes it in a number of test tubes. Into each test-tube is then put a piece from a different organ of the animal used for the control, a piece of brain matter, a piece of liver, of the lung, of the kidneys, of the heart, of the thymus and of the thyroid gland. Examining the test-tubes twenty-four hours later it is found that lung, liver, kidneys and heart have not been altered by the serum but that the brain and the thyroid gland show signs of being decomposed. This proves that the blood of the patient contains ferments from the brain and from the thyroid gland, and that indicates that the functions of these two organs are disturbed, thus introducing into the blood cells insufficiently decomposed. The secretion of the thyroid gland being of extreme importance for the proper function of the brain, the positive reaction of this part of the experiment shows that the disturbances of the brain cells are caused by the thyroid gland supplying the brain insufficiently with this necessary secretion. Thus the doctor knows exactly where his treatment has to begin.

This method of diagnosis has been found useful in determining whether an operation for cancer has been successful or not. If it has the cancer ferments disappear from the blood in about a fortnight after the cancer has been removed. If not, a test of the blood a month or two later will show that the cancer has not been completely eradicated.

The importance of the discovery lies in the fact that it is likely to lead to methods of treatment for organic diseases such as have been so successful in infectious diseases like diphtheria and typhoid.



L'Illustration

WHEN A DICTAT

HUERTA IN THE CAR WHICH CARRIED HIM OUT OF THE MEXICAN IMBROGLIO. HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE SPEN
THEN HE LEFT BY AUTOMOBILE FOR LOS REYES STATION OF THE INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY, WHERE HE



TURNS FUGITIVE

LAST THREE DAYS IN HIS CAPITAL IS HARD DRINKING HERE AT THE CHAPULTEPEC AND AT OTHER CAFES
A TRAIN FOR PUERTO MEXICO THE GENERAL IS IN THE REAR SEAT WITH A GLASS AT HIS LIPS

UP FROM ARISTOCRACY

BY LIVY S. RICHARD

Interesting to recall at this time Mr. Brandeis's predictions for the New Haven Railroad. As far back as 1910, and before, he began to preach against the consequences that must attend the "banker management" of great railroad and industrial properties, at that time looked upon and commended as extremely advantageous. The New Haven was the last word in such control, and upon its board sat the ablest and most powerful financiers in America. How they served their trust has been well brought out by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the direst of Mr. Brandeis's predictions were only too well justified in the wrecking of this prosperous railroad. The steps by which Mr. Brandeis reached the position he holds are here set forth by Mr. Richard, formerly the editor of the Boston "Common" and now on the staff of the Cleveland "Press."—THE EDITOR.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, of Boston, is easily the most liked and the most hated man at the Bar in America. It is agreed that his remarkable talents placed the most alluring rewards of professional success within his grasp. How and why he came to put aside wealth and power and social prominence to enroll himself as the People's Attorney has puzzled many, and not until his career is studied as a whole is this understood.

Brandeis' ancestors were well-to-do Jews in Bohemia, his father, a small manufacturer, living in Prague until the revolutionary movement of 1848 led Louis' parents to come to America. They located in Louisville, where, in 1856, Louis was born. The family lived in comfort; were interested in literature, music, art—and looked upon money as a means rather than an end. The Brandeises were stanch Abolitionists, for they had an instinctive hatred of oppression.

In 1872 the Brandeis family—Louis was the youngest of four children—were taken to Europe. Louis entered a realschule in Dresden, trained with German thoroness, and left it an honor pupil. He never had a college education; but he had its equivalent, perhaps its superior, in this intensive training, broadened by travel and by contact with cultured people.

The reconstruction following the Civil War had played havoc with the Brandeis fortunes. Hence, when the family returned to America in 1875, and Louis decided to become a lawyer, he faced the necessity of earning his way. He entered Harvard Law School at the age of eighteen, completed the course in two years, took first honors in his class, remained a year longer for a post graduate course, paid all his bills and had $1000 remaining, earned by tutoring.

Brandeis' elder sister had married Charles Nagel, afterward Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Taft and then prominent at the St. Louis bar. St. Louis, a center of rapid growth, appealed to young Brandeis and he formed, in the fall of 1878, a desirable connection with the law office of James Taussig, uncle of the Harvard economist, and then a leader in the corporate practise of the Southwest.

A career of especial promise seemed open to him in St. Louis. Most of the lawyers of that town and time were self-trained; rare at the bar were incisive minds like that of the brilliant young Jew, trained at an eminent law college, and the facility with which Brandeis got to the core of a matter in controversy and to the authorities necessary to buttress a professional opinion marked him. The practise of Mr. Taussig consisted largely of railroad work. It is a picturesque turn of fortune that the most formidable opponent of "Big Business" had it within his power in his youth to become a railroad attorney.

But to the traveled young Kentuckian the St. Louis of that day seemed crude. After a few months, longing for the more artistic environment of Boston drew him East. One of his closest friends at Harvard had been Samuel D. Warren, son of the great paper manufacturer. Warren wrote inviting Brandeis to return to Boston and join him in a law partnership. This, helped by the memory of his unusual career at Harvard, launched Brandeis, at the age of twenty-two, among the elect of the American Athens. There followed years in which he became, one might almost say, a darling of the privileged. About the bright youth who had so dramatically won front rank in Harvard Law there was the tinge of romance; he had within him ability and culture; and partnership with Warren helped to supply the endorsement of respectability, if any was needed. Long is the list of homes of highest status in which he became a guest much sought after—homes in which, were you to mention his name now, kindly faces would fill with scorn and actual hatred show. Yet it was not until he began to look into the causes of poverty and to question the claims of privilege, that his social acceptability waned.

"I think it was the affair at Homestead," Mr. Brandeis told me, "which first set me to thinking seriously about the labor problem. It took the shock of that battle, where organized capital hired a private army to shoot at organized labor for resisting an arbitrary cut in wages, to turn my mind definitely toward a searching study of the relations of labor to industry.

"I had been asked to give a course on Business Law at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and had gone to some pains to prepare my lectures tracing the evolution of the common law in its relation to industry and commerce, when one morning the newspaper carried the story of the pitched battle between the Pinkertons on the barge and barricaded steel workers on the bank. I saw at once that the common law, built up under simpler conditions of living, gave an inadequate basis for the adjustment of the complex relations of the modern factory system. I threw away my notes and approached my theme from new angles. Those talks at Tech marked an epoch in my own career."

It would be instructive if a report of them were now available. The significant thing about them, however, is that Brandeis twenty years ago took not the narrow legalist view then common (and yet not uncommon) among men of his profession, but the broad, humanistic view which has come to be nowadays the accepted one, so far as legislation is concerned.

Much of Brandeis' strength came from the fact that he always regarded his practise as an opportunity for mental development. The late W. H. McElwain built up a wonderful business in shoe manufacturing. He was a pioneer in applying the principles now known as "scientific management." Brandeis was his counsel and business adviser, as he had been of many of New England's successful manufacturers. It was in this connection that Brandeis laid the foundation of his successful argument in the first railway rate case, summarized in his dramatic contention that if the railway executives would correct wastes in operating practise they could save a million dollars a day. He had seen what efficiency methods could accomplish.

The beginning of Brandeis' useful career in labor arbitration was characteristic. A client—a leading shoe manufacturer—mentioned to him casually a labor incident in one of his factories. Brandeis replied promptly: "Your superintendent did

exactly the wrong thing; it is like courting a strike." Before the error could be corrected the strike came and Brandeis was asked to advise.

He suggested a conference with the president of the international union. The conference was opened by Brandeis asking the president to state what the trouble was. When the latter had finished his story, client and union president were alike dumbfounded by Brandeis saying: "My client is entirely in the wrong. What are you going to do to help us out?" Such frankness was irresistible; the union's president at once set to work and a satisfactory adjustment was soon found.

So long as Brandeis confined his public activities to serving as free counsel for charity and welfare organizations as a municipal reformer or as mediator in industrial disputes, he received practically unanimous praise from Boston's "best citizens." But as early as 1883 he had come to the opinion that public franchise corporations should not be allowed to have valuable rights in the streets without paying for them; and about ten years later he made his first public appearance to protest against the gift of a franchise—in the case of the West End Street Railway, ancestor of the present Boston Elevated.

It was at a legislative hearing at the State House and he argued long and forcefully for public compensation. The promoters and stockholders of West End were eminent citizens, the cream of Back Bay respectability. The Legislature had not then been tainted by the presence of "progressives." Hence, Brandeis' protest fell on deaf ears. More than that—the newspapers gave columns to the arguments for the franchise; some never mentioned Brandeis at all, others merely noted that he had appeared in opposition. It was his first, but not his last, experience with a closed press.

Later in a gas hearing, of which more hereafter, Brandeis had a similar experience. The arguments for the company were reported in full; the argument of Brandeis, for the people, epoch-marking in that it guided the subsequent settlement, was barely mentioned. This time a leading editor in Boston replied to a citizen who asked why his paper had given such relatively small space to the Brandeis argument: "We couldn't very well have nothing but gas in the paper. Besides, the gas people paid us a dollar a line."

Brandeis' serious fight to protect the public's street franchises began in 1896, when the Boston Elevated attempted to grab the remaining streets of Boston. Then he was practically alone. Later, in 1900, 1901 and 1902, with scarcely a handful of citizens organized as the Public Franchise League, Brandeis led the fight to preserve municipal ownership of the subways and secure proper terms for the people and efficient public control.

These steps marked a definite parting of the ways. The darling of the rich remained their darling no more. In clubs, some eyebrows were lifted and some former intimacies grew cold. Various vague stories floated about, attributing his course to this or that selfish motive. His enemies grew in number and daring when, later, he undertook his monumental battle with the house of Morgan over the pyramided New Haven. Then clients withdrew; and there began to be whisperings among colleagues at the bar that Brandeis was "unprofessional."

Among the leaders of Boston's financial, professional and intellectual life, Brandeis soon had to pursue a lonely way. But he never wavered. Nor did he allow any of these incidents to irritate or embitter him. He just fought on, taking the consequences calmly. Now, when the lofty structure of New England transportation monopoly has toppled over and lies in ruins, a complete vindication of all his prophecies, I asked him how he felt about it.

"No, I have no exultation. There are too many victims whom I tried to warn but who would not listen."

Brandeis first gained national renown in connection with his settlement of the Boston gas controversy. For a score of years the gas business in the Hub had been a football of private speculators. Two quarreling companies wanted to merge and the question of terms arose.

Brandeis brought in a plan which eventually was adopted and which has since been recognized as creating almost ideal conditions of private ownership. Its principle was profit sharing between utility corporation and consumers; a mutual bonus for efficiency. The company was allowed a seven per cent return upon a fixed capitalization so long as it sold gas as low as ninety cents a thousand feet. But each time it would, by increased efficiency, lower the price five cents a thousand, it might raise its dividend rate one per cent. Boston now has eighty-cent gas, the company nine per cent dividends and the public a contented feeling.

How Brandeis won the fight for an eight hour law for women factory workers, first in Oregon, later in Illinois—won it by so masterly a showing of the social damage from over fatigue that the courts had no escape from declaring the statute constitutional; how he helped to bring order and justice out of the tangle of the cloak makers' strike in New York; how he battled with Ballinger, fought the railroad rate case, cleared the fog away from the problem of trust regulation and laid bare the sources and correction of money concentration are later services so fresh in mind that they do not need review. In none of these engagements did he receive a fee except as counsel in the Ballinger investigations.

The Brandeis law firm has long been among the leaders in Boston; one in which many partners and a large staff of workers coöperate. It is really a department store of legal counsel and service. Brandeis himself has always lived simply, his one dissipation being a dinner table around which he loves to group men and women who have thought or done things and to get them to telling what they know—his continuous university. Otherwise, the Brandeis home is run as economically as the home of the average man on small salary. The excess of his large income he returns in public service.

I asked him how he found time to supervise so varied a law business and also do so many big public tasks seemingly without hurry or fatigue.

"I have learned how to work with others," he replied. "As a beginner, I took any honorable business that offered. I have walked miles to collect a $10 collection account. But I have never wanted to continue in any line of legal work longer than I found it instructive. When the development it afforded ceased, I withdrew, turning the job over to some junior, over whom I merely kept sympathetic watch. In this way, tho I know what is going on in my office, I am able to save my strength for other and larger tasks."

It is his knack of being able to concentrate on a big task and to find the right help which marks his genius.

"Have you a complete philosophy of life?" I asked.

"I have many opinions," he replied; "but I am not a doctrinaire. My habit of mind has been to move from one problem to another, giving to each, while it is before me, my undivided study. I am a Democrat, but I have laid most stress on the little 'd.' Give men a free field. Provide equality of opportunity—and we attain the New Freedom."

In a way Brandeis looks like Lincoln. It is a resemblance less of physiognomy than of soul; but in the countenance of each there is an expression of pity for the unfortunate, of sympathy for the oppressed. Bran

deis also has much of Lincoln's keen appreciation of humor. Perhaps this is why he also shares Lincoln's intuitiveness. You would scarcely suppose, from reading a Brandeis brief, so crushing in its logic, so irresistible in its cumulative citement of precedents and facts, that the man who wrote it had distinctly a feminine mind, a mind which leaps to conclusions with the rapidity of the lightning's flash, a mind that works by "hunches." But so he has.

"The right or wrong in a case is evident to me at a glance, as soon as I have the facts," he said. "Then it is only a task of arranging the facts and digging out the law."

There is also a certain fineness of conscience in Brandeis which is more suggestive of the Jewish prophet of old than of the twentieth century Big Business lawyer. And with just one more example of it I think we may close this story.

Years ago, in Boston, when still a young man, Brandeis had been engaged to appear at the State House as attorney for a sectarian charity which was seeking a state subsidy. A neighbor one evening argued with him the impolicy of such a use of state funds. Brandeis listened and said little, but when the hearing came off he did not appear for his client. Later he confest that he had been moved by the neighbor's argument to review his own premises, had seen the error in his position and had then made a resolution—afterward unbroken—never again to appear before a legislative body to represent any private interest for a fee. Not that private interests were necessarily in the wrong or that they were not entitled to a full hearing, but that it would be unfair for him to act as an attorney for a private interest when there was no certainty that there would be any one to represent the people's side. Such was the real beginning of his dedication as the People's Lawyer.

Cleveland, Ohio

NINETY IN THE SHADE

BY E. P. POWELL

A LADY writes us, about her home, that it is "very comfortable, altho the hottest spot in the United States." Our opinion is that the thermometer at ninety means something very different in different localities. Indeed we are sure of this. Like this happy madam we would much rather see it ninety than zero; but when a breeze comes from the Atlantic and another from the Gulf of Mexico, at the same time, to play over your head, it is nothing at all like being in an oven in the mountains. Every morning our neighbor as he passes at about eight o'clock says, "Considerable air stirring this morning."

That is about what we want; we want the air stirred. Houses are seldom built right. Their purpose apparently is to keep the air from being stirred at all. Some one ought to patent for us a house that has the opposite condition as a definite end. Verandas are almost always too narrow and they generally butt out on the hot side of the house. If the air stirs at all, where your hammock is swung, it is first heated. Be sure to have your veranda ten or twelve feet wide and part of it on the sunless side of the house. Why, in other words, should not about one-half of a good-sized house be veranda? A summer kitchen can be at one end of the north side, only don't block up the east end. Let the good housewife have the "air stirring" when she cooks your dinner. For sleeping, swing your beds on the south or west side; and have it so that you can draw them up to the ceiling, out of the way, in the daytime.

But why should one have all outdoors around him and creep under cover or board himself in at night? The fascinating part of *Swiss Family Robinson* is that they slept in the trees. Chickens do this when they are allowed to choose their sleeping place. There is no reason why we may not utilize some of our trees by night as well as by day. Mosquitoes? The time has come when they should be abolished. A little kerosene in the sink holes will generally do this. Double the number of your hammocks and take afternoon naps, at least, where the air stirs freely.

Some one sent us last summer an electric fan. This mitigates the horror of airless rooms, only that you must have some way of running it. And this means that electric power ought to be used in every country house of any quality, not only to run the water and light the house at night, but to fan the folk when it is ninety in the shade. We hitched ours at once to the power house; and have enjoyed it ever since while thinking that every home and even every barn might easily be supplied with something like it. What will the animals say to that?

Have you got a brook about your house or within a hundred rods? Is it on ground high enough to make it possible that it should run into the house itself. Yes, we mean *into* the house, and right thru the cellar, in as tortuous a stream as possible. Let it do this to cool the house, or one room in it at least, before it goes on into the garden to irrigate the strawberries and potatoes. Always stirring, jumping, singing, it should make a pool for a night bath in the garden, and help to fan any one who enjoys an orchard hammock. Let it be ninety degrees in the shade while you are reading the last novel, or possibly drowsing over the latest poem. The Independent will be a thoroly good salad for your retreat.

Of course a cool well, bored into the rock, is essential to any decent home in the country. What a fool a man is who slaves twenty or thirty years for food, and all this while is bringing up a family on water that is supplied by a shallow fifteen or twenty-foot well. It is not a well at all—but likely to be wholly ill. If we were born over again, and had our way about it, we would get at once into more water contact. We knew at one time a shapely little fellow of eleven, and we never knew the time when that boy did not have his pants rolled up as high as he could get them, while he paddled and puddled in every bit of water he could find. It was a comely habit, and we have often wished that all of the boys could get out of the streets and into a creek. If you have your choice about it, build by a river or a good-sized brook, and do not by any means forget to run the brook thru the house.

We have a little lake that covers half our acres. That lake cools the air, furnishes fish, is a mirror of the stars and the trees, and an everlasting joy. Find one if you can, just big enough to let your farm swallow it. A boat is just as much a tool as a wagon, and a home tool at that. We shall lay down our pen at this moment to demonstrate the fact. We shall come back soon with a string of bass or perch, and eating our dinner out-of-doors, under a huge water oak, we shall not care whether the thermometer is eighty or ninety, for we have built a house and we have adjusted ourselves, so that we need not be victims of climate. For one may, if he will, run away not only from twenty below zero, but from one hundred above.

Sorrento, Florida

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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GEORGE E. VINCENT - - President
ARTHUR E. BESTOR - - - Director

FRANK CHAPIN BRAY - - - - - Chautauqua Editor

TO express the spirit and influence of Chautauqua can anybody coin a better single word than "Chautauquanism"? This is a constructive "ism," less of a creed than an attitude toward education and life. In a twentieth century industrial nation, possest of the desire to achieve real democracy, the chief industry must be education. It is one thing to organize an industry, it is another thing to socialize it. Chautauquanism is helping to socialize American education for the good of the greatest number.

Chautauqua asserts that education is not a thing apart from everyday life. Conventional schooling takes up a comparatively small part of the lifetime of most people. In ways of making life out-of-school educational, utilizing the intellectual discipline which the experience of living guarantees to thoughtful people, Chautauqua's unconventional contributions to American educational methods have been unique and permanent.

Chautauqua successfully attacked the superstition that one is ever too old to learn, decades before the modern psychologists declared that one of the greatest dangers to the race was mental arrest or stagnation after school age has been past. Research specialists now assure us that the cells of the brain most concerned with mental life keep on growing until at least the age of sixty-three and probably to the very end of life. They tabulate data showing that sixty-four per cent of the greatest work of 400 of the world's greatest men was done after their sixtieth year.

Chautauqua supplies educational facilities, long neglected by conventional systems, for father and mother at home, because the family is still most important among our educational institutions. Public library service is prepared for by teaching people how to use books to advantage.

Chautauqua circles, in city, town and country, have had years of experience in so-called social center activities and continuation school work for adults, the results of which are serviceable to conventional school authorities today. Must the school be "a place in which all the people shall bathe, read, dance, bake and vote?" The line is not easy to draw between what may be advantageously incorporated in the school system and what may be better handled by other educational agencies. Certain it is that an increasing measure of guidance or supervision of adult education from the state university down to the public school is the educational trend of the times, even at the sacrifice of some academic conventionalism.

Chautauquanism continues to stand for the educational ideal of balance between the cultural and the practical, in the belief that "it is poor training which fits a man for his job, but not for life."

A few of the phases of the very modern problem of The Education of the American Girl are indicated by these titles of Earl Barnes' Chautauqua lectures: Academic Training as an End in Itself; Catering to a Girl's Fancies; Domesticity as an Impending Probability; The Necessity for Vocational Training; The Cultivation of Social Charm and Religious Feeling; The Impending Obligations of Women.

A School of Mothercraft is new at Chautauqua. You may take the babies to a "Children's Cottage" and also take the courses in physical care, hygiene and feeding of them yourself, or you may leave them to be cared for by members of classes of mother's helpers who are in training for that vocation. This baby laboratory school coöperates with other summer schools courses in child psychology, kindergarten, playground, eugenics, sociology of the home and family, and the religious training of children.

Competition between Chautauqua talent bureaus must be rather keen when one of them announces: "In selecting talent, the —— is, as far as known, the only lyceum bureau that demands a definite moral and spiritual standard in engaging talent."

A MORNING RESOLVE

I will this day try to live a simple, sincere, and serene life; repelling promptly every thought of discontent, anxiety, discouragement, impurity, and self-seeking; cultivating cheerfulness, magnanimity, charity and the habit of holy silence; exercizing economy in expenditure, carefulness in conversation, diligence in appointed service, fidelity to every trust, and a childlike trust in God.—*Bishop John H. Vincent, at the Chautauqua Woman's Club.*

CHAUTAUQUA PLATFORM ECHOES

All personal development is the working out of our vision moments. There is a so-called deadline in all professions, and the question is when that deadline is reached. It is reached when we cease to dream, and cease to work out the hopes of the eternal that come into our soul. There can be a rebirth of the power to dream, as there can be a living over again, a rejuvenation of life. Life is not finished at any stage. You can have a new life if you try, for it is possible to begin again.—*Dr. C. Rexford Raymond, South Congregational Church, Brooklyn.*

Interest in the Bible has past from the theological, the devotional, and the critical study to the historical, the literary, the social and the religious educational value of the Bible. The interests are historical, literary, social and educational, or gathering them all up in one word—practical. States are placing the study of the Bible in the public schools and the enrollment of students in the Bible has trebled at Yale tho the courses offered are elective. The trouble is that there are only sixty-five professors in our colleges for this study when there should be six hundred.—*Prof. Charles Foster Kent, of Yale.*

Our public schools are largely responsible for our overcrowded cities and diminished rural populations. With their over-emphasis of intellectual discipline without correlation with vocational pursuits and the almost complete ignoring of locality needs they are, in reality, making many localities poorer and non-progressive by draining them of their brightest and most efficient boys and girls, who after leaving school are forced, by the school system itself, to migrate to other regions. Unfortunately our educational system in forestry has been developed almost entirely around the demand for professionally trained men. We have sadly neglected the teaching of forestry in our public schools where the great body of our future citizens must find direction and incentive for productive labor.—*Prof. James W. Toumey, Director of Yale Forestry School.*



The [illegible] Times

THE NORTHERN PORTION
OF THE
SCOTCH ESTATES OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND
307,230 ACRES

THE MENZIES ESTATES, PERTHSHIRE
90,000 ACRES

Date of Sale Friday, May 29th, 1914.
AT THE ESTATE ROOMS, 20, HANOVER SQUARE, London, W.

The Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK, and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Sq., London, W., and 10, Princes St., Edinburgh.

BREAKING UP THE BIG ESTATES

THE page from the London *Times* printed in facsimile above shows that the land policy proposed by Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George is producing its effect in advance of its enactment. This advertisement is in itself a more emphatic condemnation of the British land system than Mr. Lloyd George's most eloquent arraignment of "the arch depopulator of the Highlands." In England and Wales the average density of population is 618 to the square mile. In many parts it is impossible for the small farmer to get land at any price. Yet on the same little island one man can offer for sale as a fraction of his holdings nearly 400,000 acres.

The great Sutherland deer forest was created in 1814, when the first Duke of Sutherland forcibly evicted with great barbarity 15,000 peasants from their holdings and colonized them on the coast. This famous incident Mr. Lloyd George has made much of in his speeches in favor of land reform, for instance :

> A Highland deer-forest is a place where formerly thousands of people made a living by cultivating the soil—thousands of the most robust and gallant people these islands have ever seen. What happens when you make a deer-forest? You turn them all out—every man of them. You pull down their houses, you burn them.
>
> Those who doubt this statement have merely got to take their next holiday in the Highlands of Scotland, and there they will find millions of acres which formerly maintained the sturdiest, the most gallant race under the sun, a desert, in order that these millions of acres may be consigned entirely to sport.

The opponents of Lloyd George defend the Sutherland clearances on the ground that the crofters were better off on the coast than on the Highlands and that the land was not and is not suited to agriculture. To this Lloyd George retorted that if the land proved to be good only for sport he would lay out 200 golf courses and open the shooting to 18,000 workingmen at 2s. 6d. a head per week. Whereupon his critics amused themselves with calculating how many millions it would cost to accommodate all these people and what would happen when the 18,000 amateur sportsmen with their 18,000 guns and the 2000 golf players and their 2000 caddies were turned loose in this nationalized deer forest.

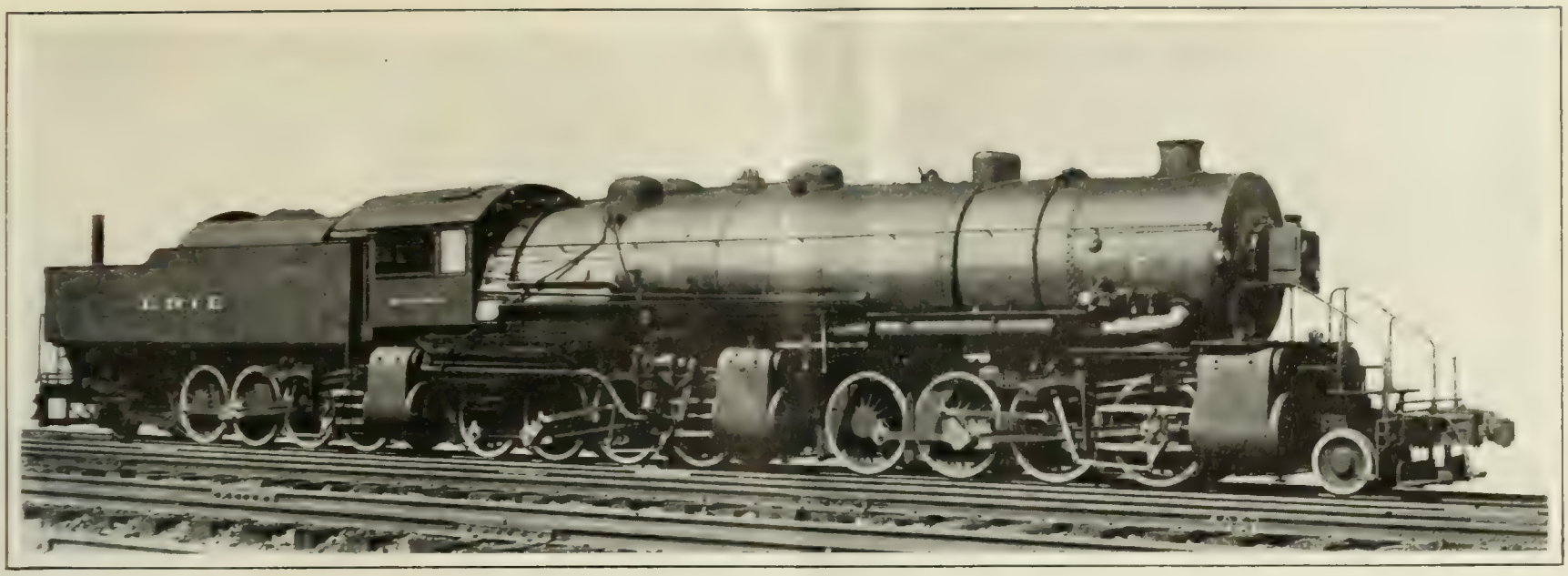
A DEATH HOUSE FOR RATS

AT the Panama Exposition in San Francisco next year will be exhibited a model of a scientific rat trap for hotels, apartment houses, large restaurants, or any buildings larger than a residence. The trap is quite simple, tho sufficiently thrilling for the victim. In the kitchen, pantry, butcher shop, wine room, and in every part of the building that the rats would be likely to visit, an entry way to the trap has been made. This consists of a wire cage, baited and opening with an automatic door, so that when the rat creeps in to snatch at the bait, the floor drops from under him and lets him down into a long wire passage. Behind him the way is blocked and the rat can travel in only one direction—straight ahead. He trots along the tunnel until he steps jauntily thru another gate on to another trap door. This lets him down into a continuation of the passage.

The rat travels in this manner possibly 800 feet, finally winding up in the engine room. This is comfortably warm, and as he makes the final turn, he is confronted by another gate, a trifle more complicated than the rest. He is used to it by now, and plunges on ahead; there is a queer little click, the gate slams back into place, and he has been registered. He now enters the death chamber, a sheet-iron, box-like affair, containing food and water for the victims to subsist on until the date for their execution arrives.

When the main trap contains a dozen or more rats, the modern Pied Piper looks them over, shuts up all the air vents and turns on the gas. This is an easy and humane but certain death for the rats. This is probably the only trap in existence which does not scare the rats, but looks more like a place of refuge.

Since its installation in a Los Angeles club, the trap and apparatus have registered and executed 4812 rats. It is expected that a trial will be given the apparatus in the United States Navy.



THE GREATEST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE WORLD

With its twenty-four driving wheels this locomotive can pull a train nearly five miles long over the steep grades of Pennsylvania

POLITICAL HERALDRY

NEW YORK STATE has adopted a modified Massachusetts ballot, adding, for the benefit of the foreign voter, a party emblem opposite each name. But the law limits this to a square five-sixteenths of an inch across. The Republican party has been using as its device an eagle, holding a quill pen, talons on a ballot box, the whole seen—dubiously—against a setting —or is it the rising?—sun. But to compress this luxuriant symbolism into five-sixteenths of an inch was too great a task for the politicians, adepts rather at expansion than compression, and simplification became imperative.

Consequently the ballot box and quill pen have been ruthlessly pruned away, the ambiguous sun discreetly suppressed, and only a bald-headed eagle, much subdued as to anatomical detail, perpetuated.

Progressives may call attention to the fact that this surviving eagle is distinctly a backward-looking bird, but heraldic eagles always have been cervically irresponsible, and otherwise the party is fortunate in the metamorphosis. It has not always been easy, in stepping down national politics to the ballot where assemblymen and aldermen flourished, to avoid giving the impression that everything but the ballot box had quite vanished from party ken. It is a happy thought to invest each little candidate of the party in the full and adulterated dignity of the national bird.

The new ballot does away with the voting of a straight ticket by making a single cross, as the nominees are grouped by office and not by party.



THE OLD REPUBLICAN DEVICE

OSTRICHES IN THE UNITED STATES

OSTRICHES were first brought into the United States in 1882. Between 1882 and 1886, 120 were imported from South Africa, and from these were bred all the ten thousand birds now estimated to be living in the United States. Most of the ostrich farms are in Arizona, tho there are several in California and a few in Texas, Arkansas and Florida. There is now considerably more than $2,000,000 invested in the ostrich industry thruout the country, not including the value of the farms. Ostriches are very profitable if properly cared for. One acre of alfalfa will support four ostriches for one year with hardly any other food but gravel and ground bone. The same acre of alfalfa will support a cow, but a cow at the end of five years will only be worth fifty dollars, whereas the four ostriches at five years of age will be worth $1000. The birds will yield one hundred dollars' worth of feathers a year, besides the increase thru the eggs. Even the shells of infertile eggs are sold as curios. The price of feathers varies from ten dollars to $150 a pound. As it costs about ten dollars a year to support a bird, there is a profit of sixty dollars an acre from feathers alone.

No one knows the age ostriches attain for they have not been under domestication for a sufficient length of time. They mature at the age of five years, but they are supposed to live to some three score and ten.

A TITAN OF THE RAILS

THESE are days of the titans, not only in fifty-story buildings, super-dreadnoughts and 900-foot ocean liners, but in railway locomotives as well. Think of moving a train nearly five miles long, weighing ninety million tons and composed of six hundred and fifty freight cars, and one has a conception of the enormous driving power behind the wheels of the "Matt H. Shay," the largest railway engine in the world, which has just been put into commission by the Erie Railroad.

Three engines in one more nearly characterizes this latest of the land leviathans. Under the enormous boiler and the tender are placed three sets of driving wheels, numbering twenty-four in all, and these deliver to the rails a tractive power of more than 160,000 pounds. With each piston stroke there is expended energy equivalent to the discharge of four of the navy's most powerful twelve-inch guns. But instead of hurling 850-pound projectiles a dozen miles or so, the power of these steam chests is chained to the humbler task of pushing heavy freight trains over the mountains east of Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.

As a recognition of fifty years of service by one of the road's most trusted engineers, the locomotive has been named the Matt H. Shay.



THE NEW COMPRESSIBLE EAGLE

THE NEW BOOKS

A NEW KIND OF PHILANTHROPY

AFTER an opening of unusual promise it is disappointing not to find *The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists* measuring up to its great possibilities. It is a story of workingmen, not written about them after the fashion of our sociological novels, but by one of them, voicing the views, the passions, and the ambitions of a class usually inarticulate. It is such a book as Zola might have written. Robert Tressell, according to the editor's preface, was a house-painter and sign-writer, and from the rough notes he left after wearying of the uncertain life of his kind, this book has been prepared.

Into a rough group of English plasterers, painters, ditchers and the great army of unskilled laborers the reader is injected. He sees them at their work, or at their noonday discussions "on the upturned pails, planks and dresser drawers, in their shabby, ragged clothing, eating their coarse food, cracking their coarser jokes, contented so long as they had plenty of work, something to eat, somebody else's cast-off clothing to wear, convinced that the good things of life were not for the likes of them, or for their children either." So fierce is the competition among them for work that they will accept any price, allowing themselves to be pitted against one another, accepting all kinds of hardships and petty tyrannies only that they may be allowed the privilege of working for their employers. In thus heaping up wealth for the capitalists they are philanthropists, according to Frank Owen, who vainly preaches to the deaf ears of his mates the necessity of organization among them, and tries to explain to them the Socialist theories of the causes of poverty and their degradation:

> Poverty is not caused by men and women getting married; it's not caused by machinery; it's not caused by "overproduction"; it's not caused by drink or laziness; and it's not caused by "overpopulation." It's caused by private monopoly. That is the present system. They have monopolized everything that it is possible to monopolize. They have got the whole earth, the minerals in the earth, and the streams that water the earth. If it were possible to monopolize the air and compress it into huge gasometers, it would have been done long ago, and we should have been compelled to work in order to get money to buy air to breath. . . . In exactly the same spirit as you now say: "It's their land," "It's their water," "It's their coal," "It's their iron," so you would say: "It's their air, these are their gasometers, and what rights have the likes of us to expect them to allow us to breathe for nothing?"

With a setting of such promise the story opens, but beyond that it does not go. Zola would have delighted in its materials, but it lacks his treatment. There is no development, except in the general tone of hopelessness; events tread a round of repetition approaching the monotonous, for a part of which one may blame Miss Jessie Pope, who edited it; yet no greater, perhaps, than the monotony of the lives in which they figure.

Indeed, so gloomy is the picture that we should never accept it as standing for the outlook of the American workingman, and we hesitate to accept it as standing for his British brother, but with all its bias it presents an intimate view of the life of the working class that makes it a volume of more than fictional value.

The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists, by Robert Tressell. New York: Stokes & Co. $1.25.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TAGORE

The light that beats upon a Nobel prize winner is not likely to be critical, whether or not it is favorable. The attention, therefore, that the works of Tagore have enjoyed is no index of their quality; in fact, so far as their quality is concerned, it is quite misleading, for the essential things in Tagore's writings have been known to the Occident for ages, and have never been popular among us. In this collection of lectures on the realization of life, he expounds the philosophy of India as to the oneness of the soul with the universe, the soul's realization of itself thru abnegation, the problem of evil, etc. This Indian philosophy is already familiar to students in the mysticism of Emerson, of Plato and of Christ, to name three disparate teachers, yet it is exactly this mysticism in each that the western world has found hardest to understand, not to say accept. Therefore the women's clubs which recently were expending some admiration on *Sādhanā* were reading nothing new—merely something which they did not understand. This of course is not Tagore's fault. His message is noble, and we need it, but there is no immediate chance that it will reach us. To those competent to receive it, it must sound a bit platitudinous, so often have lonely prophets preached it before.

The Crescent Moon, a collection of charming child-poems, is of a piece with the philosophy. Sensitiveness to psychological experiences and to the suggestion of the infinite, is the mark of Indian thought, and also of the appreciation of childhood. The subject matter of these poems is therefore a happy vehicle for Tagore's message.

Sādhanā; The Realization of Life, by Rabindranath Tagore. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1913, $1.25.
The Crescent Moon; Child-Poems, by Rabindranath Tagore. New York. The Macmillan Co., 1913, $1.25.

AN IRISH CRITIC

Edward Dowden, both as a critic and poet, outside of a few circles, was perhaps less known in America than the more successful of his opponents, like William Butler Yeats, or Mr. O'Grady, in the contest as to the wisdom of reviving Irish "national" literature. But his *Letters* offer an opportunity to supplement his more important work on Shakespeare and Shelley by his intimate and unconventional remarks on them to his friends, and on Gladstone's great Home Rule contest, in which he took no little part.

Dutton. $2.50.

SUFFRAGETS AND PRISONS

A plea for militant suffragism, a study of prison conditions and a psychological self-analysis, is *Prisons and Prisoners*, by Constance Lytton. Converted to the cause of militant suffragism, four times Lady Lytton is imprisoned, once for going on a deputation to Parliament, for stone throwing and for window breaking. As a plea for militant suffragism it takes too much for granted, but as an exposé of the stupidity and futility of the present punitive prison system, the author shows how it consistently defeats its own chief end by systematically developing all that is worst in its victims and suppressing all that is best and then turning them out to prey upon society. Whatever else the militant suffragets may or may not have accomplished they have improved the conditions of imprisonment in England for all prisoners, particularly for women.

Doran. $1.

TREES ON THE FARM

A handbook for the farmer in the establishment, care and utilization of small patches or plantations of timber that may be maintained in connection with the farm is afforded by *The Farm Woodlot*, by Professors E. G. Cheyney and J. P. Wentling, of the College of Forestry of the University of Minnesota. The book is a part of the Rural Science Series edited by Dean L. N. Bailey, of the Cornell School of Agriculture. The volume is also intended as a text-book for the agricultural student.

Macmillan. $1.50

INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

CRITICISM OF THE NEW HAVEN

When we published in The Market Place and editorially accounts of the difficulties of the New Haven Railroad, we had not the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission to sustain our position. Several of our readers protested that we had gone too far. Since then, however, the Commission in its report has fully endorsed the evidence which we reviewed.

From a Wall Street broker we have received an explanation which presents a point of view for which there is some justification:

Recklessness and bad judgment is the natural and probable explanation for the wreck of the New Haven and the great reason for it is this: At the time these transactions were made this and other railroads were very prosperous and had more to say about rates and charges than today. When they got into trouble over such matters their political contributions undoubtedly brought them influence to get what they wanted. They could get protection in one way or another. They have given that up. They also expected to make the public pay for their extravagance in this case by an advance in rates. They miscalculated, that is all, and instead of the public paying additional fares and rates, they are at least in some instances paying less, and rather turning the tables on the railroads by the use of those very sharp and dangerous instruments, the commissions, State and Interstate, whose salaries are paid them by the people and whose power has been given them by the people for the express purpose of getting not impartial justice, but partizan justice for their clients, the people. It is like making the judge also the prosecuting attorney and electing or appointing him at frequent intervals so that if he is not zealous and efficient in the cause of partizan justice he will not long cumber his office.

As a concrete example the New Haven, after spending somewhere about $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 on the electrification of the line between New York and Stamford and its electrical equipment, has had the interstate commutation rates to points east of Portchester reduced by the commission. The commission knows, if it knows anything, that the rates previously charged paid little profit, if any, the contention of the railroad being that all passenger commutation west of Greenwich was carried at an actual loss. I believe the commission knows the rate should be advanced to give the railroad a fair profit on its original investment, but they had strong reason to believe that a certain number of travelers were prepared to fight for lower rates and carry the fight into politics, so they got it.

Of course, the added convenience of more rapid transportation, better service, no smoke, gas or cinders has not been considered by the commission as worth any additional money, tho to get this better service cost $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. You might say the railroads are fools to add facility after

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facility, luxury after luxury, more safety appliances and greater speed. There can hardly be two opinions about the facilities and luxuries and the speed, but the efforts to get "safety first" are necessary for self preservation. While the New Haven has been one of the chief offenders in the better facilities that it has offered the public, and has done it sometimes at great cost, and while the past management has been reckless and prodigal when it should have been frugal, it does not seem that that management should be accused of robbery any more than the public who are behind the commissions and the individual commissioners themselves, who are still willing to compel at the pistol point the giving of something for nothing. Therefore if any stockholders' suits are to be brought for robbery, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the various State commisioners should be made defendants as well as the management. If that is done I might join in.

G. F. DOMINICK, JR.
New York City

AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN ALBANIA

Thru the efforts of George Fred Williams, our erstwhile Minister to Greece and Montenegro, American interest has been aroused in the fate of the new kingdom of Albania, which is finding the sort of independence granted by the powers indigestible. American influence, we know, played a great part in the Balkan states, particularly during the late wars, which brought many returning immigrants, and a correspondent suggests how potent has been its influence even in Albania, most backward of the states.

It is not generally realized how much the United States has been a foster mother to the Albanian nationalist cause. Altho the Albanians are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Pelasgians and the oldest people in the Balkans, the Turkish government refused official recognition to the Albanian language, and forced the schools to be conducted in the Greek language, and only at the American Missionary School for Girls at Korschte was Albanian used by teachers and pupils. There is a very strong Nationalist League in America, the "Vatra" or "Hearth," which was formed June 13, 1912, out of smaller organizations. The "Vatra" has 5,000 members. Its headquarters are at 97 Compton street, Boston, Mass. An Albanian weekly, the "Dielle" or Sun, has been printed in Boston since 1906.

Many of the Albanian leaders in their own country have received their training in the United States. Among them are two Harvard men, Father Fan Noli, of the Albanian Orthodox Church, who has translated the Bible into Albanian, and a Mohammedan, Fark Korintza, A. M., who has been suggested as Minister to America; an Oberlin student, Christo Duko, now heading the Protestant Mission at Korschta, and Christo Floki, who is at present a judge of the Albanian Supreme Court. All of these men have been actively connected with Vatra and the societies which preceded it, and all of them have been editors of the Dielle. Therefore American influence is strong among the people who float the newest of flags, the black double-headed eagle of Scanderbeg on a red ground.

JOSEPH F. GOULD
Norwood, Massachusetts

THE DUBLIN TAMMANY

The Irish question has developed very greatly since I wrote you. The position in Ulster is now like a historical repetition of what occurred in the original stage of the Union and which thru England's lack of intelligence and obstinacy became a revolution. I suppose there is not an Englishman now living who does not frankly concede that we were mistaken and who does not side with Chatham, Burke and other statesmen who then opposed the Government of the day. I have just spent a few days in Dublin and find people there talking of the Corporation as a small Tammany. This may be an exaggeration, but it is this class of people who will have control when Home Rule becomes law, and I do not suppose any one who lives in New York or who knows anything about it, would consider that a good thing for the country.

AN ENGLISH READER

UPHOLDING THE DIGNITY OF STANFORD

From Sacramento, on the part of an "undergrad," who for "reasons of state," wishes his name to be withheld, comes the plaint that the investigation described in "A Number of Things" for June 1 was unfair to Stanford in ranking it lowest among the great American universities in the number of students selecting courses in the Philosophy Department. The trouble is not with Stanford men, he writes, but with the professors, who "cannot pass out their knowledge in a way which will penetrate thru the inner convolutions of the student's cerebellum." He points out that students freely elect courses as difficult as Philosophy, but in which the professors "make their courses throb with real human interest," from which he draws this very interesting conclusion:

After all, teaching is a whole lot like salesmanship: the professor must first get attention, then interest, and then desire, before the mind of the student will react on what he is saying. The salesman who is most successful is the one who always finds something in common between himself and his customer; and it is equally true that the successful professor must have something more than book lore—he must possess the common touch.

My criticism, then, of the results of this investigation into the popularity of university courses is that it falls into the common error of *a posteriori* reasoning—it neglects an all-important factor in the selection of courses and places the emphasis upon the *popularity of the subject* rather than upon the *popularity of the professor* giving that subject. The first of these factor is not negligible, but of the two I believe the latter is the dominant consideration governing the student in his selection of courses.

PEBBLES

Guest to Student Waiter—What was the result of yesterday's meet?

S. Waiter—Hash.—*Cornell Widow.*

'14—Jim snores terribly.

'15 (an autoist)—Yes, he sleeps with his cut-out open.—*Texas Coyote.*

"Can I git off today, boss?"
"What for?"
"A weddin'."
"Do you have to go?"
"I'd like to, sir—I'm the bridegroom."
—*Cornell Widow.*

The New Yorker was descanting on the glories of Broadway. "The streets are ablaze with light—a veritable riot," he said. "Why, there is one electric sign with one hundred thousand lights."

"Doesn't it make it rather conspicuous?" asked his English friend.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

When Eve brought wo to all mankind,
Old Adam called her wo-man.
But when she woo'd with love so kind,
He then pronounced it woo-man.
But now with folly and with pride,
Their husbands' pockets brimming,
The ladies are so full of whims,
That people call them whim-men.
—*Cornell Widow.*

I love to fish the rippling brook.
And climb up trees to find my hook.
It fills me full of keen delight,
To feel the big mosquitoes bite.
And as the fishes flirt with death,
I simply love to *bate* my breath,
Then when I leave the fishy horde,
I *reel* in happy as a lord.
—*Princeton Tiger.*

So live that when thy summons comes to join
The investigated caravan which moves
To that imperious realm where each shall be
A witness in the silent halls of Congress,
Thou go not like the frenzied financier,
Burning his books; but, hiding no secrets
Of some rascally trust, approach the stand
Like one who, having dined, serenely sips
His coffee, and talks about the weather.
—*Life.*

David Belasco, apropos of the inroads moving pictures have made on the regular theater, said:

"The cream of the theater has not suffered. No, the best has not suffered. But down at the bottom, down among the skim milk, so to speak, there the suffering has been terrible.

"I heard of a sad case the other day. There was a chap who had a dozen performing parrots. For a long time, thanks to the movies, this chap had been out of a job. But, at last, his agent wired him that he'd signed him up at a good price.

"Several days past. Then the agent received on a soiled postal card from the poor fellow this tragic declination:

"'Can't accept. Have eaten my act.'"
—*New York Globe.*

INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company

at the Close of Business on the 30th day of June, 1914

ASSETS.

Stock and bond investment, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$2,443,041.25
Other securities, market value		13,412,708.80
Real estate owned		1,794,405.36
Mortgages owned		5,082,742.09
Loans secured by other collateral		3,270,701.37
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		9,950,000.00
Overdrafts (secured)		30,795.58
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers		1,274,118.73
Specie		3,000,000.00
Legal tender notes and notes of national banks		100,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Suspense account	$446,720.61	
Insurance account bonds and mortgages	198.00	
Accrued interest entered	148,224.66	
		595,143.27
Total		$40,923,666.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$3,780,374.96	
Undivided profits	47,413.91	
		3,827,788.87
Surplus on books	$3,673,080.47	
Preferred deposits	$3,278,165.67	
Deposits not preferred	29,183,406.25	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	297,373.40	
		32,758,945.32
Other liabilities, viz.:		
General account interest	$323,154.64	
Life insurance	367,718.92	
Reserved for Taxes	46,700.00	
Annuities	2,429,607.68	
Accrued interest entered	100,810.75	
Contingent account	1,467.91	
Estimated unearned discounts	67,472.86	
		3,336,932.76
Total		$40,923,666.95

MEETING

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

of

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on August 14, 1914, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of acting upon resolutions to amend the Certificate of Incorporation of this company so as to change the par value of the shares of its capital stock, both Common and Preferred, from $100 per share, present par value, to $10 per share, and to transact such other and further business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

Dated July 8, 1914.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Secretary.

THE MARKET PLACE

FISCAL YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE

The nation's foreign trade in the fiscal year that closed on June 30 amounted to $1,258,795,735 and was less by only $20,000,000, or about half of one per cent, than that of the preceding year. Imports were $1,894,169,180. Here was an increase of $81,000,000, but it should not be ascribed exclusively to tariff changes. The value of foodstuffs alone brought into the country was larger by $53,000,000 than in the preceding year. A considerable part of this increase was due to imports of meat, of which we are not at present, it appears, producing enough to meet the demands of our own people. These imports have not reduced prices, which are now rising. Altho the free list was enlarged by the new tariff law, there has been only a slight increase of the free imports, from 54½ per cent of the total to 59½ per cent.

Exports amounted to $2,329,731,886 and showed a reduction of a little less than $99,000,000. More than three-fourths of this may be accounted for by the smaller sales of our foodstuffs —grain, meat, etc.—to foreign buyers. These sales have declined for the same reason that explains the increased imports of similar products. The domestic output has not kept pace with the growth of population. Our exports of foodstuffs were reduced by about $75,000,000. They will rise again this year because of one product, wheat, we have much more than we need, and can sell 250,000,000 bushels. But a crop of 930,000,000 bushels cannot be harvested every year.

Our tariff reductions have not assisted the foreign manufacturers of iron and steel and cotton goods. The iron and steel industry in Great Britain, Germany and Belgium is now suffering from depression. Prices are low and the export demand is weak. At the English and Belgium cotton mills depression has caused a severe curtailment of output.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Last week's transactions on the New York Stock Exchange showed an increase of fifty per cent (the total rising to 1,608,000 shares) owing mainly to the effect of the Interstate Commerce Commission's report concerning the New Haven railroad company. There was no evidence of any considerable unloading of New Haven shares held for investment, but the severity of the report suggested to speculative traders a series of sales for the decline. New Haven shares fell, on Thursday, to 49⅜, but a recovery to 54 left a net loss of 2½ points for the week. The report caused some liquidation by holders in Europe. Attacks were also made by speculators on Missouri Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande and other roads of the Gould group. New York Central declined to 83⅝, the lowest price in thirty years.

The effect of the New Haven report was not due to any disclosure of facts that had not been known, but to the severity of the commission's expressions, to the recommendation that both civil and criminal suits should be brought, and to an impression that the tone of the report foreshadowed a sharply adverse response to the Eastern railroad companies' long pending application for permission to increase freight rates.

The withdrawal of Huerta had no perceptible effect upon share prices. It was not discussed as a factor in the market, partly because the prevailing belief was that the Mexican problem had not been solved. But events relating to Mexico have not, since the beginning of the year, moved prices one way or the other.

Reports as to the condition of trade thruout the country were favorable, in that they showed moderate improvement and the growth of optimistic sentiment, mainly on account of the crops.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The coming increase of freight traffic, due to the large crops, will help the railroads, and the reports of gross and net earnings since the beginning of the year show that they need this help. May is the latest month for which both the gross and the net are now available. In that month the gross revenue declined ten per cent (as compared with the revenue in May, 1913), and the reduction of net earnings was 17¼ per cent, altho the operating expenses had been reduced by 7½ per cent. The loss of net was especially noticeable in the Central West and Northwest, where it exceeded twenty-six per cent.

For the five months that ended with May the loss of gross was 6½ per cent, and this was accompanied by a reduction of net earnings that amounted to 13¾ per cent, or $41,000,000. Revenue returns of this kind restrain the companies from making improvements and confine within narrow limits their purchases of material and equipment.

A FREIGHT BOYCOTT

The president of the Erie Railroad Company was interviewed in Milwaukee last week, and his opinions as to the cause of the unsatisfactory condition of business were sought. "The automobile craze, the moving picture habit, and fool law making," he remarked, if the published reports are trustworthy, were symptoms of unreasonable unrest, and depression was due, he added, to attacks upon the rail-

roads. While he did not distinctly assert that "the automobile craze and the moving picture habit" were also causes of depression, a prominent motor company in Detroit understood that he had done so. "He stated," the company says in an order issued to its traffic agents, "that moving picture shows and the 'automobile craze,' as he termed it, were jointly responsible for the greater part of the so-called hard times."

This order goes on to say that such an attack upon the automobile business is "ill-advised in the extreme, unwarranted, and manifestly unfair" to the manufacturers and their employees. Pointing out that the company has given 9000 carloads of freight and 430,000 express parcels to the railroads, the order directs the traffic agents to make all freight and express shipments hereafter "by way of lines other than those of the Erie Railroad Company."

If President Underwood was correctly reported, the interview was an unfortunate one, in more than one sense of the word. Before using the boycott, however, the automobile company should have verified the published report, and then, even if it were proved that Mr. Underwood had ascribed the depression to "the automobile craze," it might have been well to let an advertised boycott alone. The case as it stands appears to be one for mediation.

The Missouri Public Service Commission has issued an order reducing express rates in that state by twenty-one per cent.

A coöperative glass company in Cumberland, Maryland, has declared a dividend of ninety-two per cent for the year ended with June. Nearly all of the company's shares are owned by its 300 employees.

A census report recently issued, relating to the 195 cities having a population of 30,000 or more, shows that the average payment per capita for municipal expenses increased from $13.02, in 1902, to $17.34 in 1912.

In the eleven months that ended with June, 1,254,548 immigrants arrived in this country, and 312,818 of them were Italians. The number of those coming from countries that took part in the Balkan wars has been increasing.

The number of cattle marketed in Kansas City since January 1 has been less by 150,000 than the number sold in the corresponding months of last year. "We must look to New England and the South," says the general manager of the great beef firm of Swift & Co., "for an increase in the cattle supply. The West cannot supply the demand."

The following dividends are announced:

American Light and Traction Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent., common, 2½ per cent, and 2% shares of common stock on every 100 shares of common stock outstanding, all payable August 1.

Federal Sugar Refining Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable July 31.

United States Realty and Improvement Company, 1¾ per cent, payable August 1.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable July 25.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1951:

As stated in the Committee's circular, dated June 23, 1914, the Receivers have informed the Committee that the earnings of the properties were more than sufficient to pay interest on the Refunding Bonds, but that the same were used for the physical rehabilitation of the property, the payment of car trusts, and for other capital expenditures. In consequence no funds were available to pay the interest due July 1, 1914, on the Refunding Bonds, and when the Court refused to issue Receivers' certificates to provide for this interest, default naturally followed.

The Committee now announces that a majority of the bonds have been deposited under the Deposit Agreement dated June 20, 1914, that the Certificates of Deposit of THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and that the Trustee under the Refunding Mortgage has filed a bill to foreclose the same.

For the present, holders may continue to deposit their bonds, but the Committee desires to make clear to bondholders that have not yet deposited that it is acting solely for the deposited bonds, and that it reserves the right at any time without further notice to refuse further deposits.

Dated, New York, July 16, 1914.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman,
Of J. & W. Seligman & Company.
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THE INDEPENDENT

119 West Fortieth Street New York

DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY.

40 Wall Street, New York City.
July 7, 1914.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the company the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company, payable Aug. 1, 1914, to stockholders of record of PREFERRED stock at the close of business July 15, 1914.

The Board also declared from the undivided profits of the Company a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the COMMON stock of this Company, payable August 1, 1914, to stockholders of record of COMMON stock at the close of business July 15, 1914.

The Board also declared from the undivided profits of the Company a dividend of TWO AND ONE HALF (2½) SHARES OF COMMON STOCK on every ONE HUNDRED (100) shares of COMMON stock outstanding, payable August 1, 1914, to stockholders of record of COMMON stock at the close of business July 15, 1914.

The Transfer Books for both PREFERRED and COMMON stock will close July 15, 1914, at 3 o'clock p. m., and will reopen August 1, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

July 15, 1914.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid July 31, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 29, 1914. Transfer books will not close.

A. H. PLATT, Sec'y.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

105 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The [illegible] dividend on the common stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company declared January [illegible] 1914, will be payable on July 20 1914 at 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., upon surrender of the warrants therefor for July issued.

The dividend warrants to be cash upon each warrant being $1.00 per share of Union Pacific common stock to which the warrant appertains) will be increased by the interest share of the Interest Realized from April 1 to July 20, 1914 during at the rates of 2% per cent. from April 1 to July 1, and 2 per cent. from July 1 to July 20, upon a special deposit of the cash dividend fund maintained during the period of the postponement of the payment by reason of litigation.

Stock certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the number of full shares, and scrip of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for any fraction of a share of stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company due upon each warrant will be issued clearing at the rate of 12 one hundredths of one share of Baltimore and Ohio preferred stock and 22½ one hundredths of one share of Baltimore and Ohio common stock per share of Union Pacific common stock to which the warrant appertains. The said fractional scrip will be in favor of "bearer," and will be exchangeable when surrendered to the Union Pacific Railroad Company in amounts aggregating one or more full shares, for a stock certificate of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the full shares, and scrip for any fraction of a share in excess thereof, included in the aggregate amount of the scrip so surrendered. No voting right will attach to the scrip nor will any Baltimore and Ohio dividend be paid thereon.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has declared its regular semi-annual dividends (being 2 per cent. on its preferred stock and 3 per cent. on its common stock) payable September 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1, 1914. Full shares of Baltimore & Ohio stock, represented by stock certificates of that Company, issued in exchange for Union Pacific extra dividend warrants or fractional scrip on or prior to August 1, 1914, will therefore be entitled to the Baltimore and Ohio dividend thereon payable September 1, 1914. Upon the delivery prior to September 1, 1914, of Baltimore and Ohio stock certificates issued after August 1, 1914, in exchange for Union Pacific extra dividend warrants or fractional scrip, the Union Pacific Railroad Company will deliver therewith its due bills, payable to "bearer," for the Baltimore and Ohio dividends payable September 1, 1914, when and if collected by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, upon the shares represented by such certificates. Upon the delivery on or after September 1, 1914, of Baltimore and Ohio stock certificates issued after August 1, 1914, in exchange for Union Pacific extra dividend warrants or fractional scrip, the Union Pacific Railroad Company will pay to the registered owner of such stock certificates the amount of the Baltimore and Ohio dividends, payable September 1, 1914, collected by it upon the shares represented by such certificates.

The registered holder of a Union Pacific extra dividend warrant will not be required to execute any requisition or power of attorney to obtain the issue in his own name of Baltimore and Ohio stock certificates and check for the cash payment due upon such warrant, the surrender of the warrant being sufficient in such case. The dividend right upon the whole number of shares of Union Pacific common stock to which the warrant appertains, or upon any number of such shares included therein may be assigned as an entirety, using for that purpose the form of assignment on the back of the warrant; but no other assignment or division of the rights accruing under a warrant will be recognized.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company will not buy or sell fractional scrip, nor can it in any way act or give advice with reference to such transactions.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY,
July 16, 1914. Treasurer.

United States Realty and Improvement Co.

111 Broadway, New York, July 14, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Realty and Improvement Company held this day, a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. was declared, payable on August 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 21, 1914.

B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1914, will be paid July 30, 1914, to stockholders of record as of June 30, 1914.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

New York, June 24, 1914.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

SEMI-ANNUAL FIGURES

Only a few of the fire insurance companies make publication of their figures for the half year ending June 30. On the slight statistical information at hand we are led to the conclusion that the underwriting operations of the companies generally, during the first six months of 1914, will show a small margin of loss. There is probably a reasonable gain in assets due, principally, to a slight appreciation in the value of securities composing the investments, helped in some cases by a decrease in liabilities for account of unearned premiums.

The Home Insurance Company of New York shows, as of date June 30, total assets of $34,246,172, a gain of $1,106,256 since January 1. The net surplus rose from $10,073,020 to $10,391,672 in the same time, a gain of $318,652. The value of the invested securities increased $499,417. Constantly strengthening all its reserve funds the company now adds $100,000 for unreported losses and $50,000 for taxes. The premiums for the half year were $7,741,099; losses incurred, $4,292,777 (55.46 per cent); expenses and taxes, less investment expense, $2,926,597 (37.86 per cent); total outgo for losses and expenses, $7,219,374. The difference between total premiums and total losses and expenses, $521,725, measures the "trade" gain. But the unearned premium liability increased $840,938, with the result that the "underwriting" shows a loss of $319,213.

The semi-annual statement of the Continental, another of the big companies, shows total assets of $28,115,274 and net surplus of $15,088,209, gains, respectively, of $486,797 and $24,711.

The Fidelity-Phenix shows total assets of $15,487,561; net surplus of $4,257,908. Gains for the six months were: assets, $529,464; net surplus, $77,851.

The few figures quoted indicate the difficulties the companies are experiencing this year in making headway against adverse underwriting conditions, and it is probable, unless the last half of the year shows an improvement in this respect, that any progress made by the end of the year will be due to appreciation in investment values, provided, of course, securities at least maintain their present level.

THE POSTAL LIFE

For the benefit of such of our readers as apply from time to time for information respecting the Postal Life Insurance Company of New York we submit the following facts:

The company began business in June, 1905, under the corporate title "Life Insurance Club of New York," continuing under that name until November 22, 1906, when it adopted its present one. It has always been an old line, legal reserve life insurance company, practising the methods used by companies of that class, except as to the manner of securing new business. It employs no agents, as do all the other companies. It does, however, offer to pay policyholders a small fee per $1,000 of insurance for such new business as they introduce. In addition to this, it relies on the advertising it does.

At the end of 1905 the Life Insurance Club showed, cash capital, $100,000; total admitted assets, $117,633; policy reserve, $4,186; net surplus, $13,447. During the last half of 1905 it wrote a total of 205 policies for $347,000 of insurance and had in force on December 31, 1905, 201 policies for $342,000.

In the following November the name of the company was changed, as stated. At the end of 1906 the total admitted assets were $131,192; reserve, $16,250; net surplus, $14,942. It issued that year 475 policies for $701,500; and had in force at the end of the year 601 policies for $949,500.

At the end of 1907 the admitted assets were $155,150; reserve, $32,229; net surplus, $22,586; new policies issued, 122 for $199,750; in force at end of 1907, 644 for $1,005,750.

In June, 1908, the Postal reinsured certain legal reserve and "contract reserve" policies of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, then in the hands of receivers. At the end of 1908 the Postal's assets were $429,920; reserve, $256,113; net surplus, $40,296; policies issued, 1,126 for $1,967,522 insurance; in force, end of year, 1,697 policies for $2,830,772.

In April, 1909, the Postal reinsured the business of the Economic Life Insurance Company of Wilmington, Del. The Postal's assets at the end of 1909 were $548,233; reserve, $376,458; net surplus, $61,827. Issued that year 1,208 policies for $3,151,237; in force, end of year, 2,125 policies for $4,170,254.

On December 31, 1910, the Postal took over all the business—assets, liabilities and insurance in force—of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, including $9,854,027 of assets and 26,480 policies for $58,474,236 of insurance. In that year the Postal itself issued 241 new policies for $429,318 of insurance. The whole amount of insurance outstanding at the end of 1910—that strictly of its own writing and the reinsurances of the Mutual Reserve, the Economic and the Provident Savings—aggregated 28,661 policies, representing $62,669,531 of insurance. The total admitted assets, December 31, 1910, were $10,851,329; reserve, $10,375,822; net surplus, $98,098.

The Provident Savings business is kept to itself, with a separate accounting to holders of those policies. Since December 31, 1910, the total admitted

assets, net reserve, net surplus, new insurance issued and insurance in force show as below:

December 31	1911	1912	1913
Assets	$10,603,384	$10,102,298	$9,773,262
Reserve	9,967,168	9,497,316	9,212,572
Net surplus..	231,640	126,084	130,044
No. of new policies	730	1,660	†
Amt. of new policies	1,423,223	3,018,187	3,052,039
No. policies in force	25,309	24,426	†
Amt. ins. in force	53,750,223	49,995,999	47,250,058

†Insurance Department figures not issued at this date.

It is impossible from the New York Insurance Department reports to state the number and amount of actual new policies issued by the Postal itself, for it is reasonable to presume that, to the extent it can do so, the company is taking up the policies of the Mutual Reserve, the Economic and the Provident Savings, substituting its own policies for them on terms satisfactory to itself and the reinsured policyholders. The Postal was examined by the New York Department in 1912, as of June 30 of that year. Persons interested in the findings doubtless could secure a copy of that report from the company or the Superintendent of Insurance, Albany, N. Y.

From date of organization in 1905 to December 31, 1913, the Postal has paid out in dividends the following totals: To stockholders, $5,000; to policyholders, $102,110.

An investigation covering a period of thirteen years made by the Department of Agriculture, Ontario, demonstrates that lightning rods are 94.5 per cent efficient. For a period of eight years in Iowa insurance companies paid losses of $4,464 on buildings equipped with rods and $341,065 on the same number having no such protection.

An examination of the Great Eastern Casualty Company of New York, made by the New York Insurance Department as of date March 31, 1914, raises the company's liabilities on unpaid loss reserves and unearned premiums by $18,367 and reduces the net surplus that much. The assets are put at $949,569 and the net surplus at $60,710.

The commission appointed about a year ago to appraise the value of the capital stock of the Prudential Insurance Company, which is to be transformed into a mutual, has made its report, fixing the amount at $18,174,109. The outstanding stock aggregates $2,000,000 par value. At the end of 1913 the net surplus of the company was $23,568,576.

In a suit for recovery under a burglary policy, Prager v. Insurance Company, City Court, New York, the court held that the contract was void because the assured stated in his application for the insurance that he had never suffered any loss by burglary or theft. It was proved that he had on several occasions. The court characterized the suppression of this information as a breach of warranty.



The Joke—He Never Thought of B. V. D.

FANNING, mopping and grimacing, "Phew! how hot," *won't* keep you cool, when the sun grills. B.V.D. *will.* It lifts a burden from your body and weight from your mind. You forget the heat, because you're too busy "enjoying life"—lounging, dancing, a game of golf, a bout at tennis, watching a baseball game. Remember that *not all* "Athletic" Underwear is B.V.D.

For your own welfare, fix the B. V. D. Red Woven Label in your mind and make the salesman *show* it to you. That positively safeguards you. On every B. V. D. garment is sewed.



This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

(Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

B. V. D Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 the Garment.

B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 45,507) $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 the Suit.

The B. V. D. Company, New York.



ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall Street, New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries.

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	288,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,530.39
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	89,740,400.00
On which there have been redeemed	82,492,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,248,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	2,558,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,530,924.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres. CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice Pres. WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice Pres. CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice Pres. G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

ROMANCES OF MODERN BUSINESS

Beauty and Printers' Ink

Out in Cleveland there is a drug-store, perched on a quiet corner of the Ohio metropolis. It is an unpretentious building, much like many another drug-store. Yet loyal Clevelanders, passing with a visitor, point to it with pride. "There," they are wont to say, "is where Fred Stecher got his start."

And then will follow the story of the young Cleveland pharmacist who filled prescriptions, sold stamps, and graciously met all the demands made upon a community-druggist before he made a fortune out of Pompeian Cream.

This Cleveland druggist—Mr. Frederick W. Stecher—began to study the inquiries of his customers in the hope of discovering some definite need that he might fill. It was not long before he realized that every woman who came into his store was interested in enhancing her good looks and in preserving her youthful appearance.

Age-old fact though this was, it was an inspiration to young Stecher. He concluded that a different kind of a face-cream designed to clean the skin pores would have a wide appeal to lovers of good complexions.

A few months later the young druggist was doing a thriving local business with Pompeian Massage Cream.

That was in 1901. Mr. Stecher reasoned that if he could address millions of readers of periodicals at once he could create a great demand for his product.

Fired with faith and enthusiasm, the druggist came to New York in 1902. He explained his proposition to several advertising men. They discouraged him. But Stecher would not be disheartened. He looked up another advertising man and met that Columbus of the advertising fraternity, Mr. William H. Johns.

"What is your cream good for?" asked the advertising agent. Mr. Stecher explained that it was a massage cream to rub in and rub out, bringing the pore-dirt with it. Mr. Johns discovered an idea there. "It's worth a trial, at least," he said. So the Ohioan accepted a plan as outlined and gave his check for two hundred and twenty-nine dollars, the cost of the first two magazine advertisements.

The following month the advertisements appeared, and it was only a short while before the little drug-store in Cleveland was unable to meet the demand for samples of Pompeian Cream requested by magazine readers in all parts of the country. The good news was telegraphed to New York, and with it the determination to devote the greater part of all money realized to a large fall advertising campaign in the national periodicals.

A number of magazines and weeklies in the September issues of 1902 carried as much advertising of Pompeian Cream as eight thousands dollars would buy. The sales from the two magazine advertisements determined Mr. Stecher to invest this amount in publicity. "I want to make a beauty appeal," he said "and I'll do it with printers' ink."

The rest of the story is one of phenomenal growth. Less than a year after the first advertising appeared in the periodicals, the business had outgrown the drug-store. A large new place with facilities for manufacturing and distributing was secured. Today nearly fifty thousand barbers use Pompeian Cream in their shops, approximately fifty thousand druggists sell and feature it, and about twenty thousand beauty shops throughout the country use this product.

"The real test of advertising," said Mr. W. W. Wheeler, secretary of the Pompeian Company, "is the response. From the first, Mr. Stecher pinned his faith in periodical publicity. It created a national interest.

"As the business grew, the cost of manufacturing decreased. Mr. Stecher made little money the first few years. As fast as the money came in he put it into advertising. He was content to build for the future, and kept a resolute faith in the power of periodical publicity. The world has come to know Pompeian Cream solely through periodical publicity.

"The time has passed when the manufacturer could depend on the dealer to make his product salable. The dealer has crawled into his shell. He says to the manufacturer: 'Create the demand and I will handle your goods.' And the manufacturer has to do it. This means advertising, and advertising is growing more important and necessary to business all the time."

This is one of a series of articles that is being published by the business department of The Independent to show how magazine advertising is serving the public.

The Independent
Peace Centenary Prize Contest
For American Schools

THE Independent offers a PEACE CENTENARY MEDAL for the best essay from any competing school in the United States on the Hundred Years of Peace between Great Britain and the United States, as its contribution to the celebration of the Centenary of the Treaty of Ghent, which was signed on Christmas Eve in the year 1814. This event is to be celebrated under the auspices of distinguished committees in England, Canada and the United States, with a series of events which have not been matched in impressiveness by any international celebration at any time in the history of the world. The Independent has arranged for the publication of a series of eight articles, covering the chief difficulties between Great Britain and the United States which were settled by diplomacy or arbitration during the past hundred years. These articles have been prepared by Preston William Slosson, of Columbia University, and will tell the story of these difficulties in simple and direct language, each article occupying two pages of The Independent, and containing some historical illustration. The first will appear about the first of October, and the series will conclude early in December. Each article will show how great were the issues at stake and how high the tension of popular feeling in both countries, and how, nevertheless, patriotic and honest statesmanship did not fail to find a satisfactory solution without recourse to war.

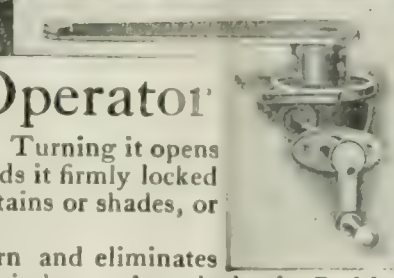
The first article will tell the story of THE GREAT TREATY concluded at Ghent in 1814. The second article will cover the story of THE BOUNDARY OF PEACE from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, a boundary unfortified by nature or man, and yet in bitter dispute for many years. The third article will describe the greatest of all our territorial disputes with Great Britain, the question of the ownership of the Oregon country which raised the cry "FIFTY-FOUR FORTY OR FIGHT." The fourth article will sketch our difficulties with Great Britain during the war between the States and describe the peaceful solution of the ALABAMA CLAIMS. The fifth is entitled PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE, which brought us to the verge of war. The sixth will cover the ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION. The seventh article treats of the many questions which have arisen as to American fishing and sealing rights along North American coasts, questions which have equally concerned FISHERMEN AND STATESMEN. The eighth article deals with the disputes which have arisen at one time or another in regard to the project of an interoceanic canal under the caption THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

These articles in The Independent are the basis of the competition and a knowledge of the facts contained in them is the first condition for entering the contest. Any American school, public or private, elementary or secondary, may take part in the contest, but a medal can not be awarded unless ten pupils at least compete from that school. Each competitor must complete an original essay of from 500 to 2,500 words and hand it in to the judges by January 1st, 1915. Schools intending to enter the contest should send in their names at once.

The judges should award the prize to that essay from each school which shows that the competitor has not only read the articles in The Independent and remembered the events of the Hundred Years of Peace, but has most thoroly *studied their significance* and *learned how to express it*. The school authorities may, at their pleasure, exact further qualifications from contestants, such as a certain amount of outside reading. A brief list of suggested readings will be given at the close of every article. As soon as possible the judges should send the name of the successful contestant to The Independent, which will at once send the well-earned medal.

Who will be the judges? The schools themselves. In the case of elementary schools the school authorities shall select three judges from among the faculty, pupils or outsiders (but including no contestant). In the case of secondary schools the contestants themselves may get together and select any three judges they may choose, except a contestant. This democratic method of selection is, we admit, an experiment, but we believe it will be a most successful one.





A New Casement Operator

The bronze metal handle is all that is seen Turning it opens or closes the casement window with ease and holds it firmly locked at any point. There is no interference with curtains or shades, or with window screens placed on the inside.

This device makes casements easy to govern and eliminates many objections to this very desirable form of window. Any dealer in Corbin hardware can tell you all about it. Or we will send you descriptive matter upon request. Let us hear from you.

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Complete, 25 cents, Part I. 16 cents, Part II. 20 cents.

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LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.
Fourth Ave. and 30th St., N. Y.

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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C A L E N D A R

A world conference of ministers meets at Constance, Switzerland, *August 2-5*, under the auspices of the Church Peace Union and the British and German Peace Councils.

The tenth International Esperantist Congress is being held at Paris *August 2-10*.

The annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Association will be held in Philadelphia from *August 3* to *8*.

The annual art exhibition of the Royal Academy is open in London until *August 3*.

The Forty-first Assembly at Chautauqua is now in progress. The fortieth anniversary will be celebrated on Old First Night, *August 4*. Recognition Day falls on *August 19*. The assembly closes on *August 30*.

Matches for the Davis Cup are now in progress. The winners of the Australasia-Germany match will meet the British team at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, on *August 6*, *7* and *8* in the finals. The challenge round will be played at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, on *August 13*, *14* and *15*.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its next meeting in the antipodes. The Commonwealth of Australia will pay the expenses of 150 members, who will be taken on a tour of the principal cities from *August 8* to *September 1*.

A Colonial Exhibition will be held at Samarang, Java, from *August* to *November, 1914*. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

An open-air flower exhibition will be held in Boston from *August 18* to *21*.

The National Negro Business League is to hold its fifteenth annual session at Muskogee, Oklahoma, *August 19, 20* and *21*. This organization is composed of negro men and women who have achieved success along business lines.

The Interparliamentary Union will meet in conference at Stockholm on *August 19*.

The thirtieth annual convention of the National Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists will be held in Boston from *August 18* to *20*.

An international congress of women socialists will be held in Vienna on *August 21* and *22*. More than twenty countries are expected to participate.

There will be an eclipse of the sun on *August 21*—total in parts of Europe and Asia, and partial in northeastern America. The full effect will be seen in Persia, Russia and Scandinavia. At sunrise, a partial eclipse will be observed in Canada and in our northern states.

From *August 23* to *28* the ninth International Socialist Conference will be in session at Vienna.

The tenth annual conference of the Chinese Student Alliance in the eastern states will be held at the Amherst Agricultural College from *August 28* to *September 4*.

The National Star-spangled Banner Centennial, commemorating the successful defense of Baltimore at North Point and Fort McHenry, and the writing of the national anthem, will be held at Baltimore, *September 6* to *13*.

September 6 has been designated as Labor Sunday by the Federal Council Commission on the Church and Social Service.

The annual conference of the International Law Association will be held at The Hague in the Palace of Peace from *September 7* to *12*.

At Denver, Colorado, from *September 8* and *9*, will be held the eighth annual conference on taxation, in charge of the National Tax Association.

The races for the America's Cup are to be held at New York on *September 10*, *12* and *15*.

The twenty-first World's Peace Congress will occur in Vienna *September 15-19*.

The Baltic Exhibition at Malmö, Sweden, to which Swedish, German, Danish and Russian exhibits have been sent, is open until *September 15*.

An Anglo-American exposition to celebrate the centenary of peace and progress in arts, sciences and industries is open at Shepherd's Bush, London, till *October*.

At Leipzig an International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts will remain open until *October, 1914*.

The International Sunday School Conference will be held in Tokyo, Japan, from *October 18* to *25, 1916*. One thousand delegates from America and 300 from other countries are expected to attend.



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TO PROSECUTE THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JAMES C. MC REYNOLDS, WHO, UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM PRESIDENT WILSON, HAS BROUGHT SUIT AGAINST THE RAILROAD UNDER THE SHERMAN LAW. MR. MC-REYNOLDS WAS ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1903 TO 1907 AND HAS LONG BEEN CLOSELY IDENTIFIED WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S TRUST PROSECUTIONS. RUMOR MAKES HIM THE PRESIDENT'S CHOICE TO FILL THE VACANCY IN THE SUPREME COURT CAUSED BY THE DEATH OF JUSTICE LURTON

The Independent

VOLUME 79 MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1914 NUMBER 3425

SHALL MEDIATION PREVENT WAR IN EUROPE?

EUROPE and the civilized world are facing a crisis more momentous and threatening than anything that has been known since the Franco-Prussian war. The forces of Austria have already invaded Servia, the great bridge across the Danube at Belgrade has been blown up, the Servian administration has removed its headquarters fifty miles from the border, and the rulers of Russia, Germany, Italy and England are conferring with grave concern as to the titanic European conflict which has suddenly become an immediately impending possibility.

There is no good reason for this great war, which would deluge Europe with blood, and destroy untold billions of material value. Sir Edward Grey, speaking for Great Britain, has already taken the initiative in asking Austria and Servia to delay action in order that the mediation of leading nations may be invoked to examine the conditions and that their good offices may make the dreaded contest unnecessary—as it certainly would be a crime against civilization.

It is just the sort of question that comes within the scope of The Hague Convention. The points at issue are all capable of solution thru mediation or a commission of inquiry or arbitration. It is the right and duty of every one of the powers signatory to The Hague—even the United States—to proffer good offices and mediation in such a case as the present one.

In reply to Austria's demands for the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda, Servia has agreed to take all necessary measures and to leave any details that cannot be agreed upon to The Hague. This is the proper spirit and ought to be perfectly satisfactory to Austria-Hungary.

THE enmity between Servia and Austria has like everything human a double root and is the product of both economic and psychologic forces. We can readily understand the first by putting ourselves in Servia's place.

Imagine a country about the size of Maryland, but with twice the population tho without Maryland's mineral and maritime wealth; a mountainous country, four-fifths of it uncultivated, much of it oak forest. It is a decapitated country; the upper classes killed off, driven away or proselyted during the Ottoman occupation, no princes of either the monarchical or mercantile kind, few capitalists or great landowners such as dominate neighboring Rumania. It is a land of peasant proprietors; "A Poor Man's Paradise," the scribbling tourist is fond of calling it, altho it is doubtful whether the poor man enjoys living in such a country as much as he does where there is more money going, even tho he does not have so much of it as some others. The people are Slavic by race, Asiatic in culture, four-fifths of the adults illiterate, Greek Orthodox by religion, frugal, hard-working, independent, democratic and patriotic.

Given such a people in such a country what are they to do for a living? Obviously not much except to grow grain and meat for export. Hogs can find their food in most of the oak woods and be fattened on the corn of the fields, but where can they be sold? Not to the southward, for the Mohammedans of Macedonia and the Jews of Salonika do not eat pork. But to the north just across the Danube is a big, rich country inhabited mostly by Catholics who have no aversion to swine-flesh except on one day of the week. Austria-Hungary is then the natural market for Servian products and here they mostly go. But whenever Austria wants to annoy Servia or to please Hungary all she has to do is to raise the tariff rates on trans-Danubian produce or prohibit the importation of Servian pigs or poultry by quarantine rules on the ground of some suppositious disease. By the practise of such tactics, called by the German writers *Schwein-politik*, Austria has reduced Servia to a condition of economic dependence from which Servia is striving to free herself by securing an outlet to the sea and so to the wide world market. But so far Austria has checkmated this endeavor. Last year at the sacrifice of some seventy thousand men Servia cleared the way to the Adriatic, but now finds herself shut out from the sea by the interposition of the Albanian principality manufactured for the purpose.

BUT the chief grudge of Servia against her big neighbor across the river is the frustration of her national rather than her industrial development. Servia remembers—with the aid of the guslar and his one-stringed fiddle—that there was once a time, some six hundred years ago, when a Serb chieftain, Stefan the Daring, conquered nearly all the Balkan peninsula and assumed the titles of "Emperor of the Romans" as successor to Cæsar, and "Czar of Macedonia" as successor to Alexander the Great, thus combining in one person the glories of both ancient Greece and Rome. But Austria again has destroyed the possibility of such a Servian empire or even one including the Servian race alone. More than half the Serbs live on the north side of the Danube in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were placed in the power of Austria by the Congress of Berlin in 1878 and formally annexed thirty years later.

Whether the Serbs under Austrian rule are better off than their independent brethren on the south side of the Danube is a disputed question. The tourist usually

reports that Bosnia is more prosperous than Servia. He tells of the establishment of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the erection of fine public buildings, the building of railroads, the opening of the country by handsome hotels in picturesque spots, the development of manufactures, the improvement of trade and the equalization of taxation. But the contentment of a people is not to be measured by commercial statistics. How the Serbs themselves feel about it was shown in our issue of July 13 by Professor Pupin of Columbia, the most distinguished of his race in America. The Serbs in Bosnia complain that taxes are much higher than they used to be under the Turkish régime, that they are being strangled by the red-tape of the Austrian bureaucracy, that the schools are under the control of Catholic priests, that they cannot sing the old songs, that their press is muzzled, and that the Government discriminates in various ways against the Orthodox Serbs and in favor of the Catholic Croats.

This accumulated resentment against Austria resulted in the tragedy of June 27, when a Servian student, lately returned from Belgrade aflame with racial fanaticism, assassinated the Austrian heir-apparent and his wife in Sarayevo, the capital of the annexed province of Bosnia. This is the method used by the Serbs in their own country for getting rid of unpopular rulers, so it is no wonder that it should have been adopted in the case of the Austrian. In a hundred years Servia has had eight rulers, of whom three have been assassinated and four deposed by revolution or the threat of one. It does not yet seem likely that the present King Peter will prove an exception to the rule and complete his reign by a natural death. He owes his throne to the officers of the army, who eleven years ago entered the palace by night and murdered King Alexander and Queen Draga as well as the Premier, the Minister of War and two of the Queen's brothers. The outrages inflicted on their bodies by those who both before and afterward held high office in the state, make quite credible the reports of atrocities committeed by the Serbs on unarmed Bulgars and Albanians in the late war.

We cannot then regard as unreasonable the demand of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy that the Servian Government put a stop to the hatching of such conspiracies as resulted in the crime of Sarayevo. And whatever we may think of the Austrian administration of Bosnia we cannot sympathize with the Serbs in their denunciation of the annexation of the province by Austria when we see that Servia has this last year almost doubled her territory by the conquest of a territory inhabited mostly by alien races. If it is wrong for Austria to extend her rule over the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina it is wrong for Servia to extend her rule over the Albanians, Turks and Bulgars in Macedonia.

THE NEW HAVEN SUIT

THE Government's suit for a dissolution or disintegration of the New Haven railroad system was ordered because, President Wilson said, the company's directors, upon a "slight pretext," had failed to carry out a dissolution agreement so far as it related to the company's Boston & Maine shares. It should be borne in mind that the directors, represented in the negotiations with the Government by Chairman Howard Elliott and Dr. Hadley, the president of Yale University, proposed to abide by all the remaining parts of the agreement and offered to meet the difficulty presented by new legislation affecting the marketable value of these shares by so disposing of them temporarily that all the requirements of the Sherman act would be satisfied. We are unable to agree with Mr. Wilson and the Attorney-General in regarding the difficulty in question as a "slight pretext." It seems to us that Dr. Hadley and his associates were not guilty of bad faith, but were honorably and reasonably serving the interests of the stockholders. We regret that their offer was not accepted, and that this suit, which will drag along for two or three years, was begun.

We are in no sense defending or excusing the many offenses of the predecessors of Mr. Elliott and Dr. Hadley. We trust that those who are guilty will be brought to justice. But it is unfortunate that the suit should have been caused by, and should be based upon, the acquisition of the Boston & Maine, which, in our judgment, did not involve such a suppression of competition as should warrant prosecution under the Sherman act. A similar suit was brought by Attorney-General Bonaparte in 1908, and discontinued by Attorney-General Wickersham in 1909, because, it was understood, he could see no warrant for it. For certain reasons, the original complaint, if our memory is not at fault, did not refer to the acquisition of the steamship lines, and this was something which would have afforded a technical foundation for the proceeding. The Boston & Maine and the New Haven were not competing roads or systems, except perhaps with respect to a very small part of their traffic, in a narrow strip of territory where the two systems were in contact with each other. It can be shown that existing competition was by no means suppressed, and that the public suffered no injury, by the acquisition of a considerable number of the urban and interurban trolley lines.

In a certain sense, the prosecution has been misdirected. There are crimes for which severe punishment should be inflicted, but few, if any, of them have been violations of the Sherman act. Forcible disintegration of the system, if the courts shall order this, may not serve the public interest, but we shall be glad to see punishment for those who are guilty of something worse than maladministration.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

THE present educational question is not so serious a one as it looks, and as many pedagogs would make it. It is the question of vocational education.

We have always had vocational education, and always will have, and always ought to have. There is a German story of a youth who wished to marry a princess who had a glass heart. Because of her two sisters with glass hearts—one unfortunately broke hers, and the other's heart was cracked—the lover was required to apprentice himself to a glazier. It was a seven years' apprenticeship, and the first year he learned to wash and dress the children; the second year he got the bread from the baker's; the third year he learned to putty up holes, and at the end of the seventh year he was an expert glazier to whom a glass heart could be safely entrusted. He began with a general education, and finished with

vocational instruction. It is an extreme case, but it gives the true order of education.

First we teach our children to read and write. There is nothing special or vocational about that; it belongs of right to every child. Then follow plain arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, the common branches the rudiments of which every one should be required to learn whatever business he expects to go into. These are the basis of education and can be carried on indefinitely far into all the divarications of general culture, or they can stop with the bare rudiments. Wherever they stop, there vocational education must begin.

But why stop? For two reasons. One is that life is not long enough to learn everything; and the other is that boys and girls must, most of them, go to work and earn a living, and vocational education teaches them how to make a living.

We have always had it. The doctor, the lawyer, the minister, the teacher, the engineer require in their professions more general knowledge than does a day laborer. It takes them a longer time than it takes a porter or ditcher to get the general education they will need, and they put off their specializing vocational training till they are men grown, and we are now requiring this time to be lengthened, and demand the degree of Bachelor of Arts before entering the professional school. That is, for the professions we are very properly putting off professional study, and then are even lengthening the period of professional study from three years to four years. There is no pedagogic problem here for candidates for the professions. The question is settled by lengthening both periods of study, so that young men with the best opportunity can hardly begin their life-work before they are twenty-five. They delay even longer than did Milton, who was troubled because his three and twentieth year showed no bud or blossom of accomplishment. The question is not about these ambitious and favored youth, but with the candidates for commoner service.

And they are the multitude and must be. They are what we call the common people. They have no unusual ability or ambition. They have the ordinary common sense and they make up the commonwealth. They are fitted for the forms of service which must be performed by most people. Such work boys and girls can do before they are out of their teens, and they want to get at it. It is no pleasure for them to spend their time in study better spent in remunerative work. They want and need a limited general education, and then to join the great army of workers. In the old days they could get their vocational education as apprentices, but the apprentice system has nearly gone out of use, and it has to be replaced by something better, and the state is giving it more and more. We are in the transitional stage, but are rapidly learning how to keep the boy and girl in the high school by making the high school more vocational. The great majority of children have not gone beyond the grammar school; they have left it to go to some sort of work for which they were ill prepared. Now we are giving the chance to add to their general education in the high school while learning the business of the farmer or carpenter or mason or merchant, and are learning it better than it could be learned in the miscellaneous way in which it used to be picked up.

We take an example. We happen to have before us the curriculum of the Hopkinton High School, Contoocook, New Hampshire. It has three courses of study. One is classical, has four years of Latin (no Greek), two years of French, algebra, geometry, two years of either chemistry or physics, and it fits for the modern college. Another is domestic, has French two years, but no Latin, algebra and geometry, cooking, dressmaking, hygiene, nursing, and the choice of chemistry or physics. The third course is agricultural, and has the same French and mathematics, history and other English studies, but adds animal husbandry, dairying, horticultural and farm management to chemistry or physics. This is admirable, but its merit is half in the fact that it will persuade a multitude of youth to continue their education beyond the eighth grade, and that, too, in general as well as vocational studies. The vocational part will be the attraction and of great advantage, but the French and mathematics and civics and chemistry and history will be of value all thru life as well as the dairying and nursing and dressmaking and agronomy. And there are hundreds of such high schools in our eastern as well as our more progressive western states.

We have previously spoken of the careful report on the public school system of Vermont made by the Carnegie Foundation. That report has its great excellences, and, as we have previously indicated, its defects. Of the defects perhaps the chief is that it looks too much, if that be possible, to the importance of making out of the boy or girl a creator of material products; and not enough to the aim of old of the New England school system to give character and culture. After all, that is the chief thing in education, not immediate productivity, but ability and character. The child must learn to make his living, and the state will do well to teach him how, but most fortunately the productive value of high culture and broad education is greater than comes from that sort of training which is devoted directly to the trades that make a living. If you have a boy or girl of quite ordinary type, one who has no special ambition or initiative or ability, let the vocational training come comparatively early, in the high school period as well as in the home and on the farm; but if your boy or girl is one of a hundred and shows more than usual ability and ambition, if he loves to study and surpass and lead, then put off all but incidental vocational training as long as you can; give him or her the full benefit of time and money to secure the broad pyramid base for the special labor of life. Either way makes worthy men and women, for either way gives power and character and usefulness. It is always to be remembered that the greatest wealth one can have in this world is in such children, the more the better, and not in pigs or calves or colts or acres or dollars.

THE CHECK-OFF

IT would be strange if many of our readers knew what the check-off is. It was explained not long ago in Congress in a speech by Representative Kindel, of Colorado, on the labor troubles in his state.

It is a demand made by the United Mine Workers for something a good deal more than recognition by the operators of the coal mines. Other labor unions demand recognition, and also demand that none but members of unions be employed; that is, that whoever wishes to be employed must join the union. This the United Mine

Workers demand, as was to be expected; but they also demand that employers shall and must deduct from the pay-roll of every employee, whether such employee desires it or not, any sum assessed by the union against him, and send it to the union treasury. The worker, after being forced to become a member of the union, is required to give up control of his own wages, and its officers have the authority to assess or fine him as they see fit, and he cannot help himself, for the employer must take the miner's money and give it over to the men who demand it. Really, the thing is not merely un-American, it is robbery, and the employer is asked to be the instrument of the robbery. It is not strange that the operators have refused to yield to such a demand not required by other unions.

According to the data given by the reports of the State Coal Mine Inspector the average number of miners in September, 1913, was 12,346. The troubles came in the next three months when 4000 men left or were driven from the mines. Beginning with January, 1914, the average rose again to over 10,000. So that the loss of men has been about 2000. The men are mostly of foreign birth, and their wages run from $4.25 to $5.25 a day, and they get it all, without deduction, and without being compelled to spend it in company stores, or to pay assessments or fines of their unions unless they choose to.

OPERA BOUFFE IN FRANCE

FRENCH courts and French justice have long been the butt of those who cherish Anglo-Saxon institutions. The Caillaux case is no exception to the rule. Unlike the English, the French regard the prisoner as guilty until proven innocent, hence the whole attitude of the two systems toward justice is different. In English or American courts under the rules of evidence, unknown in France, it would be impossible for the political significance to obscure the simple facts of such a case. But in France the private intrigue of two women and a man has been made to threaten the existence of a Cabinet, and like the Dreyfus case, has shaken France to its foundations. Instead of the trial of Mme. Caillaux for the murder of the editor Calmette, it is a trial of the Ministry of her husband. Not Caillaux, the husband, but Caillaux, the Minister, spends the greater part of two days reviewing and defending the acts of his administration, while witnesses elaborate to the jury on the income tax, electoral reform, and take excursions into moral philosophy!

But it is the emotional French character, with its love of dramatic effect, of climax, of transitions from pathos to Gascon fancy that furnish unconscious humor to the Anglo-Saxon. Barrie could have looked for no truer setting for the trial of "Leonora" than in that of Mme. Caillaux. She, herself, dressed in the hight of French fashion, cross-examines the witnesses, commending and disapproving their testimony, and in general holding sway in the court room as in a drawing room. Witnesses apologize or pay graceful compliments to her; even ex-Premier Barthou, the political rival of her husband, could not refrain, as if by way of offsetting his testimony, from paying her tribute. Another witness, impatient at the interruptions of his testimony, shouts, "You shall not stop me! I have the right to talk here because they are seeking the life and liberty of a woman!" And in the resultant uproar of vivas and hisses court has to be adjourned for half an hour. Caillaux, in an eloquent speech in which the tears start from his eyes, wishes that he might take his wife's crime upon himself, whereupon cheering and vociferous crowds escort him as he leaves the Palace of Justice, only to jeer and threaten to stone him the very next day when he casts insults upon his former wife. Both prisoner and lawyers weep in their vehemence, while at the climax, when the sentimental letters of the ex-Premier are read, Mme. Caillaux faints and is borne from the court room on the shoulders of four attendants! The lawyers on both sides are jealous in their attentions to her; while two of the judges, because of fancied slights toward the distinguished and beautiful prisoner, arrange to fight a duel!

Gilbert and Sullivan, with all their delightful fantasy and delicate humor, could never have improved on the opera bouffe of a trial in France!

A NOTABLE ACCESSION TO MODERNISM

PROFESSOR WILLIAM SANDAY, the veteran New Testament scholar of Oxford, has at last definitely allied himself with the "Modernists" in the Anglican struggle over the creeds. He says in his reply to Bishop Gore that his own thought has developed toward the modernist position quite rapidly during the past two years, partially, he admits, under the subconscious influence of younger scholars. This accession to the forces of liberalism has been recognized on all sides as an occurrence of great significance. Already confusion has smitten the ranks of the narrow constructionists. Dr. Sanday is noted for his broad and careful scholarship and his conservatism in expressing opinions on controverted subjects. His well known reputation for caution and ability, which has been often used as a conservative asset, will give more weight to his words in many quarters than a contrary statement endorsed by the entire Anglican Episcopate. Besides, the Oxford divine is unquestionably right in declaring that the free criticism of the Scriptures, in which his opponents as well as his friends have indulged, was bound sooner or later to result in some alteration of the creeds which were formulated to express the views of biblical truth which prevailed before the age of criticism began.

It seems to us almost a truism to say that if the creedal statements of sixteen or seventeen hundred years ago are to be retained at all they must be modified and interpreted in the light of modern research and philosophy. This can and ought to be done in the spirit of tolerance and harmony, and for the worthy purpose of coming more closely to the deeper truth which lies behind the literal statements of the symbols, truth which frequently coördinates and accounts for both the old and new expressions. When this course is pursued the way is open, as Professor Sanday suggests, for the modern man to "enter the Church of Christ with his head erect," and to join in the forms of worship with his traditional fellow-Christians "without any real equivocation of heart." Traditionalism, however, is intuitively felt by many of its supporters to be a prop to special privileges of great moment in other than religious spheres, and we foresee that the fight of the Anglican Modernists has only just begun. They will need many champions of Dr. Sanday's caliber and influence.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

For Peace in Mexico

The appointment of representatives of the Carbajal Government to confer with Carranza as to the transfer of power at the Mexican capital was delayed for several days, but at last Reginaldo Cepeda, formerly a Maderist senator, was sent to Tampico. It appears that the three original envoys, Urueta, Novelo and Mangel, who had tried to reach Carranza at Saltillo, were merely volunteers, acting without authority. And Cepeda himself was only an advance agent, directed to make plans for those who should follow him. He met Carranza at Tampico, and on the 26th Carbajal appointed General Lauro Villar, chief of the Supreme Tribunal of Military Justice; Judge David Gutierrez Allende, of the Supreme Court, and David Iturbide, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs. These were to reach an agreement with the leader of the revolutionists.

Carbajal sought amnesty for all, with guarantees for life and property. From the beginning, Carranza and his generals insisted that they must be free to punish those who had been responsible for the overthrow and assassination of Madero. Our Government urged the rebel leader to be generous and to pardon all. For a time there was ground for hope that he would yield, but after the appointment of Carbajal's delegates he insisted that his right to punish certain men must be reserved. He demanded an unconditional surrender, and some thought that Carbajal would prefer to fight. Villareal, Carranza's Secretary of the Treasury, said that amnesty to all would only invite and promote revolutionary intrigue.

Villa's Strange Course

The attitude of Villa continued to excite curiosity and suspicion. Altho he was the commander of the victorious central army, he remained idle at Juarez or Chihuahua while Obregon, on the west side, and Gonzales, on the east, were moving toward the capital. Carranza ignored him, when he announced that Gonzales would join Obregon in the vicinity of Queretaro, and that their united armies would go southward; also when he permitted it to be known that he intended to make Obregon or Gonzales Minister of War. Our Government warned Villa that he must be loyal to Carranza, and his response was satisfactory, but his conduct needed explanation. On the 22d he left Chihuahua City, saying he was about to rest for a week at the home of his wife's father, in the western part of the state. It was reported that he was seeking an alliance with Carbajal; also that he was gathering recruits and buying arms. While he and a majority of his soldiers were idle in the north, Obregon's advance guard was within an hour's ride of the capital, and his main force only 160 miles from it.

Villa had asked that General Angeles, whom Carranza dislikes, should be made Minister of War, believing that he himself would then be appointed commander in chief of the army. There was no indication that Angeles would be placed in the Cabinet. Villareal asserted that Villa was loyal, and that Carranza was paying his troops and sending them ammunition. But the man and his army appeared to be out of the fight.

Zapata and Others

The capital was repeatedly menaced by Zapata's bandit soldiers, altho Zapata himself promised to coöperate with Carranza. Villages within fifteen miles of the city were captured and burnt, but in two or three battles the Zapatists were routed. English and German residents of the suburbs were urged by the ambassadors to seek safety in the city, where Carbajal gathered a garrison of 20,000 soldiers. San Luis Potosi was evacuated by the Federals. In Lower California the rebels captured Rosario. Further south they surrounded Guanajuato and besieged Manzanillo.

Huerta sailed for Jamaica on a German cruiser, but the departure of more than 100 of his relatives and friends from Puerto Mexico was greatly delayed. It was officially announced that our Government would not recognize any concessions granted by Huerta since October 10, 1913, when he dissolved Congress and became a dictator. Eugenio Paredes, his Treasurer-General, was accused of stealing $1,000,000. It was asserted that Huerta himself received $500,000 because he authorized the sale of 100,000 acres in Lower California for one cent an acre. The cattle on the great estate of General Luis Terrazas were sold to a resident of Texas for $3,000,000, half of this sum going to General Villa (for the rebel Government) and half to the exiled Terrazas family. The general's son, who had been in prison seven months, was set free. The French Government complained at Washington because Villa's men had killed two French priests at Zacatecas and put eleven other priests in jail.

Opening the Great Canal

The Panama Canal will be opened to the commerce of the world on August 15, Secretary Garrison says, and the first steamship to pass thru it will probably be the "Cristobal," which belongs to the War Department and is now lying at Colon. The

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Leading subjects of debate were the bills relating to water power privileges, river and harbor appropriations, and trusts. Senator Burton reached the eleventh day of his attack upon the river and harbor bill. Gifford Pinchot denounced the power bill as a surrender to the water power trust and a reversal of the conservation policy of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

No action on the Trade Commission bill was taken in the Senate. The Clayton Omnibus Trust bill and the Railroad Securities bill were reported, and the Democratic senators decided to dispose of the three bills before adjournment. Two hours were added to each daily session. Probably there will be no action upon the Nicaragua and Colombia treaties or Mr. Bryan's peace agreements, twenty of which have been sent to the Senate committee. The River and Harbor bill, carrying $33,000,000, was sidetracked and passage of it is not expected. Probably Congress will not adjourn before September.

Representative McDermott, of Chicago, accused during the lobby investigation, resigned, but will be a candidate for reëlection. A majority of the House committee had voted that he should be censured, and a minority asked for expulsion. Representative Sharp, of Ohio, resigned to become Ambassador to France.

The President withdrew the nomination of Thomas D. Jones for the Federal Reserve Board, and the correspondence between him and Mr. Jones was published.

Representative Good, of Iowa, renewed his attack upon Secretary McAdoo for his use of revenue cutters. Representative Foss, of Ohio, said two-thirds of the members of the House were willing to eat out of the President's hand.

Among the subjects considered by committees were the control of coal deposits by railroads, the leasing of oil lands, and the naval retiring (or plucking) board. The restoration of Commodore Veeder, retired in 1910, was recommended.



New York World

A NEW HAVEN SUIT

Secretary's official announcement is as follows:

The Panama Canal will be open for commerce, to vessels not needing more than thirty feet of water, on and after August 15, 1914. The official opening of the Canal, as heretofore announced, will be in the month of March, 1915. An appropriate announcement will be made when a greater depth of water than thirty feet has been secured. On the 15th of August Colonel Goethals will inaugurate the commercial service by sending a Government boat thru the Canal. There will be no ceremonies incident to the occasion, but American newspapers which may desire to have representatives present may do so. The others who will be present on the boat will be determined between now and the time mentioned.

Some work remains to be done. The channel thru the Culebra Cut must be deepened and widened, and there must be additional excavation at the approaches, but the Canal in its present condition can be used by vessels drawing not more than thirty feet.

The Treaties Laid Aside

It has been decided that no action upon the treaty with Nicaragua, the treaty with Colombia, or Mr. Bryan's peace agreements shall be taken at the present session of Congress. They have been laid aside. This is due mainly to the action of a caucus, or conference, of Democratic senators, which undertook to dispose of the Federal Trade Commission bill, the Clayton Trust bill, and the Railroad Securities bill before adjournment. As at least one of these bills, and probably all of them, will be vigorously opposed, some have said that the discussion of them will consume two months. It was held that consideration of the treaties in committee and, possibly, in executive session, would delay action upon the bills.

In a letter to Mr. Stone, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Roosevelt has asked the committee to hear him concerning the treaty with Colombia. In his letter he says:

I was President thruout the time of the negotiations, first with Colombia and then with Panama, by which we acquired the right to build the Panama Canal. Every act of this Government in connection with these negotiations and with other proceedings for taking possession of the Canal Zone and beginning the building of the Canal was taken by my express direction or else in carrying out the course of conduct I, as President, had laid down. I had full knowledge of everything of importance that was done in regard thereto by any agent of the Government, and I was solely responsible for what was done. I request to appear before you, to make a full statement of exactly what I did and of what was done by my orders, to state the reasons therefor, and to answer any questions that your body or the members of your body may choose to put to me.

Before the treaties were laid aside Mr. Stone remarked that he did not want any horse-play in the committee. He suggested that Mr. Roosevelt should write out what he wanted to say, or should put it in a speech delivered on the steps of the Capitol. Mr. Wilson has sent to the Senate twenty of Mr. Bryan's peace agreements, and he would like to have them ratified before adjournment. The latest signatures are those attached to the agreements with Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

Hayti and Santo Domingo

For a time, last week, it appeared that our Government might not be able to avoid intervention in both Hayti and Santo Domingo. With respect to Hayti there were complications, owing, it is understood, to Germany's demand for representation in any fiscal protectorate that might be established, and to the similar attitude of Great Britain and France. The fighting continued, without regard to warnings from commanders of our battleships, and it was thought that it might be necessary to land a thousand marines. Five hundred rebels got into Cape Haytien, but they were driven out, and thirty-one who were afterward found hiding in houses were put to death. In the following days, however, the continued successes of Government troops pointed to a suppression of the rebellion.

In Santo Domingo the situation was less satisfactory. While President Bordas was fighting with rebels in the north, the desertion of General Sanchez and his troops was announced, and rebels in the south menaced the capital. The truce procured there by the United States chargé, Mr. White, expired on the 24th. He sought an extension of it. The Government consented to confer with representatives of the northern rebels, but refused to have anything to do with those in the south. The food supply at Puerto Plata had been exhausted, and ten persons died there of starvation.

Conditions may be improved by the Government's employment, at the suggestion of the United States, of Herbert M. Johnson, a financial expert, of Indiana, who is to guard that part of the revenue which heretofore, after the withdrawal of about one-half of it for payment of the foreign debt, has been turned over to the Government. Mr. Johnson is now in Santo Domingo. No warrants drawn against the customs funds will be honored without his approval.

South America

Dr. Durand, leader of the Liberal party in Peru, assisted Colonel Benavides (now President), in February last, in deposing President Billinghurst and expelling him from the country. He has recently been at variance with the Government which he helped to set up. A few days ago the Government ordered his arrest. He escaped by running in a secret underground pas-



International News

NORMAN E. BROOKES

Most feared of the Australasian tennis team which defeated Canada in every match and will probably win from Germany and England the right to challenge for the Davis Cup. Mr. Brookes, by his defeat of A. F. Wilding at Wimbledon, holds the world's championship

sage from his residence in Lima to the Argentine Legation, but after a time he was surrendered to the authorities, who placed him in confinement on a warship. He will be exiled. Alberta Ulloa, director of the leading newspaper in opposition to the Government, has sought refuge and protection in the Bolivian Legation. Roberto E. Leguia, Vice-President under Billinghurst, has for some time been a fugitive, but his surrender and imprisonment are expected. On the 23d a conspiracy against the Government was discovered. Many of the conspirators, among them seven officers of the army, were surprized and captured at the residence of Dr. Gerardo Barranco.

General Faria, chief of the Brazilian General Staff, regards with some favor the proposed alliance of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, but says that Brazil, having no conscription system and being weaker in armed force than the other two nations, must first prepare for war. General Aguiar says that if such an alliance should be hostile to the United States, its attitude would be unwarranted, because the United States has given proof of friendship in accepting mediation and in its course at Niagara Falls. In Buenos Ayres an anti-American organization, formed in the interest of Mexico and called the Latin-American League, asserts that its purpose is to oppose "the reprehensible ambition of the United States in seeking to establish predominance in the Gulf of Mexico and the three Americas."

Bloodshed in Ulster

After weeks of tension and dread blood has finally been shed in Ulster, but it is Nationalists' blood and not that of Ulster men. During a gun-running attempt near Dublin on Sunday, July 26, four persons were killed and sixty or more injured when a mob of Nationalist sympathizers sought to interfere with the detachment of troops which had been sent to seize the consignment of arms.

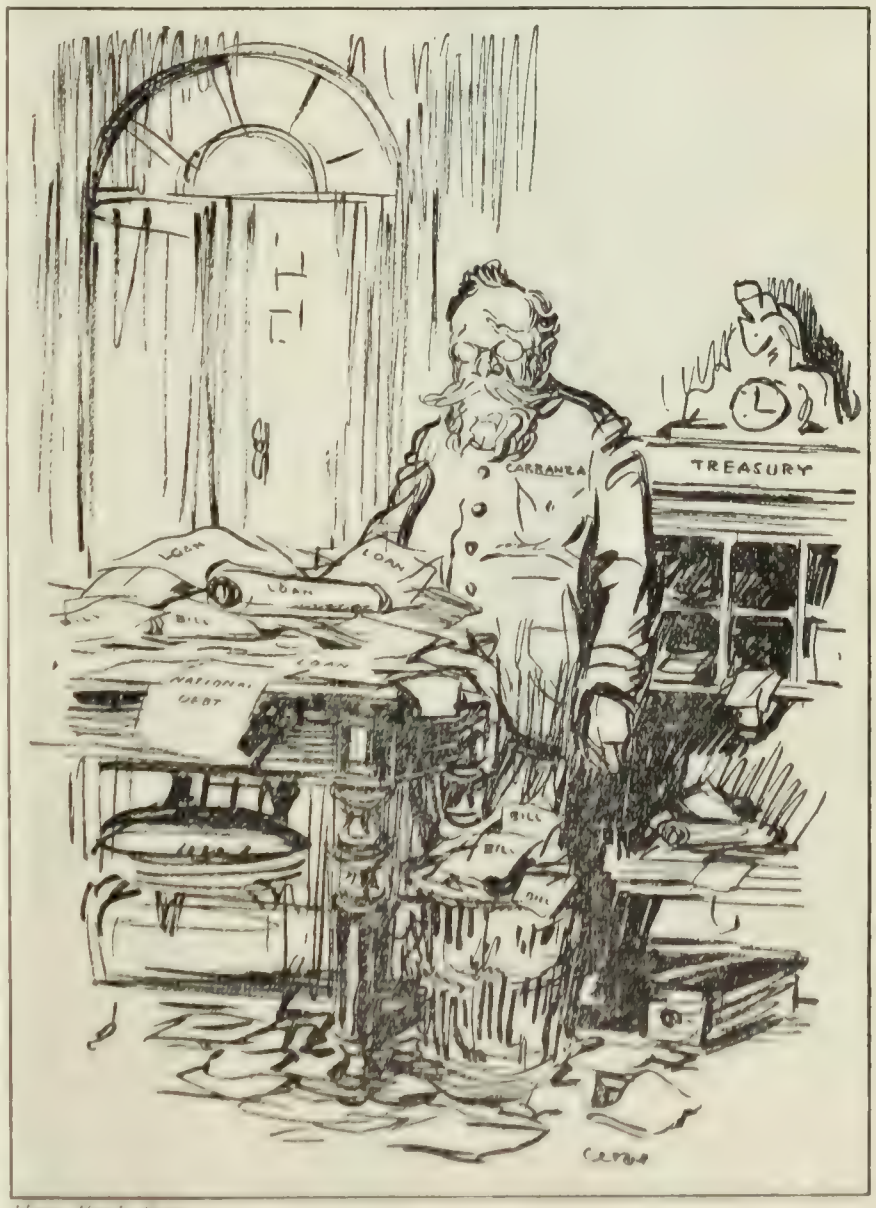
Warned that an attempt to land arms for the Nationalist Volunteers was to be made, the Constabulary, reinforced with a detachment of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, intercepted the gun-runners near Clontarf, and attempted to take from the Volunteers the 10,000 rifles which had been landed from a yacht earlier at Howth. Coast guards who had attempted to board the vessel had been ordered off at the point of revolvers. After landing the arms the Volunteers started back toward Dublin, and met the soldiers and police.

The Nationalists resisted the attempt to disarm them by using the butts of their guns, and a few of the more hot-headed fired revolvers at the troops, who were drawn up at Clonmel Bridge. Most of the Volunteers escaped by making off thru the fields. When the troops returned to barracks they were met by a hostile crowd, which included many women and children. After jeering and hooting for a time, they threw stones and bottles at the soldiers, whose patience had been sorely tried. Who gave the order to fire has not been discovered, but at the first volley, those that were not left dead or wounded scattered in all directions. A body of Dublin police, who had been ordered to attack the Volunteers, refused, and were suspended from duty. The Lord Mayor issued a strong letter of protest on the outrage and demanded an inquiry to fix full responsibility.

King's Conference a Failure

The conference called by King George at Buckingham Palace on July 21, to arrange a compromise on the Ulster question, was not only a failure, but served further to complicate a delicate situation.

The conference was attended by representatives from all parties, the Labor men, only on pressure, yielding a reluctant consent to obey the royal "summons." The King himself welcomed them with a speech, and beyond the speech the conference never got. Not only the delegates, but all England listened in amazement to the royal words, when the King spoke of "the cry of civil war" as being on the lips of some of the "most responsible and sober-minded of my people." On all sides the King was accused of trying to



New York Sun

HIS LEGACY

play the part of George III in an attempt to revive the royal prerogative. Then the attack was directed toward Premier Asquith, who under the British Constitution is responsible for all the utterances of the monarch, for carelessness in failing to strike out the objectionable clause. The Premier himself felt obliged to meet the criticism by explaining in the House that by "civil war" the King really meant "civil strife." Following the speech episode, the conference immediately deadlocked, and made no more satisfactory progress toward compromise than had been made in Parliament. Neither Sir Edward Carson nor John Redmond could be induced to yield their positions. Following the failure of the conference compromise plans, public opinion began again to consider the possibility of a general election as a way out, but the developments in international politics, growing out of the Austro-Serb troubles, make a change in ministry virtually impossible for the present. Meanwhile Great Britain has something else to think about besides Home Rule, which may help bring about a settlement of the Irish dilemma.



International News

A REPUBLICAN ROOSEVELT BACKS

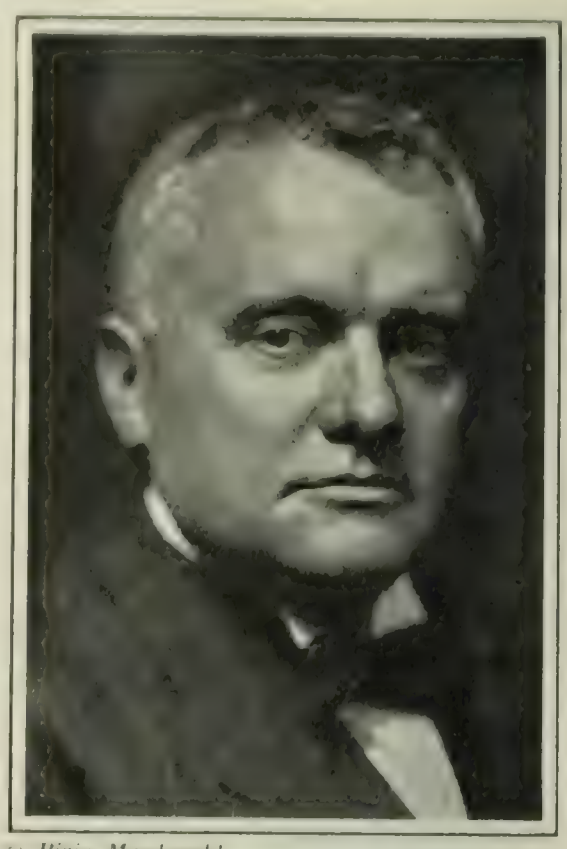
Harvey D. Hinman, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York, who is running on an anti-boss platform and has Roosevelt's endorsement. Mr. Hinman was Governor Hughes' floor leader in the State Senate and has been prominent in the fight for direct primaries

Trial of Mme. Caillaux

Even the threatening European Armageddon fails to divert the attention of the French public from the trial of Mme. Caillaux for the murder of Gaston Calmette, which began on July 20. Mme. Caillaux, it will be remembered, aroused by the publication of letters of Caillaux in *Le Figaro* written before her marriage, went to the office of Editor Calmette on March 15, and without any warning shot him.

Like the Dreyfus case, the Caillaux trial has stirred France to its foundations, and owing to the latitude allowed in French courts has assumed more of a political nature than the facts warrant. Under the guidance of Maître Labori, one of the shrewdest lawyers in France, and made famous in the Dreyfus case, the defense has tried to shift attention from the case itself to the political background in which they seek to justify the motive. For the greater part of two days Caillaux occupied the witness stand and defended himself against the libels which Calmette sought to place upon him. He reviewed his whole political career, the course of the negotiations with Germany over Morocco, from which *Le Figaro* charged he personally profited. Ex-Premier Barthou, Paul Bourget, the novelist, and scores of men prominent politically have testified, but their evidence has had little to do with the crime.

Great interest has been shown in the mysterious documents found on the person of the dead editor, which were supposed to be conclusive proof of Caillaux's dealings with Germany. It is said that because of their nature they were turned over to the Government, and to prevent a grave situation were suppressed. Mme. Caillaux's attorneys deny the existence of any such documents, and demand their production. Letters from M. Caillaux, in the hands of his former wife, Mme. Gueydon, because of their political secrets, were supposed to threaten the existence of the present Cabinet, but when they were read, were found to be nothing but harmless love phrases and sentimentalities.



© Pirie Macdonald

JOB E. HEDGES

Who was nominated for Governor of New York two years ago, and who has formally presented himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination in a statement challenging boss nominations and offering Republicans "an opportunity to assert themselves and maintain their political and personal manhood"

Because of the political turn the case has taken, especially when the prisoner is a woman, it is difficult to say what the outcome will be, but French papers predict either acquittal or a very light sentence.

Austria Takes Vengeance on Serbs

With an invasion reported under way, altho no formal declaration at this writing has yet been made, war has practically been declared between Austria-Hungary and Servia, as a result of the assassination by a Servian student of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, at Sarayevo, on June 29. In Vienna there was a definite feeling that the plot which underlay the murders had its origin in Belgrade and the investigation undertaken by the Servian Government was unsatisfactory to the Austrian Government. The Servian press was openly boastful and defiant, and when the Austrian Consul General at Belgrade dropt dead in the consulate, did not attempt to conceal their satisfaction and hinted that he had been poisoned. Later a rumor became current that the Austrian legation had been undermined and was to be blown up on Sunday night, July 19th. So generally was this believed that the Austrian Minister was compelled to make representations to the Servian Government that such occurrences must

stop. Finally, on Thursday, July 23, the Austrian Minister presented an ultimatum to the Servian Government and demanded a reply by six o'clock on Saturday evening. The Austrian demands were:

1. Apology by the Servian Government in its official journal for all Pan-Servian propaganda, and for the participation of Servian army officers in it, and warning all Servians in the future to desist from anti-Austrian demonstrations.
2. That orders to this effect be issued to the Servian army.
3. That Servia dissolve all societies capable of conducting intrigues against Austria.
4. That Servia curb the activities of the Servian press in regard to Austria.
5. That Austrian officials be permitted to conduct an inquiry in Servia, independent of the Servian Government, into the Sarayevo plot.

At ten minutes to six on Saturday evening the Servian Government delivered a reply accepting all the terms except that allowing Austrian officials to conduct investigations in Servia, which it did not deem "in accordance with international law and good neighborly relations." Servia asked that this demand be referred to The Hague. The Austrian Minister, Baron Giesl von Gieslingen, refused to accept the reply and with the entire staff of his legation left the capital.

Serbs Desert Belgrade

Following the breaking off of diplomatic relations, both countries prepared for hostilities. The Servian Government offices and the bank reserves were removed from Belgrade, which is on the Danube and exposed to full Austrian attack, to the old capital of Nish and to the fortress of Kragonyevatz in the interior, where the real defense against the Austrians will be made. To delay the Austrian advance, the railway bridge connecting Belgrade and Semlin was blown up by the Serbs.

So unexpected was the war that the Servian chief-of-staff and four staff officers, who were in Hungary in civilian clothes, had not time to get back to Servia and were arrested, but later released by the Austrian authorities.

In Austria-Hungary all the provincial assemblies, constitutional guarantees, jury trials and freedom of the press have been suspended and the country placed under martial law. While the war is primarily one of revenge, full use of it is being made by the militarist party to stamp out and put an end to the growth of democratic institutions, which have been forced from the Hapsburgs to appease the great popular unrest. For some time pretexts have been sought to curb them and the war offered the opportunity as well as to deal a death blow to Pan-Slavism. Arbitration is regarded as improbable, as the Austrian demands were meant in the first place to be unacceptable.

Prospects for a European Armageddon

Even more serious, however, is the involving of Europe in the struggle and the precipitation of the Armageddon which has been the nightmare of the powers since the alignment of the Triple Entente against the Triple Alliance ten years ago. By these pacts, if one of the powers is attacked by another and an outside power threatens to interfere the other members of the agreement are bound to come to the first power's defense. The efforts of Europe are now directed toward localizing the conflict between Austria and Servia.

Russia has already notified Austria and Germany that she will back Servia and is prepared to take extreme measures. Altho a rigid press censorship has been established all over the continent it is believed that the Russian troops are already being mobilized. In case Russia thus enters to defend Servia, as she must do if she is to keep her influence in the Balkans, Germany is bound to come to the aid of her ally, Austria.

A master stroke could scarcely have caught the Triple Entente less prepared. The delivery of the Austrian ultimatum came when Russia was occupied with great internal strikes, England with the Home Rule contest, while President Poincaré of France and M. Viviani, the Premier, were absent from the country with the two most effective units of the French navy. Preservation of peace, therefore, depends upon Emperor William, who hastened home from his cruise in Norwegian waters, and upon the attitude of England. In the past the German Emperor has shown himself on the side of peace, and it is thought that he will lend his influence toward the acceptance of the proposition made by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, for a conference in London of the French, German and Italian Governments with a view to coöperative mediation.



THE MILITARY ASPECT OF EUROPE

Over nearly all the territory there is definite preparation for war. The figures are conservative estimates of the armies that could be readily mobilized for European service, but they do not include, except for Servia, the great host of civilian reserves who would be called to the colors in a long war, or as Russia's case the huge forces tied up in Asia. England's part, were she involved, would be chiefly naval. The shading marks the Triple Alliance, now on the aggressive. Of the Balkan states, Rumanian sympathies are with Russia. Bulgaria would probably oppose Servia, and Montenegro and Greece will support Servia, the latter with 100,000 men. Even Belgium is partially mobilizing and Holland is taking military precautions

THE COLLEGE ATMOSPHERE

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

THE two things that every collegian in speaking of his alma mater is most apt to boast about are the superlative beauty of its campus and its unique democratic spirit. By democracy, however, is sometimes meant merely the comparative disregard of the distinctions on which aristocracy is based in the outside world, such as wealth and family. The substitution of a collegiate aristocracy when the line is drawn between the Sophomores and Freshmen, between Greek and Barbarian or between classical and science students is commonly overlooked. Yet these distinctions may be as strongly emphasized and as keenly felt as any others. Even this however has its advantage, in that it accustoms the student to artificial class discriminations such as he will encounter in other forms when he leaves college. If the college did "prepare the student for life in a democratic society," as it is sometimes said to do, where on earth would he find the society for which he has been prepared? As things are, the Freshman whom we see humbly begging permission of a Sophomore to wear a hat instead of a skull cap in cold weather and producing a doctor's certificate in proof of his need of the indulgence is being suitably trained for the time when he may have to beg permission of a political boss to become a candidate for public office or appeal to his landlord to be allowed to have a baby in his flat.

Who indeed would suspect that the universities had any intention to inculcate a spirit of democracy when he sees the academic procession file thru the Gothic halls robed in the costume of the medieval gilds and arranged in hierarchical order in strict accordance with a system of traditional, artificial and in large part fictitious honorific distinctions? It is curious that those who have most reason to know how inadequately the prevailing system of examinations and degrees represents real distinctions of ability, learning and public usefulness should be inclined to lay such emphasis upon them. The folds and coloration of the academic gown give but slight indication of the convolutions of the cortex and the ramifications of the cerebral neurones.

BOARDING HOUSE OR DEPARTMENT STORE?

Classified according to their root form, American colleges fall into two categories: the boarding-house type and the department store type. The first represented by the New England college, the outgrowth of the English public school, brings together a selected group of young men for a common life and a specified training during a fixt term of four years. The second type, that of the Western state university, stands ready to provide educational facilities in great variety to anybody who applies. Come and pick out what knowledge you want or have it delivered at your own home by our extension service.

It is not necessary to discuss which of these is the better for, very curiously, each kind of institution is dissatisfied with its own original form and is imitating the other. The Western universities which used to boast that they had "no rules except the Ten Commandments and the statutes of the state" and which made little attempt to enforce either are now taking a personal interest in the private life of the students, regulating their hours of study and play, providing dormitories and looking after their physical health. On the other hand the Eastern college has expanded in various directions in the effort to meet the needs of all sorts and conditions of men and even, for part of the year, of women. Most of our universities therefore have come to be of a composite type and in the same institution both plans are being tried and in a variety of ways. This ought to afford an opportunity for the comparison of the effects of the different ways of living, but so far as I know no authoritative investigation of the question has yet been made. From what information I can gain I get the impression that the best undergraduate class work is done by students living at home; next to them stand those living in other private houses; third, those living in college dormitories and fourth and lowest, those living in fraternity houses. But so many other factors come in that it would be unsafe to assume that this is universally true.

FRATERNITY SCHOLARSHIP

There are, however, abundant statistical data to show that on the average fraternity men get lower grades in their studies and are more liable to suspension for deficiencies and delinquencies than non-fraternity men. Since the men chosen by fraternities are moré apt to have money and leisure and to be above the average in ability, they might naturally be expected to excel in the classroom as much as they do in the extra-curricular activities. Since on the contrary they fall below we are forced to the conclusion that fraternity life, whatever its advantages in other respects, is not conducive to scholarship. It may be that there are some colleges where this rule does not apply, but all of the reports I have seen confirm it. Of course where almost all the students belong to fraternities, their average tends to approach that of the whole institution, and where the rushing season begins with the first day of registration or before there is less difference in the quality than where the selection is postponed a few months or a year, for when the newcomers are taken off the train just as they come, the best regulated fraternity is liable to get hold of a dig or grind occasionally.

The existence of a negative coefficient of correlation between fraternities and scholarship has been often demonstrated, so I will here refer to a few recent investigations.

The University of Michigan publishes a sort of thermometer of scholarship on the scale of which the averages of the various organizations and classes are ranked. That for 1912-13 reads as follows from the top down:

A Grade—
Phi Beta Kappa (honorary literary)
Tau Beta Pi (honorary engineering)
B Grade—
Women's Clubs (non-Greek)
General Sororities
All Unorganized Students
Entire University
Men's Clubs (non-Greek)
Professional Fraternities
Varsity Athletes
C Grade (passing)—
General Fraternities

In the University of Kansas for the same year the thermometer of scholarship reads much the same as in Michigan. I select a few of the numbers giving the average grades:

Phi Beta Kappa (honorary literary)	99.9
Sigma Xi (honorary scientific)	98.6
Y. M. C. A. Cabinet	94.3
Y. W. C. A. Cabinet	94.0
Non-Sorority women	79.8
Sorority women	79.1
Daily Kansan staff	75.5
Orchestra	72.2
Phi Beta Pi (honorary engineering)	67.2
Non-Fraternity men	61.4
Entire university	57.7
Fraternity men	50.0
Football	46.5

An examination of the Kansas table, as published in the *Graduate Magazine* of that institution for March, 1914, shows that above the level of the average grade for the student body as a whole are: All the twelve honorary and professional fraternities except one; all of the seven national sororities; all of the six debating and literary societies;

all of the five senior societies; all of the nine dramatic and musical societies; and five of the seven athletic teams. Below the university average are: All of the Greek letter societies except one; the sophomore and freshman societies; and the baseball and football teams.

In Stanford University comparative statistics of scholarship have been kept for the past fifteen years, and the fraternity men have always stood lower than the non-fraternity men. During the year 1912-13 16.5 per cent of the fraternity men were disciplined for scholarship deficiencies, while the average for all the men, fraternity and non-fraternity together, was only 13.5 per cent. That the fraternity men have been making an earnest effort to improve is shown by the fact that they have cut down their delinquencies from 20 per cent in 1908 to its present figure.

In Cornell the non-fraternity men stand higher than the fraternity in every one of the seven colleges and the four classes. The average grade for the first term of 1913-14 for the 1497 fraternity men is 70.7 per cent. For the non-fraternity men it is 74.1 per cent. To quote from the report in the *Cornell Alumni News* of April 16, 1914:

> One of the most significant results of the comparison is made between fraternity and non-fraternity men as to the character of the marks received. It was found that only about one-third of one per cent of the fraternity men ranked better than ninety per cent on the term's work, whereas, of the non-fraternity men whose marks were investigated, more than one and one-half per cent attained that high grade. For those ranking above eighty-five per cent the comparison is even more striking, the percentage of fraternity men being about three, while that of non-fraternity men is nearly ten. Above eighty per cent, the difference is still great, 13.6 per cent of fraternity men and 23.6 of non-fraternity men attaining that grade. A little more than half of the total number of fraternity men averaged better than seventy per cent in their marks, while the proportion of the non-fraternity men who stood higher than seventy per cent was nearly three-fourths.

The University of Chicago avoids invidious comparisons between Greek and Barbarian, but *The University of Chicago Magazine* for February, 1914, states that "the situation is more serious than ever before in the history of the university." Of the sixteen freshmen dismissed at the end of their first quarter for poor work eleven were fraternity pledges. Out of 152 pledged at the beginning of the year fifty-three failed to attain a C— average, a grade that leads to expulsion if continued thru the year. Of the rest twenty-nine were placed on probation. The average grade for the eighteen fraternities at Chicago is only C, the lowest compatible with permanent residence in the university.

I have no figures from Columbia, but the papers report that the fraternities have received warning that they must pay more attention to their studies. As an inducement President Butler has offered to award a prize cup to the fraternity making the best record during the year.

Since it has been shown that those who later attain distinction in the field of scholarship are as a rule those who have done creditable work in college, it follows that the inferiority of the fraternity man in this field continues thru life, notwithstanding that a fraternity connection is of material aid toward advancement in an educational career.

We must, of course, recognize that the examination and classroom grades register for the most part only one particular kind of ability, and that perhaps not the most important kind, the ability to acquire knowledge in a systematic way. Also we must allow for the fact that these grades very imperfectly represent the attainments they are designed to appraise, and that they are not closely comparable between colleges or courses. Still, they are the best standard we have, and the colleges are established especially to train this particular kind of ability, so if any group of students, or more accurately speaking, attendants at college exercizes, fail to secure good credits, it is a fair presumption that they are not getting what they came for or were sent for.

IS THERE A REASON?

As a barbarian I have, after the manner of my kind, speculated often as to what the Greek letters stand for, but now I know: they stand for poor scholarship. Why it is so I as an outsider have no means of knowing and no right to surmise. I might be inclined to ascribe it to the secrecy, or the ritualism, or the social activities, were it not for the fact that the sororities, who have, I presume, much the same ceremonies and who attend the same parties, get quite as good grades as their sisters outside the pale.

Nor can I discern anything necessarily inimical to scholarship in the comfortable houses in which the fraternities are lodged. At any rate, some such provision for student living has become inevitable. The proportion of students who can be housed in homes tends to become inconsiderable except where the college is small or the city large. We are, therefore, restricted to halls, houses and dormitories under varying degrees of official supervision. In any case the tendency is to make the conditions of living more and more unlike those of the outside world and to cultivate that peculiar form of existence known as "college life." This is indeed regarded by some as the greatest advantage that such an institution can offer and superior even in educational value to those specified in the catalog. That it is not universally so regarded, however, is shown by the fact that it is common for boys who are fully prepared for college to be held back by their parents for a year or two for fear of subjecting them too young to the influences of "college life."

NET RESULTS OF "COLLEGE LIFE"

We have then this strange situation—on the one hand there is a general complaint that college graduates are too old and are not able to establish themselves in their professional career and set up homes of their own until well toward middle life. On the other hand we see the students deliberately retarded in their entrance to college because it is felt that while they are old enough for college work they are too immature for college play. The colleges blame the high schools for not sending up the students younger. The high schools retort that they already prepare students for college younger than they are allowed to enter. It has been conclusively demonstrated that the preparatory school course could be shortened by one or two years if there were anything to be gained by it. I do not mean for infant prodigies and the sons of psychologists, but for the average boy.

This much lauded "college life" is, then, the cause of a double loss of time. It acts both as a deterrent and a retarder. It prevents the student from entering college young and it absorbs a large part of his time at college. I find on looking thru a recent college annual 150 student organizations listed there, each with its quota of officers and specific activities. Granted that these are mostly harmless and often beneficial they nevertheless represent an enormous amount of time taken from the objects for which the college ostensibly exists. As Mr. Wilson said, when he was president of a less tractable organization than the United States, "The side shows have swallowed up the circus."

But there are those who claim, not without reason, that you get more for your money in the side shows than in the circus. There is, at any rate, in some of these voluntary activities a more definite sense of use-

fulness and responsibility than in the required work and accordingly they call out more earnestness and energy on the part of the student. The student spirit is often a more dominant influence than the faculty spirit. One might well say, "Let me make the songs of a college and I care not who makes its laws."

EDUCATION IS SELFISH

College training suffers from one defect that is apparently inevitable, at least under the present system. The aims of the undergraduate are in the first place personal and in the second place fictitious. The student may be getting his education with the loftiest motives of ultimate service to the world, but for the time his purpose is purely selfish. He is educating himself, not doing anything for others. In after life he finds that he is not able to earn a living whatever his occupation, except by doing something for other people that they are willing to pay him for. But education is as selfish as eating. Eating a dinner cannot in itself be called an altruistic process. But think of a man eating steadily for four years without doing any work. That of course is just what the child does, and college has been aptly defined as an institution for the artificial prolongation of childhood.

School work thus necessarily takes the form of play in that the immediate aims it sets up are intrinsically valueless and their importance a pretense. The problem that it sets before the student is not a real problem. It is merely an "example." The old name was the honester. The answer is in the teacher's head or his desk. School tasks are not real "work"; they are only exercizes. Why does a student study? Primarily to recite. But he knows that it does not make any real difference to anybody else whether he gives the right answer or not, any more than it makes any real difference whether he kicks the football over the goal. If he gives a right answer the instructor is not enlightened; if he gives a wrong answer the instructor is not deceived. Of these two kinds of play-work or exercize the sport is the more real. The one is designed to train the mind, the other the body, but in both cases the immediate and ostensible object is fictitious and valueless in itself.

FICTION AND REALITY

It is no wonder that some earnest and sincere, tho short-sighted young men, give it up in disgust and go into business or work where everything they do counts, not merely in personal training but in concrete results of benefit to somebody else. Some students fail to discover the fictitiousness of it and so never discern the reality behind the fiction. They become so acclimated to the academic atmosphere that they cannot leave it and are mechanically past on from degree to degree, from fellowship to fellowship, for years, perhaps eventually entering the faculty, where they cultivate in their students the illusions of the dream-world from which they have never been able to free themselves.

It is, as I say, doubtful if the educational process can be entirely freed from this disadvantage of the fictitiousness and selfishness of its immediate aims. We may imagine that some day the college course might be made a part of life instead of "a preparation for life." Certain forms of vocational training and original research have been in a measure freed from these defects. But even research tends to degenerate into an exercize, and the doctor's dissertation sometimes fails to fill any other want than that for the degree it secures. We can only hope that the student, necessarily immersed for years in this artificial atmosphere, may somehow retain or attain a sense of reality, so the shock may not be too great when he goes into the open air. In the college he has been continually under pressure. He is being helped and urged on all sides to do his best and make a success of his work. He is being pushed and pulled along, and unless he wilfully refuses to comply he is carried thru by the current. But when he gets out of college this pressure is suddenly removed. His superiors and associates in his business or profession are not always anxious for him to get ahead; sometimes indeed they are more disposed to trip him up than to help him on. So the young graduate suddenly released from the confinement of college is apt to suffer from caisson disease, a painful and disabling tho transient malady.

BARRACK LIFE

The campus still claims as part of its medieval inheritance the privilege of extra-territoriality. Students have their own code of conduct, which only in part corresponds with that of the rest of the community, but public opinion and police give them "the freedom of the city" to a greater extent than is allowed to the non-matriculate citizen. It is very much to their credit that they do not take greater advantage than they do of this comparative immunity from the restraints which society deems necessary to impose upon others. We are told by "old grads" that organized disorder and cultivated dissipation are nowadays less common than they used to be, and we are glad to believe it. Still, it may be questioned whether in moral standards and practice the student body is as much above the average level of the country as it is in intellectual attainments.

A great deal of study has of late been given to the matter of student housing, and great improvements have been made in consequence. Perhaps, however, attention has been rather too much concentrated upon details. The question of whether dormitories should be kept on the single entry or double entry system is, after all, not of the first importance. It is indeed usually impossible to tell by a man's character and career whether he spent the formative years of his life in a hostel of Gothic or Renaissance architecture. The inherent defect of dormitory life is that it is more like that of the club, the monastery and the barracks than that of the home, which, after all, we must regard as the normal habitation of human kind. The student away at college is cut off from association with old and young people. He meets few except those near his own age, and in some colleges only those of his own sex. A young man may never come to know a decent girl during the four years. It might be said that he could have found a way to make the acquaintance of some if he tried hard enough, but that is not sufficient. A young man is not attracted by girl in the abstract, but by girl in the concrete. An institution that deliberately deprives him of all opportunity to learn the characteristics of a sex with which he will be intimately associated for the rest of his days cannot be said to give a well rounded education or an adequate preparation for life.

So long, however, as education is restricted to a specified period of time and to particular places, a certain amount of segregation is inevitable. But if we cannot altogether remedy the defects, it is necessary to recognize them. Considering the artificial conditions under which students live and labor, it is astonishing that they can remain as normal and wholesome as they are. But we must make allowances for their disadvantages and not expect too much of them. As Kipling says of young men in a like situation:

We aren't no thin red 'eroes, nor we aren't no blackguards too,
But single men in barricks, most remarkable like you;
An' if sometimes our conduck isn't all your fancy paints;
Why, single men in barricks don't grow into plaster saints.



Edwin Levick

AN EDUCATIONAL BY-PRODUCT: HARVARD'S WINNING CREW

THE SPLENDID SPECTACLE AT HENLEY WHEN HARVARD UNDERGRADUATES WON THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP FROM HARVARD GRADUATES. A TRIUMPH FOR THE AMERICAN COLLEGE ROWING SYSTEM



AN OUTDOOR CLASSROOM IN INDIA—THE GURUKUL ACADEMY

TAGORE AND HIS MODEL SCHOOL AT BOLPUR

BY BASANTA KOOMAR ROY

The award of the Nobel Prize for Literature to India's poet of idealism, Rabindranath Tagore, was for most Westerners a revelation of an entirely unknown genius. And even now when his "Song Offerings" are so widely read and sung, and his symbolic dramas have become familiar, the work to which he gives himself, to which he devoted, in fact, the Nobel prize money, is little known. We are glad to present this picture of his school, which so strikingly combines Eastern and Western ideals, by a graduate of Calcutta University who has been a frequent contributor to the more serious American and Indian periodicals.—THE EDITOR.

LONG before Tagore cut off his connection with active politics in 1907, a change was dawning in his inner consciousness—a change that demanded a fuller sacrifice for national regeneration. And after reconnoitering the entire field of politics, economics and sociology, he came to the conclusion that if there was a panacea for all of India's evils it was education, liberal education full of freedom and love—an education that would not only develop intellect and morals, but more than that, spiritual personality. Referring to the prevalent system, he says: "Education is imparted under conditions that make it an infliction on young boys innocent of any crime that makes them deserve the punishment. Let not education defeat its own ends by its methods, but make the whole process as easy and natural as possible."

To make this possible, Tagore decided to open a school at Bolpur. His father gave his unconditional approval to the scheme. When once his conscience spoke for it, neither debt nor adverse public criticism could daunt the spirit of Tagore. The school was accordingly started in 1902 with three or four children. Tagore's son was in the first batch of students. His idea in opening this *Brabmo Vidyalay* may best be exprest in his own words: "To revive the spirit of our ancient system of education I decided to found a school where the students could feel that there was a higher and nobler thing in life than practical efficiency—it was to know life itself well. I meant to banish luxury from the *ashrama*, and to rear boys in robust simplicity. It is for this that there are neither classes nor benches in our school. Our children spread mats under trees and study there; and they live as simple a life as possible. One of the principal ideas, to build the school in a vast plain, was to take it far away from city life. But more than that, I wanted to see the children grow with the plants; there would thus exist a harmony between the growth of both. In the cities children do not see much of trees. They are confined within the walls. Walls do not grow. The dead weight of stones and bricks crush the natural buoyancy of child nature.

"I do not always get the best kind of boys in the school. The public look upon this as a penal settlement. Mostly those whom their parents cannot manage are sent here." And still, under the love and guidance of Tagore and his co-workers, the boys get ready for the matriculation in six years, whereas in the school owned or controlled by the British-Indian Government they take eight.

The day's routine is quite different from any that is followed in any other residential school excepting the Gurukul Academy of the Arya Somaj. The students and the teachers get up with the morning bell at 4:30. They make their own beds, and all come out singing songs and chanting hymns in praise of the Lord of the Universe. After washing they put on white silk robes and sit down for individual meditation and prayer. Then they take breakfast of *luchi*, *halua*, puffed rice and milk or any other light food. The school begins at 7:30. The students fetch their individual pieces of mat seats, spread them under the trees and without any books begin their class lessons, in literature, history or geography. Only for the experimental sciences they repair to the physical or chemical laboratories. The lessons are given orally, as the sun shines, the breeze conveys the sweet odor of

flowers, and the leaves rustle to supply the music. No teacher is allowed to have more than ten students in a class; at times only one has all his attention.

At 10:30, after three hours' intensive study, the classes disperse as appropriate songs are sung. Soon after the students and the teachers go to take their daily bath. Bathing over, the boys chant hymns in praise of God and the *Ashram Janani* (mother-hermitage). The second meal is served at about 11:30. Then the boys study books or magazines in the library, or study their own lessons, or spend the time just as they like till school time. At two the classes assemble, again under the trees. In the class the teachers are not allowed to use canes or inflict any kind of corporal punishment.

The school closes at about four. The boys then take a light lunch and rush to the playgrounds to play football, cricket, hockey, tennis, *hadugudu*, or other games, as the case may be. In games, as in studies, the Bolpur boys excel. In football and cricket they have defeated many Calcutta college teams. In military drill they can vie with the best drilled boys in any military academy. To temper the boys in heat and cold they are made to run for miles in hot days and are made to wet themselves when it rains. At times they are out walking twenty miles at a stretch. The Spartan training has made the Bolpur boys perfect in health. The wretched condition of the health of Bengali students is deplored on all sides. But Tagore has shown what can be accomplished by care and devotion to an ideal. Unless sick the boys are never allowed to use shoes or stockings, nay, not even in winter. Of course, the winter at Bolpur is very mild and lasts only for two months.

Many older boys, inspired by the life of Tagore, deprive themselves of the games, but run to the neighboring villages where the aborigines live in crudest superstitions and pitiable unsanitary conditions. These students, on entering a village, pretend to begin a game, and crowds gather round. The boys stop their game and begin to preach to the populace. The latter respond quickly, for the young Hindu missionaries from Bolpur do not go with any sense of superiority, or to preach one form of religion or decry others, but with a feeling of brotherhood, a sense of equality which Tagore always inculcates in his school. The students have now started day and night schools for the Santal children. In case of sickness they nurse them as they would the members of their own family. The Bolpur boys are so unselfishly devoted to the cause that even in hot summer days they do not hesitate to work like a common coolie, without any remuneration, to build a cottage for a Santal in need.

It is the wish of Tagore that his boys should combine in life the spiritual tendencies of India with the spirit of social service so characteristic of Western society. Of course, many years before the establishment of Bolpur School, the same idea acted thru Asvini Kumar Datta, the noble philanthropist and educator of Barisal, who established in connection with his school and college, Brojomohun Institution, what is still known as "the Little Brothers of the Poor."

Games over, the *brahmacharins* (students) take baths or wash themselves clean, and put on their white silk *dhotis* and spend about thirty minutes in prayer and meditation. Then the evening meal is served. The meals at Bolpur have to be strictly vegetarian; for it was the wish of the *Maharshi* that none should be allowed to use wine, meat or indecent language at Bolpur, nor should any religious controversy be allowed to disturb the divine harmony of the *Shantinikatan* (Peace Cottage).

Contrary to the prevalent custom in India, Tagore teaches music to the students in his school. He loves music and believes in its uplifting and ennobling influence. The music classes assemble in the evening, when singing and playing on different instru-



THE KIND OF LADS TAGORE IS MAKING INTO MEN—NOT MACHINES

ments are taught. The dramatic clubs get busy rehearsing seasonal plays written by Tagore. Tagore himself trains the boys and takes part in the plays.

At night the boys also edit their newspapers, of which they have four in the school. They are all written by hand and illustrated by hand. The best paper is the *Shishu*, run by children between six and ten. They write poems and even literary criticisms. The Bolpur students read and make summaries of important articles in the magazines of England and America for different Calcutta monthlies. The day's work ends between nine and ten.

Tagore himself lives all alone in a house. He gets up with the morning bell, sometimes before, and takes his morning bath, goes on the roof and loses himself in meditation for hours at a time. Boiled rice, boiled potatoes, cauliflowers or beans, enough of butter, are all that he cares to eat. He takes long walks for exercize and is fond of gardening. Plain living and high thinking is the keynote of his life at Bolpur. He preaches to the boys and the teachers twice a week in the temple. His love for the children is of an idealistic nature.

Once a boy of six summers was playing with Tagore's beard as he lay plunged in the poet's lap. All of a sudden the child said: "*Burudey*, you write so many poems, why don't you teach me how to write poems?"

"My child," replied Tagore, "its burden is exceedingly heavy, I feel smothered at times myself. I don't want to burden you with it."

"All right," said the child gravely, "I shall learn to write poems myself. They all seem to like your poems, even tho you are burdened a little." That boy is now about ten years old; and he has by this time written some beautiful poems in Bengali. He is a constant contributor to the school papers.

To teach students leadership and self-government, the internal management of the school is left to them. Every Tuesday the students elect a captain for a week. He is the chief magistrate. Every house elects its own leader. The leaders take notice of acts of misbehavior in class or outside. The cases are brought not before Tagore or the teachers, but before the student's court, which sits in the evenings on appointed days. The prosecuted student defends himself, or engages a brother student to defend him. If found guilty the judge asks the convicted to choose his own punishment. The punishment is generally in the form of depriving oneself of games for a day or so, or to do some extra work to keep the houses and the gardens clean. Unkind words, like corporal punishment, are strictly prohibited in the school. And this is a great factor to cement friendship between teachers and pupils.

Beside the spiritual training, the entire system of education is planned to develop the imagination and faculty of observation in the students; whereas in other schools all over India cramming is most systematically encouraged. Here boys are made to observe a single insect or a single flower from birth to death. Tagore publishes these interesting observations in his own magazine, *Tattwabodhini Patrika*.

To watch the daily life of the Bolpur boys is exceedingly fascinating. Here a few boys are talking poetry and literature; there another group is watching the growth of an insect, or of a plant; a third group is busy feeding the birds and the animals; a fourth nursing the flower bushes as if they were his own brothers. Like fawns these boys frolic about in their new home, full of love and saturated with freedom.

The thought, the culture—in fact, the entire atmosphere at Bolpur—are all Indian; truly nationalistic and universal. And as most of the students are from eastern Bengal, patriotism plays a prominent part in the school. Tho isolated in a kind of intellectual and geographical oasis, still the students are wide awake and are in touch with all the world movements. Tagore is a voracious reader. Every month he buys many books on literature, philosophy, economics, politics, sociology and history. He reads them all and then presents them to the school library, where the boys and the teachers read them. There are to be found books on feminism and socialism, and even the single tax does not escape the attention of Tagore and his students. He himself inflicts no particular system of political or economic theories on the students, as is done in other schools in India, and even in American universities, but asks them to read on all sides and then decide for themselves.

This kind of tolerance and the patriotic nature of the school have made the British-Indian Government place this school on the "black-list." About three years ago Sir Lancelot Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, issued circular letters to the Government officers to take their children out of that school, and asking them not to send their children there. It was apparently done because Tagore employed in his school a young patriotic poet, Hiralal Sen, as a teacher. Sen was forced out of the school by the Government, but Tagore employed him in his own estate, with higher salaries. The Government, to gain control of the school, offered a monthly allowance. But, tho the school never was in a sound financial condition, Tagore, detecting the motive of such kindness, flatly refused any financial help from the British-Indian Government. Tagore has given the Nobel prize money to the school and the royalties on his books have been devoted to the same purpose.

Just a few days before his departure for America, in course of a conversation, Mr. Tagore said to the present writer: "There are many at home who do not realize the far-reaching and deep-seated influence of my school; but you know how, every year, I am turning out so many men, whereas in the Government schools they turn out mostly machines."

Whether the educational institutions of both the East and the West should turn out men or machines, or just operators of machines, is one of the greatest problems of the world that needs immediate solution. Tagore is trying to solve it in his own idealistic way.

Chicago, Illinois

TO ALMA MATER

BY MARION PELTON GUILD

Storm-worn and travel-weary, home at last
To thy great arms and sheltering breast we turn;
Not as these jocund younglings, who but learn
Thy gracious alphabet, nor yet the massed
Ranks of today's fair fruitage, they who cast
Already backward looks that cling and yearn;
Nor can their ears that deeper note discern
Which breathes not from thy present, but thy past.
In every breeze some lost, remembered voice;
In all thy twilight groves and radiant meads,
In every dimple of thy fairy lake,
Some ancient spell that bids us yet rejoice;
Or if that may not be, some balm that pleads
Acceptance for old love's most sacred sake.



RABINDRANATH TAGORE, POET AND TEACHER

AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE [illegible] 1913 FROM A PORTRAIT BY ABANINDRANATH TAGORE,
THE POET'S NEPHEW [illegible] INDIA'S FOREMOST PAINTER

A PARTHENOGENETIC BUTTERNUT

THE experiments of Dr. Jacques Loeb and other biologists on the generation of low forms of animal life without the participation of the male element have attracted popular interest as well as scientific attention, and lay writers have used them as the starting point for far-reaching speculations in physiology, sociology and even theology. From Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, editor of the *Guide to Nature*, we have received the following surprizing account of a case of asexual reproduction in the butternut tree, indicating that this form of propagation can be extended very much higher than has been supposed in the vegetable kingdom.

Dr. Robert T. Morris, of New York City, a well-known physician, devotes his spare time to the development of nut trees and to experiments pertaining thereto at his extensive farm in the northern part of Stamford, Connecticut. One of his lines of investigation has been toward the production of hybrids which, as is well known, are produced by transferring the pollen from one species to another. In doing this with some butternut trees he made the remarkable discovery that the butternut would grow even if the pollen had not reached the stigmas or female portion of the plant.

At first he thought that he must have been careless and had failed to keep all the pollen from the pistillate flowers. He repeated the work with careful checking at every stage and found that a nut could be produced without the intervention of the male element.

But it occurred to him that this nut might not be fertile. As most people know, hens will continue to lay eggs just as well if there is no male bird in the flock as they will with one, but such infertile eggs will not hatch. So Dr. Morris might well have reason to think that even if such a butternut was produced it would be infertile, and could not germinate. But experiment in planting this parthenogenetic butternut showed that it would produce a tree as readily as one that was the result of male fertilization. Some fifteen months ago he planted a germinated parthenogenetic butternut and it has now grown to a hight of thirty-seven inches, with a spread of thirty-nine inches, altho some other parthenogens produced in the same manner have not grown to so large a size as the one shown in the accompanying illustration. Previously to Dr. Morris's remarkable discoveries of various parthenogetic shrubs and trees, the highest forms of plant life that had been known to botanists to be thus produced were limited to the algæ and the fungi.



THE PARTHENOGENETIC BUTTERNUT

Dr. Robert T. Morris and Mr. Frank A. Bartlett, tree expert, are examining the young tree which was grown without fertilization of the pistillate flowers

HEART-BEATS AND SOOT

A UNIQUE method of diagnosing heart disease, first demonstrated in Germany, operates upon the principle that extremely slight vibrations in the atmosphere will create corresponding changes in a burning flame.

A wide paper tape is made to travel above two small smoking gas flames, so that they will trace parallel bands of soot upon its surface. An instrument somewhat like a telephone transmitter, containing a very sensitive diaphragm, is placed over the heart of a patient. Its vibrations are reproduced by the diaphragm and transmitted by a tube to a gas chamber thru which passes the gas for one of the flames. The slight flarings of the flame in response to the various vibrations result in characteristic rings of smoke on the paper tape. From these abnormalities in the heart-beat can be read. Time is recorded by the second flame, influenced similarly by vibrations from a tuning-fork. The smoke-rings vary in shape and position according to the character of vibration causing them, and so help to simplify the diagnosis.

THE WORLD'S MAIL-BAG

POST office officials at Washington have discovered that English letters crowd the world's mail-bag. It appears that of all the letters that pass thru the post offices of the world two-thirds are written by and sent to persons speaking English. Roughly speaking, there are over 500,000,000 persons speaking colloquially one or another of the ten or twelve chief modern languages, and of these about thirty per cent speak English. About 90,000,000 speak Russian; 75,000,000, German; 55,000,000, French; 45,000,000, Spanish; 35,000,000, Italian; and 12,000,000, Portuguese. Thus, while only a little more than one-quarter speak, as their native language, English, two-thirds of those who correspond do so in that tongue.

This curious situation arises from the fact that so large a share of the commercial business of the world is done in English, even among those who do not speak it as their native tongue.

Altho 90,000,000 speak or understand Russian, the business of the Russian post office department is relatively small, the number of letters sent thruout the Czar's empire amounting to less than one-tenth the number mailed in Great Britain alone.



THE SIPHON COLLAPSED

The Los Angeles water supply pipe caved in when a vacuum was created within it by a break in the steel plates

WHAT WATER DID

WHEN a ten thousand length of ten-foot steel pipe collapsed on the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the loss of about a quarter of a million dollars was averted by a brilliant engineering feat. As the collapse was caused by a cloudburst that washed out the foundations near the center, the siphon broke at that point and the water gushed out with such force as to cause a vacuum within the pipe. The atmospheric pressure was too much for the quarter-inch steel plates to withstand, and the top fell in, almost touching the bottom in some parts and causing the splendid piece of work to look like a complete wreck, beyond repair.

William Mulholland, the chief engineer of the aqueduct, hit upon a method of restoring it, however. After repairing the break and replacing the foundations at the washout, the water was once more allowed to enter the concave pipe. At first the pressure was kept slight, then as the amount was increased a little at a time, the force of the 200-foot head gradually brought the siphon back into shape. Finally every wrinkle was smoothed out and the great siphon, ten feet in diameter, came back to its normal cylindrical shape. A little more than $2000 did the work and that included such repairs as provided against a repetition of the accident. This Antelope Valley Siphon is said to be the longest of its diameter of the world, composed almost entirely of steel plates. It has a total length of 15,596 feet and forms a link of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, which is well toward 250 miles in length.

THE WORLD'S COAL RESERVES

THE world is still rich in coal. Very detailed reports recently issued by the International Geologic Congress present data on the total reserves of the world. The following table summarizes the final figures as given in these reports. It includes known reserves of all kinds and grades of coal, arranged by continents, in millions of tons.

Continent	*Anthracite*	*Bituminous*	*Lignite*	*Total*
N. America	21,842	2,239,683	2,811,906	5,073,431
S. America	700	31,397	.....	32,097
Europe.....	54,346	693,162	36,682	784,190
Asia.....	407,637	760,098	111,851	1,279,586
Australia..	659	133,481	36,270	170,410
Africa.....	11,662	45,123	1,054	57,839
Totals...	496,846	3,902,944	2,997,763	7,397,553

The total known coal reserves of the world, of all classes, amount, therefore, to over seven million million tons. As the world's annual consumption of coal is not at present more than about fourteen hundred million tons, it can be seen that the total supply provided for some five thousand years more of coal, at the existing rate of consumption. As a matter of fact, however, two things check excessive optimism. The rate of consumption is still steadily increasing each decade; and much of the coal contained in the reserves above tabulated is either of very low grade or else poorly located so far as commercial utilization is concerned. But, even after making allowances for these features of the matter, it is obvious that very many centuries will elapse before coal becomes a rare mineral.



ALMOST BACK TO NORMAL SHAPE

Py forcing water into the pipe at a gradually increasing pressure the steel plates were forced out again

A CITY THAT OWNS ITS SUMMER RESORT

THE little Ohio city of Conneaut, 9000 people, lying forty miles east of Cleveland, leads all the rest in municipal ownership. For it has the distinction of being the only city in the country owning its own summer resort.

Twelve years ago the summer resort adjacent to Conneaut was taken over by the city, but leased to private holders. It was run-down, mismanaged and thoroly unsatisfactory as then operated. Last fall the Socialists put up a winning ticket, electing as mayor, D. W. Brace, formerly a railroad conductor, and S. W. Mahaffey, a day laborer, as director of public service. The first thing these men did was to clean up the park and declare it a free resort for people of small means. Now when the hurrying crowds of working people scatter out for rest and recreation they bathe or swim from city owned beaches, eat and sleep at a city hotel. City officers say that city ownership has only just begun.



Underwood & Underwood

THE INDIVIDUAL DRINKING PAIL

In Philadelphia the drinking trough has been abolished to avoid the spread of glanders. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals provides the paper substitute which is more than the passengers on some railroads can get in a similar difficulty

FROM FARM TO CONSUMER DIRECT

A NEW PLAN TO FEED FOLK IN THE CITIES AT LOW COST

WITHIN the last twelve months a new order in marketing has appeared. Buying fresh foodstuffs direct from the producer has been made possible and practical for the city consumer thru the efforts of the large express companies to link the farm and family.

In the City of New York during the month of May, there came upon order of consumers, thru a single express company, over 40,000 pounds of butter, eggs and meats direct from country producers. The vital significance of this lies not in the amount—for that is only a jot in the monthly market basket of the metropolis—but in the fact that the products purchased in this way cost the consumer twenty per cent less than what he would have paid to his local retailer. These shipments—and they are steadily increasing in all the larger cities of the country—came direct from producer to consumer, without seeing a commission merchant, a city wholesaler or a retailer of any kind.

It was the parcel post competition and the losses of revenue caused by the recent express rate reductions ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission that stimulated the express companies into their present new field of endeavor. To create commerce between the producer and consumer and to secure a more even distribution of foodstuffs generally, the big agencies established food products departments in the principal cities of the country.

Their initial step was to gather quotations on eggs, butter, fruit, poultry and vegetables at producing centers, and to publish them in bulletin form for the benefit of consumers. In this way, city folk were furnished with the sales lists of reputable farmers. The carrying companies went further. They used their thousands of offices for receiving orders from consumers and promptly turned them over to reliable producers to be filled. By thus taking to themselves the middlemen's function without the middlemen's profits, the express companies are able to secure better prices for the former and offer cheaper and fresher foodstuffs to the consumer.

Generally speaking, any shipment of more than twelve pounds can be bought from a producer even a thousand miles away at an express charge so slight as to make direct buying profitable to the householder. This is possible because of the low rates applying to the class of shipments known as food products seventy-five per cent of the charge for the transportation of merchandise packages. In addition to this, certain special rates—"commodity rates"—have been made to tempt the shipment of perishable goods, such as vegetables, which must travel either by express or not at all. On most shipments the transportation cost is two or three cents per pound.

California fruits and nuts, in five and ten-pound cartons, New York State apples and potatoes in combination bushel-hampers, hams and strips of bacon from Pennsylvania, and butter and egg combinations from Indiana and Ohio—all have been popular bargains among the consuming public. Just recently fresh vegetables and delicate fruits have been added to the weekly quotation sheets. One company is doing a large business fetching soft shell crabs and clams from the shoal waters of Chesapeake Bay to consumers' clubs in the inland states. Thruout the past winter tons of fish were gathered from the fishermen of the Great Lakes regions and carried upon order to consumers in small prairie cities, where such food was rare and high-priced.

The "farm to family" movement has found its most widespread expression in the organization of consumers' clubs. By purchasing direct from the producer in quantities larger than those which the individual housewife orders to her doorstep, a consumers' buying club is often able to get fresh produce even cheaper than the single buyer. In Fort Wayne, Indiana, over 1200 people are served by the thirty odd buying clubs in the city. Neighborhood clubs are springing up. The National Housewives' League, in Cincinnati, has divided the city into sections and has assigned a chairman to each to arrange the distribution of the produce brought in weekly by express. Paterson, New Jersey, has sixty buying clubs in active operation among its business houses. New York has over a hundred and fifty, including some of the largest department stores and insurance offices. The membership of the clubs vary from ten to several hundred; altho there is one buying club in a large firm in Chicago, which purchases produce each week for over 700 families. The monthly "grocery bill" amounts to $5,000. The progress of the movement has been remarkably rapid in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Buffalo, Milwaukee, St. Paul and a number of smaller cities as well.

The future of this direct buying movement depends largely upon the American farmer, rather than the consumer. Experiments in direct buying thru the parcel post, recently conducted by the Government at Washington, bear out the experience of the express companies, that reliable producers, capable of carrying on a mail order business with the consumer, are hard to find. The food products department of one large express company in the West has already announced that it dare not proceed too fast lest it be swamped with orders. For that reason, the express companies are sending marketing experts into the country districts to show Farmer Jones how to pack his eggs for shipment, how to grow the certain vegetables which Mr. City Man wants, and how to sell food products in a business-like way.

Whatever the future of this plan, it has certainly past beyond an experimental stage. The economic worth of the "farm to consumer" movement has been proved by actual reductions of the cost of living for those who have tried it.



READY FOR SHIPMENT FRESH FROM THE FARM

Vegetables, fruits, butter and even eggs can be packed safely and conveniently for express transportation. Combination packages are favored

THE EDITOR AS SCHOOLMASTER

BY HAMILTON HOLT

This is an abbreviation of the address delivered by Mr. Holt at the recent National Conference of Newspaper Men held under the auspices of the University of Kansas at Lawrence.—THE EDITOR.

I COME from New York City to Lawrence to present to you this morning what seems to me the most interesting and significant new movement in present day journalism—a movement that unless all signs fail is destined to have a far-reaching effect not only upon the reading public of the present time, but also upon future generations. I refer to the introduction of daily, weekly and monthly journals into our schools, colleges and universities as textbooks for classes in current events, modern history, civics, English literature, composition and debating.

Our educators are at last beginning to recognize that the greater part of the reading nowadays both for pleasure and for profit is in papers and periodicals rather than books, and the youthful mind needs guidance in this field even more than any other. The schoolroom is obviously the best place to train the child to discriminate between what has permanent value and what has only passing interest and to exercize his critical judgment on new material which has not yet been authoritatively classified—in fact to train his taste for general reading and the study of public affairs.

The student, however, if left to himself is not likely to choose the best of current literature. Most of the required reading in the curriculum is now devoted to the past. When he has satisfied the classroom requirements in regard to the *Vicar of Wakefield*, Irving's *Sketch Book* and Macaulay's *Essays*, if he reads at all, he is apt to select contemporary matter of the lighter sort. I well remember as a student at Yale how Professor Hadley, now President Hadley, once sent me over to the library to consult recent numbers of the London *Spectator* in regard to an essay I was required to write. It was one of the most valuable educational experiences of my life, for I soon found that to get the matter I wanted I had to read the leaders in that unexcelled weekly for a year back and that was a liberal education in itself. I had experienced something a hundredfold more vital and stimulating than anything I had read in the classics.

The fact is that the living literature of today is in the form of pamphlets, periodicals, reprints and clippings. "A bound volume," as has been said, "is an emeritus work and when the author comes out in sets he is on the road to oblivion."

If this is the case, what are the respective merits of the newspaper, magazine and book from the pedagogical standpoint? Here permit me to quote from an editorial that appeared in The Independent not long ago:

> The American magazines have to a large extent fallen heir to the power exerted formerly by pulpit, lyceum, parliamentary debates and daily newspapers in the molding of public opinion, the development of new issues, the dissemination of information bearing on current questions. The newspapers, while they have become more efficient as newspapers—that is, more timely, more comprehensive, more evenhanded, more detailed and on the whole more accurate—have relinquished, or at least subordinated, the purpose of their founders, which was generally to make people think with the editor and do what he wanted them to do. The editorials, once the most important part of a daily paper, are rarely so now. They have become in many cases mere casual comment, in some have been eliminated, in others so neutralized and inoffensive that a man who had bought a certain daily for a year might be puzzled if you asked him its political, religious and sociological views. He would not be in doubt if asked what his favorite magazine was trying to accomplish.

The dailies, however, like the natural monopolies, are public necessities. People have got to read the news. But the magazines have to attract by their merits alone. They must maintain at all hazards the people's confidence in their integrity, leadership and independence. Perhaps this is the reason that most of the great magazines leading public opinion are liberal and a majority of the great dailies reflecting public opinion are conservative.

The magazines of America, however, have two marked advantages over the dailies. They are national in scope and they have time to weigh their words.

No daily can ever become a national paper in the United States as in a small nation like England or Japan. The country is too large. A daily cannot circulate more than a few hours' distance from its seat of publication. No Chicago man, for instance, will subscribe for the New York *Tribune* when he can get the same news in the Chicago *Tribune* twenty-four hours ahead with McCutcheon's cartoons thrown in.

Nor do the dailies have the same time to consider the form of their expression and investigate the subjects they treat as do the more leisurely magazines. There is little *otium cum dignitate* in the average daily newspaper office, as many here can testify. The author of *The Story of a Country Town* gave as one of the reasons why he retired from the Atchison (Kansas) *Globe* to Potato Hill Farm was that he might have more time to mature his thoughts and polish his aphorisms. But in his case I doubt if the excuse was valid, for the man who could write amid the daily hurly-burly such paragraphs as "All some men achieve in life is to send a son to Harvard" or "If you put sugar and cream on a fly it will taste like a black raspberry" needs no extended leisure to give his fancy free rein. The daily paper nevertheless is made up in too much of a hurry. When a bit of news comes in over the wire at midnight it has to go in about as it is received. The editor has little time to connect it with what has gone before or to explain and amplify its meaning. Besides, there are so many accidents, crimes, earthquakes and Kansas cyclones in the average day's news that there is little room for extended treatment of the more important and less spectacular events.

In the magazines the case is different. All we have to do is to wait till press day draws nigh and then go over our thousand classified clippings and by the simple process of elimination, selection and amalgamation make up our ten items from them, adding explanatory comment from the encyclopedia, *Who's Who*, the almanac and our inner consciousness.

Especially in the treatment of such difficult subjects as science are the advantages of magazines manifest. No matter how much we admire the dailies when the "Titanic" sinks or a political convention is on, the average reporter's account of, for instance, a medical discovery, is the despair of all physicians and probably accounts for their congenital fear and hatred of publicity. Whereas who does not remember the several truly remarkable magazine treatments of the surpassing surgery of the Mayo brothers and the value of Ehrlich's 606?

The prime requisite of the daily is to give the news immediately and in detail, of the magazine to give the news sifted and interpreted. Accordingly the dailies are written by reporters, at one-half cent a word, the magazines by publicists and specialists at one hundred dollars a thousand. The dailies inform, the magazines explain. Both are essential.

I now pass on to the magazine in its relation to the book. It has some

times been said that the magazine is driving the book out of existence. This is not correct, because more books are published each year, but it is true that they are becoming less important in comparison with periodical literature. In some of the most vital and progressive departments of modern thought books have been practically eliminated. Take chemistry, for example. If you go into the chemical library of a large university you will see the walls lined with shelves full of sets of journals, but you will find only a dozen or so of books, and of these the only ones used are dictionaries or compendiums—mere indexes to periodicals. If you go to the workroom of some great leader of thought, a statesman, preacher, sociologist, editor, educator or author, you will find stacks of unbound pamphlets, files of clippings and yards of magazines, but very few books in the ordinary sense. In every newspaper office the morgue is the livest thing in evidence next to the managing editor. One daily in New York adds over one thousand clippings a day to its morgue, while another has one hundred stuffy manila envelopes headed "Roosevelt," one of which contains the cross-reference "See Liars." We have in our library in The Independent, for example, about fifty bound volumes on internationalism, tho we seldom consult more than half a dozen of them. But our several thousand classified peace periodicals, pamphlets and clippings are in constant use. In fact it has been said that a man's intellectual interests may be measured by the ratio of unbound to bound volumes in his working library. The more durable the binding, the less useful the book.

The study of the magazine, then, supplemented by text-books and newspaper clippings, seems destined to be the next forward step in American education. Its main advantages are as follows:

1. It cultivates intelligent reading.
2. It informs students on questions of the day.
3. It furnishes them with topics of conversation out of school hours.
4. It brings the family closer together.
5. It stimulates excellence in oral and written expression.
6. It wakes up both class and teacher.

The testimony of the teachers who have conducted magazine courses is, as far as I have been able to gather, wholly favorable. They tell us that the students very soon read more understandingly, their vocabularies are enlarged, their use of dictionary and atlas more frequent, their general knowledge and information is increased and their oral and written expression is much improved.

Furthermore, the interest in the magazine does not end with the recitation hour. The paper is taken home and all the family read and discuss it. One boy writes "I like the course chiefly because I was able to show my brother he didn't know everything."

Perhaps one of the most interesting by-products of the magazine course is the effect it has on the teacher. It keeps him alert and up-to-date. In my father's day at Yale political economy was taught by the professor of Latin. He assigned to the students a page or two to be learned by rote as he would have a Latin declension and then called the men up to recite without any comment or explanation on his part. But with a live magazine as a text-book I defy any teacher to conduct a class and go to sleep. Unless he bestirs himself he is likely to find the knowledge of the class on many points exceeding his own.

I am not now talking from theoretical considerations. During the past six months we have introduced The Independent into over 150 schools and colleges thruout the country, some of them subscribing for as many as five hundred copies a week.

I have attended some classroom exercizes where The Independent was being used. In one instance I chanced upon the novel and somewhat embarrassing experience of hearing the pupils recite on one of my editorials, tho they did not know it was mine. It was on President Wilson's Panama policy and when I remembered with what care-free nonchalance I penned it and then heard the girls—it was a girls' class—reciting on it as tho it might have been Milton's *Paradise Lost* or Lincoln's *Gettysburg Address*, I received a lesson in humility and editorial responsibility which I hope affected at least the next few editorials I composed.

In the girls' school in question each issue of The Independent was the subject of two recitations in the civics class. At the first recitation the teacher, who had previously gone thru the issue and had marked what he wanted the girls to study, assigned them topics requiring further research on which they were to prepare themes for the next recitation. The class then went over the designated articles and discussed them. At the next recitation they brought in their themes and continued their discussion. I can truthfully say that I never attended a class where more interest was evinced in the subject under consideration.

In a boys' high school which I next visited they were using The Independent as a text-book in modern history. Here the same methods were followed as in the girls' school and the same intense interest was shown in the subject matter by both teacher and pupils. One feature common to both classes caught my attention. I noticed that many of the boys and girls had been talking over their lessons with their fathers, for frequently I heard the statement "My father says this" and "My father says that." In most families what teacher says is generally the constant reminder to the rest of the household of parental ignorance. Instead of teacher being brought into the home, father is now evidently being brought into the school. This may signify the eventual restoration of father to his pristine leadership in the family. Who knows?

The method of teaching by means of periodicals is of course nothing but the case system as used in many law schools applied to current events. Thus, if the pupil reads an article on "The American Workingman," by Secretary of Labor Wilson, the teacher works back from the article to the writer and from the writer to the office. For the next lesson the pupils are required to write a theme on "The Composition of the President's Cabinet and the Duties of Each Member." A lesson conducted in this way is of vastly more human interest than the study of the usual text-book on the Constitution of the United States.

President Eliot, who has recently returned from the Orient, says that the backwardness of China is due to the fact that the Chinese have not yet learned the inductive method of arriving at truth as have the Western nations. The old deductive method of working from the general to the particular, which we inherited from Aristotle and which we used till recently, still prevails in China. To work back from the particular to the general is the twentieth century or magazine method of education.

To show what the pupils are supposed to have learned after studying the weekly issues of The Independent for four months, supplemented of course by assigned research in encyclopedias, who's whos, text-books, etc., let me give you the mid-term examination paper used in one school.

1. (a) What is the title given to the chief executive of the nation; of the state; of the city? (b) Name each of the above officers. (c) Name the three divisions of our Federal Government. (d) Give the particular function of each.

2. Discuss Congress under the following heads: (a) Houses, (b) manner in which number of senators and representatives for each state is determined, (c) length of term in each

house, (d) how a vetoed bill can become a law, (e) title of presiding officer in each house, (f) how is he chosen?

3. Describe the President's Cabinet, telling (a) how one becomes a member, (b) length of service, (c) how many members there are, (d) name at least three members, (e) give general duty of Cabinet as such, (f) give general duty of any one of the department represented in the Cabinet.

4. (a) Are you a citizen? (b) Why? (c) George Swanson, who landed here yesterday, wishes to become a citizen; give, in outline form, the steps he must take.

5. (a) Discuss the Panama tolls question from England's and from ex-President Taft's viewpoints. (b) Give the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.

6. What is the connection between Mayor Mitchel, Colonel Goethals and the New York police bill?

7. "In his address to Congress last week asking for the repeal of the provision exempting American vessels passing thru the Panama Canal from paying tolls, President Wilson spoke four hundred and twenty words."—Independent, March, 1914. Comment fully on that address.

Some of the comments of the students who have used The Independent as a text-book are as follows:

"Besides keeping in touch with current events, we learn how to express ourselves and to tell what we know grammatically and at the same time interestingly."

"It has aroused in me an interest in many of the current issues of the day."

"Life in a dormitory does not afford daily newspapers and it is not always convenient to go to the library to read them. The practise of putting into my own words the different topics every week is gradually teaching me to express adequately what I have to say."

"It has been the medium thru which I have gained a certain familiarity with current, political and industrial events; thru which I have been introduced to some of the world's greatest men and become informed as to their activities, characters and principles; thru which I have acquired an up-to-date knowledge of recent scientific investigations and discoveries and of modern works of art, music and literature which are worthy of attention. . . . Last but not least, it establishes the habit of reading weekly."

Up to the present time the press has been conducted by individuals for individuals. It has become largely a business enterprise for private profit. Fortunately, keen competition and the laws of supply and demand have kept it as a whole on a fairly high plane of excellence. But now a new era is dawning. The people are beginning to realize that newspapers and magazines have public functions to perform like universities, railroads and banks. Accordingly we hear much about the necessity of publicity concerning the management and control of periodicals. In many quarters is to be heard the call for endowed journals that can speak out fearless of both advertisers and subscribers and tell the truth as they see it irrespective of anybody and everybody. Such national conferences of journalists as the one held under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin, two years ago, and the one being held here this week under the auspices of the University of Kansas, where newspaper and magazine efficiency, morality and ideals are the chief topics for discussion, are but other indications of the coming of the new journalism.

But perhaps the two most encouraging signs of all are the introduction of technical instruction in journalism in our colleges and universities and the study of the news of the day in our schools. Schools of Journalism signify that the making of periodicals is hereafter to become a profession instead of a business. The introduction of papers and magazines into the schools indicates that the editor is to add the rôle of schoolmaster to his multiplex personality and that classical and current literature will soon stand on a parity in the curriculum.

This new alliance, therefore, between the editor and the educator should be welcomed by all, for it is in no sense a combination in restraint of trade to be prosecuted under some Sherman law, but a combination for the uplift of our profession, the diffusion of general education and the promotion of the common good.

AN ATHENIAN NIGHT

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

You recall our ramble in the moonlight,—
In the flood-tide of Athenian moonlight,—
Where above us, like a mighty bastion,
Like a massy, cyclopean bulwark,
The sublime acropolis loomed darkly?
You recall the night-sounds,—the faint chorus
Wafted from the lips of unseen singers;
The belated note of the cicada
Dreaming still of the hot pulse of sunset;
The low-whispering breeze amid the lime-trees,
Soft as are the vows of loitering lovers
Loth to part? I know that you recall it,
All the golden glamour of the heavens,
All the wondrous witchery that engirt us,
Every foot of earth tradition-hallowed,
Every sound a strophe Sophoclean,
Every stone or shard a treasure classic!
Vain are words in voicing such a vision!
Beauty,—'tis a figment that eludes us!
Ecstasy,—alas, we may not snare it!
Yet, ah, yet that ramble in the moonlight,—
In the full flood of Athenian moonlight,—
How it ever holds me, ever haunts me!

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THE NEW BOOKS

RETOUCHING ENGLISH HISTORY

THE history of the English people never loses its interest except when it is presented without imagination or sympathetic appreciation. It is a subject that lends itself to treatment from many angles because it embodies the story of the slow but constant evolution of a considerable population composed of mixt races and continually modified by alien additions. This island people absorbed very diverse external influences and developed in a remarkable way its own latent forces during the long centuries of progress from an incoherent barbarism to a high state of national freedom and social efficiency. The interplay of internal vital, social and economic forces, and the reaction of the whole upon the rest of the world, present an almost infinite variety of materials for consideration. No matter how many times its constituent elements are examined and described, its events recorded and its lessons proclaimed, there are ever fresh combinations, new criteria for evaluation, and changing points of emphasis, to say nothing of the recovery of materials which modify former judgments. We therefore welcome the first two volumes of Mr. Innes' *History of England and the British Empire*, which carry the narrative from pre-Roman times down to the reign of William III. It is manifestly impossible for a single writer to cover as a specialist so large a field, and the author makes no such pretensions. His aim is to produce a history midway between the school outline and the comprehensive works written by coöperating specialists who rely on a critical examination of the sources at every point. So far as the first two volumes are concerned (the work will be completed in four), Mr. Innes has succeeded well with his task. His arrangement is good, his style deliberate, and his judgments reasonably impartial. He has given less attention than one might have expected to the industrial, commercial and social conditions of the various periods, but he has recognized their influence everywhere on the political and religious course of development. The author's plan of treating the *Empire* instead of England alone as the unit of his story increases the amount of space allotted to the later centuries and accounts for the limited treatment accorded to some phases of medieval life. Mr. Innes proposes to give the intelligent reader so much of the story of past events, personages and movements as will make clear the sources and character of the complicated institutional and social life of the modern British Empire, and these volumes warrant the expectations that his very practical purpose will be worthily attained in his complete history.

A work that will attract far more attention is the new edition of *Macaulay's History of England* profusely and beautifully illustrated. It may be matter for surprize that the task of illustrating this great British classic has not been undertaken before, but the ability and thoroness with which the work is now being done amply atone for any past neglect. Professor Firth, of the University of Oxford, has ransacked every possible source for illustrative material connected with the scenes Lord Macaulay depicted. Portraits of kings, statesmen and minor personages of all descriptions, caricatures, medals, contemporary maps and plans, views of buildings and places, broadsides, ballads, autographs and original letters and papers have all been utilized in great abundance to make a full pictorial accompaniment to the narrative. Notable among the pictures are four portraits and several photographs of Macaulay himself. The history, character and value of these are discussed by the editor. Many of the portraits used are reproduced in color on specially prepared paper, and all the workmanship shows taste and skill. It is unfortunate that the general excellence of the volumes should be marred by the extraordinary weight of the paper used. This edition, to be complete in six volumes, is a splendid tribute to the literary value and lasting power of a history conceded to have defects but endowed with a charm which even time does not efface.

A History of England and the British Empire. In Four Volumes. By Arthur D. Innes. Vol. I to 1485. Vol. II, 1485-1688. The Macmillan Co. $1.60 each.

The History of England from the Accession of James the Second. By Lord Macaulay. Edited by Charles Harding Firth. In Six Volumes. Vols. I and II. Macmillan. $2.25 each.

THE DEGRADATION OF A SOUL

Sometimes the story of a manuscript is as interesting as its contents. A novel that had been lost for years, written by Frank Norris in 1895, that had past thru the earthquake and fire at San Francisco, and been packed away in a crate with a wrong label, has recently been rescued and published. *Vandover and the Brute* lacks the author's revision, and is crude and unfinished in spots, yet it bears the impress of Frank Norris's genius. It shows the struggle for mastery in the soul of a man between the good and evil forces of his nature. Its painful realism recalls Zola, its plot reminds one of Stevenson in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* or Oscar Wilde in *The Picture of Dorian Grey*, but there is no touch of the supernatural in the steady downward pull of the Brute, and if the story repels we hear the voice of Frank Norris speaking out of the past: "I told them the truth. They liked it or they didn't like it. What had that to do with me? I told them the truth; I knew it for the truth then, and I know it for the truth now. A grim and bitter truth! But no one can dispute its power."

Vandover and the Brute, by Frank Norris. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

VAUDEVILLE IN BOOKS

Two decidedly clever and amusing little books are *Roughing It De Luxe*, by Irvin S. Cobb, and *I Should Say So*, by James Montgomery Flagg. The former is Mr. Cobb's humorous impressions of a trip thru the West, appropriately illustrated by McCutcheon, and the latter, a series of satirical sketches and pictures which have recently made merry in one of the magazines.

Doran. $1 each.

A ROMANCE FROM CAIRO

An American girl—beautiful, of course—is enticed into the *Palace of Darkened Windows*, owned by an Egyptian officer in Cairo, and held prisoner while a young American engineer strives to rescue her. A medieval plot in a modern setting, a preposterous story, but diverting withal and with rapidly changing and picturesque scenes. The book is by Mary Hastings Bradley.

Appleton. $1.30

A WELL-MERITED POPULARITY

Familiar to readers of contemporary verse is *Saint-Gaudens: An Ode, and Other Verse*, by Robert Underwood Johnson, just published in its fourth edition. All these poems have had unusual praise on their former appearances; but a fourth edition for any collection of poems, however fine, by a living American, deserves a special consideration. What impresses the reader in this book is a certain up-to-dateness in its sympathies, together with a preference for the nobler manner of poetry, rather than for the strained attitudes

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FROM INSIDE THE PRISON

The story of the week spent in Auburn Prison as a regular convict, sharing the life of the prisoners in every detail, even to a night spent in the jail, without light or bed, or sufficient air, by Thomas Mott Osborne, chairman of the New York State Prison Reform Commission, is intensely interesting. *Within Prison Walls* is free from sensationalism and is a straightforward report of the conditions found in Auburn in 1913. His bias is in favor of the prisoner, but there is an effort to be fair to the officers, who are even more victims of a faulty system than are the men they guard, as they are held responsible for the custody and safety of the prisoner. The book proves the author's contention: "I found that, partly by force of imagination and environment and partly by the actual physical conditions of confinement, one could really come into astonishingly close sympathy and understanding with the prisoner" Another man might not have been able to win the men by a self-imposed sentence, but Mr. Osborne's manliness and sympathy made him friends among his companions, and his experience has value from his unique endowment.

Appleton's. $1.50.

A PRIMER FOR THE NATIONAL GAME

In order to show the boy or young man how to become a good ball player John J. McGraw, manager of the New York "Giants," has written *How to Play Baseball.* The purpose of the book is not to develop professional ball players, but to give instruction in the various positions so that American boys may become better men. The book is well worth consideration by all lovers of the national game.

Harpers. 60 cents

AN INTERPRETATION OF AMERICAN HISTORY

The *Rise of the American People*, by Roland G. Usher, Ph.D., is rather an interpretation of history than the chronicle itself. The character of the people, the forces acting upon them and their reaction to these forces are analyzed, while the course of events is only their outcome. Mr. Usher's failure to trace to its source the new democracy that grew up in the Western Hemisphere, entirely ignoring the early Eng-

lish settlers who came to America already well equipped for democracy, however, stands out as a striking defect. But still more unsatisfactory is the author's inadequate comprehension of the great forces that are at work in the nation today. He recognizes the fact of the increasing concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, but does not seem to grasp the fact that with growing numbers of Americans the real question is whether the few have a right to a monopoly of the wealth and resources of the country, while the many have nothing; nor does he see that it is the insistent question as to the morality of the system which permits this unequal division which is at the root of much of the modern unrest.

Century Co. $2.

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If one can manage to wade thru many useless pages of verbosity and repetition, he will find much useful and suggestive matter presented in President Marion Leroy Burton's addresses on *Our Intellectual Attitude in an Age of Criticism*. The causes of doubt and the difficulties of faith are frankly discussed, and an urgent appeal is made in the interest of students for larger freedom of thought, a more ready acceptance of critical and scientific conclusions, and the establishment of a broader basis of belief.

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Mr. Harold Begbie's mastery of an incisive, bold and spirited style has been shown to good advantage in his sharp indictment of present vulgarity, tolerance of impure suggestions in advertisements and the public prints, the sex obsession of much current literature, and the changing attitude toward woman, all of which indicate, so Mr. Begbie contends, that we are facing a *Crisis of Morals*. The author calls for a program that will include a pure thought campaign, the restoration of a more knightly and chivalrous attitude toward woman, and the application of religious motive to the individual will and conscience.

Revell. 75 cents.

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Dr. Frank Zizek's *Statistical Averages*, translated and copiously annotated by Professor W. M. Persons, is a theoretical study in statistical method. Its more discussion of some of the most vital questions in the "science of averages," as one scholar has defined statistics, will make the book of value and profit to the specialist in the university or the census bureau, but the technical character of the book will prevent it from having a wide circulation outside of these circles.

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AUGUST WAYS

Butterflies are the glory of insect life this month, but nearly all are of second broods.

Asters and golden-rod! These are August's flowers; and a collection of all their kinds makes a worthy herbarium in itself.

Now are all sportsmen lovingly looking over their gunning tackle and camp equipments preparatory to the fall shooting.

The annual encampment of the Camp Fire Club will be held this month at the new estate of Ernest Seton Thompson, "The Fincheries," near Greenwich, Connecticut.

August has its floral monument in the Joe pye weed, sometimes ten feet tall, that towers above masses of tangled herbage in the fence-corners like a pole garlanded with purplish boquets.

One of the most constant visitors at the seaside in midsummer is the crow. He gets shore dinners much to his liking between tidemarks, and at sunset returns, fat and happy, to his inland roost.

A late breeder among the fishes is the fine Spanish mackerel, which only now, in Long Island and Vineyard Sounds, is depositing its spawn, when most other migratory sea-fishes are going offshore and southward.

This is the month to search for eggs and young of the little creatures of the sea—shellfish and all the various creeping and swimming things that haunt the rocks or hide in the eel-grass or float with the tide, and a search for them is well rewarded.

In the steady heat of August the snakes shed their skins, backing out of them, and so turning them wrong side out; and the young of most venomous snakes are born in August, yet some, as the green grass-snake, wait until this month to lay their eggs.

In August all the young birds that have survived the vicissitudes of early summer are getting strong of wing and learned in food hunting; and even now the restlessness of the migratory impulse begins to show in their movements and their tendency to gather into sympathetic flocks.

The twisted coral threads of the bindweed are now spreading lace-like over all the little waterside jungles and every thicket along the country roads, covering them with a graceful veil of little green leaves like arrow-points, and pink and white blossoms, every one a minute chalice of exquisite beauty and sweetness.

August is a month of great excitement among the sea-birds that have hatched their eggs on islands all along the Maine coast, for now the young must be taught to fly and must be protected from ravens and jæger-gulls. These ornamental and useful sea-fowl are recovering, under the protection of the wardens of the Audubon Society stationed at their nesting resorts, from the extinction that had nearly overtaken them.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE OF HOME READERS

BY FRANK CHAPIN BRAY

Many graduates of the Chautauqua Home Reading Circle will ceremonially receive "diplomas" at Chautauqua on "Recognition Day" this month. Others will have been or will be similarly "recognized" at various Chautauqua Assemblies elsewhere during the summer. By far the largest number of diplomas will go by mail to graduates at their homes. The diploma is issued only by Chautauqua Institution and simply certifies that the holder has completed the prescribed four-years' course of reading and is enrolled as a member of the graduate society. No examination is required, but significantly the design on the diploma is a pyramid, with spaces for "seals" which are awarded for answering review questions on the prescribed course, and for additional reading; one may go on adding seals to the diploma as long as he lives by reporting additional reading of special courses.

Thus are symbolized the spirit and method of the Chautauqua System of Popular Education. The purpose of this branch of Chautauqua work is to give adults a plan of reading so systematized that—at home and in the English language—they may gain a view of history, science, letters and art, comparable in kind to that "college outlook" which even collegians must follow up if they would keep abreast of the times in which they live. Here is the idea in a nutshell:

Don't Read at Random.

Everybody reads nowadays. But of what use is nine-tenths of it afterward?

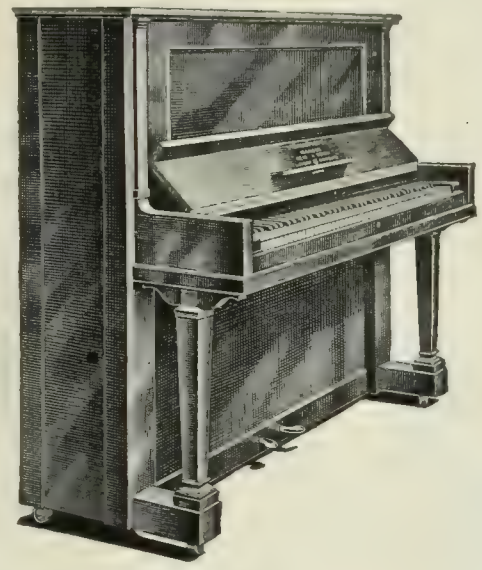
Concentrate your attention on a group of topics worth while and you will get something out of your reading which will stay by you.

Some system in reading is as important as system in business if one is to get anything out of it.

The Chautauqua Course each year takes up an important set of subjects and presents them in such authoritative, and at the same time popular, form, that they become part of your permanent equipment of knowledge and enlarge your outlook.

This is the Chautauqua Idea of culture for personal efficiency.

Concretely, take the topics of the "English year" now offered: "Democratic England," by Percy Alden, M. P., a survey of the modern attempts at solving England's social problems; "Thru England with Tennyson," by Oliver Huckel, an intensive study of the land and work of Tennyson; "Among English Hedgerows," by Clifton Johnson, glimpses of rural home life; "Your Child Today and Tomorrow," by Mrs. S. M. Gruenberg, with an introduction by



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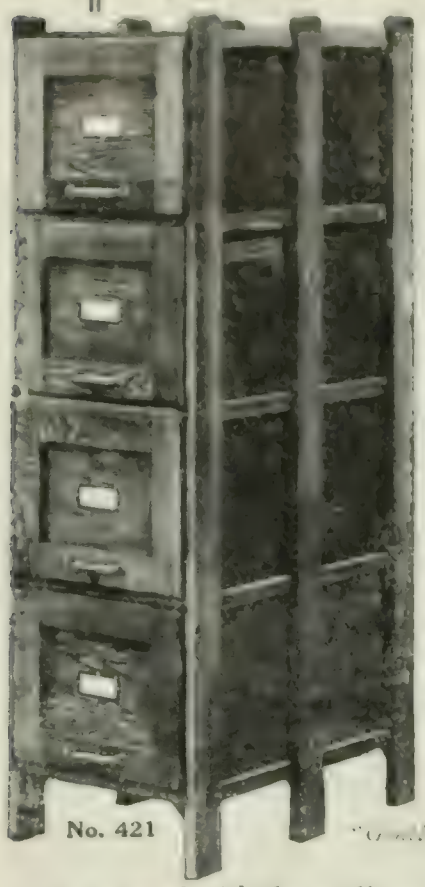
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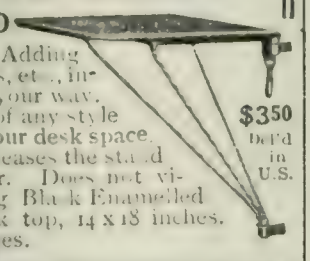
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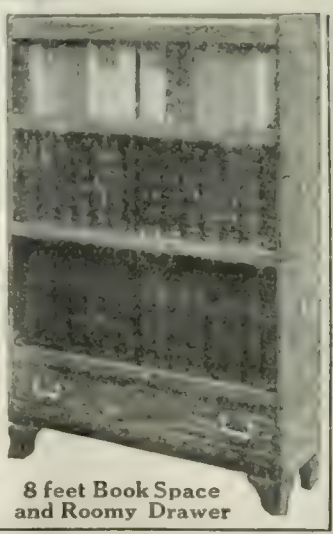
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Obviously, it is the kind of reading done, not the quantity of it, that counts in the Chautauqua Course. One foreign educational investigator reported that its main purpose was "to prevent the modern reader from drowning in the sea of magazines and other popular reading, and to teach him the difficult art of concentration."

The individual is not obliged to join anything to get the benefits, to read the course is the important thing. But he is eligible to automatic enrolment in the Chautauqua Circle of those who, all over the world, are reading the same course at the same time. The "English year," which may be the first for him, is for others of the circle the second, third or fourth of the four-year cycle of subjects which includes in succession similar groups of American, continental European and classical topics. Thus each year, while complete in itself, is a part of the four-year scheme of reading leading to a "diploma" if desired. And it is really remarkable how enticing that diploma becomes to persons beyond ordinary school and college age. The founder of the Chautauqua system of home education saw keenly into human nature when he associated with the reading course as many appeals as possible to those instincts which, exercized in academic circles, make up the so-called "college spirit."

As a matter of record, nowadays, the proportion of individual readers of the course increases. The number of husbands and wives who find a common ground of intellectual interest in reading the course together is notable; in many cases they have thus avoided the family tragedy of seeing their children educated away from them. There are some 1500 local circles of Chautauqua readers in which group methods of association add to the persistence and interest of members. Statistics show that, roughly speaking, an enrolment of 25,000 readers includes 17,750 women and 7250 men; 3460 between the ages of ten and twenty years, 11,040 between twenty and thirty, 4680 between thirty and forty, 2209 between forty and fifty, 998 between fifty and

eighty. Housekeepers (11,500) overwhelmingly predominate among the women; among the men professional men and salaried employees are represented in almost equal numbers. Since figures have been published which report that in this country an average of only one in seventy grammar grade pupils will get either college, professional school, or even normal school training, the perennial need of this School for Out-of-School People is apparent.

"It is the mission of the Chautauqua Home Reading Circle to enrich and render more attractive and useful our domestic and social life, to increase our appreciation of the opportunities offered to all of us by the civilization in which we live, to turn into educational opportunity the minutes of leisure scattered thru a busy life, to relieve the monotony of a life of manual labor in a field or shop or home, to keep us in close, appreciative and sympathetic touch with our children, and with our neighbors' children, to make church and religious life more sane, interesting and useful, and finally, to make home a preparatory department of the university, so that the children may from their earliest schooling be familiar with the pathway of culture from that first grade in the university of life to the end. Chautauqua insists strenuously and persistently on the possibilities of education in the later years of life—men and women of sixty being at their best as interpreters of life, its significance, its demands, its intellectual possibilities. Large experience is better able than youth to interpret history as already recorded, and history as it is making."

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE

BY REV. JOHN P. GULLIVER

From The Independent, August 4, 1864

Yale has just celebrated her birthday with unusual cheer. The tokens of her prosperity were never so abundant. The hope of a splendid future, when she shall be acknowledged the queen of learning in this broad land—the great national university of America—was never so sustained by substantial facts.

Among the gifts which have been subjects of congratulation during the present week are the following:

The projected building for the Arts and Sciences, to be erected by Mr. Peabody, the American banker, of London.

The building for the Fine Arts, to be erected by Mr. Street, of New Haven.

The chapel, to be erected by Mr. Batteer, of New York.

The monster dormitory, for which $25,000 have been given or pledged by an unknown benefactor of the college.

A dormitory, for which £30,000 are to be given by Mr. Farnum, of Chicago.



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"How can a fellow gather that many?"

"He works in a bowling alley."—*Judge.*

"Are there enough lifeboats for all the passengers?"

"No."

"Are there life preservers for everybody?"

"No."

"Well, hasn't anything been done in preparation for shipwreck?"

"Well, the band has learned to play 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' in the dark."—*The Masses.*

JUANITA

(*Tangoized*)

The south'ren moon is sinking by the
fountain, kid,
The dawn is slowly breaking, dearest
heart;
Oh gaze upon me, cutie, with ycur dark
eyelid,
And kiss me once again before we part.

Oh Nita dear, come over here
And weep upon my bosom, dear,
I want you ever, darling, by my side.
Oh come, my love, my turtle dove
And shuffle 'neath the stars above
That sneaky, freaky Spanish Omelette Gl-i-i-de.

Apropos of the human side of President Wilson, the President was out for a ride in his automobile one afternoon. The machine past a small boy standing beside the road.

"Did you notice what that boy did when we past?" the President asked.

"No, Mr. President; I did not."

"He made a face at me."

"Is it possible?" exclaimed the shocked companion. "I didn't observe him."

"He did," said the President; "but did you notice what I did?"

"No, sir."

"Well," answered the President happily, "I made a face right back at him!"—*Saturday Evening Post.*

A stranger in our land was he;
He tried to learn our spelling,
He thought it would as easy be
As buying or as selling.
He tried to write but couldn't quite
Learn when to spell it wright or right;
He couldn't tell just where he stood
When using cood or wood or shood.
He had to stand a lot of chaffing
When cruel people started laffing.
Then other things confused him so
As doe and dough and roe and row
And mail and male and sale and sail
And many more that turned him pail.
Said he: "I left my wife and daughter
In other lands across the waughter.
I wanted much to bring them here,
But they shall have to stay, I fere,
And I must leave you." With a sigh
He added: "Else I'll surely digh."

—*Cornell Widow.*

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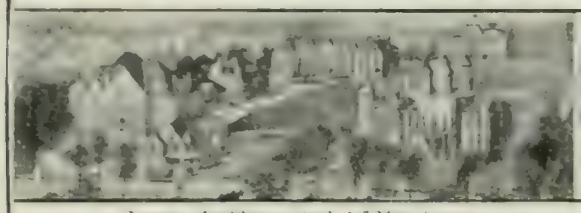
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UNION UNIONISM

BY G. DOUGLAS WARDROP

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT IN ENGLAND

That important changes in the social fabrics of countries come unostentatiously, and often without a full realization on the part of the people of the countries themselves, is proved by past history. It is receiving further proof in Britain today. The Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railwaymen, and the Transport Workers' Federation have agreed upon a scheme of joint working under joint control for certain purposes. Combined and concentrated action is what is desired, and a consultative committee of the contracting unions will be formed for the securing of this desire. When it is realized that the membership of the three unions now amalgamated numbers over a million and a half, and that these control the national fuel supply and the main instrument of communication, it is clear that Britain is facing an event of far-reaching and highly important significance.

When the Miners' Federation met in annual conference last year they threw out the suggestion of amalgamation to the other unions. The suggestion found favor and a committee of the three unions considered the broad question and made recommendations. The present concentration of energies is the result. But a few years ago even the contemplation of the action now taken would have met with the stoutest and sternest opposition. Perhaps more important than any other one factor in the arrangement was the effect of the 1911 strikes. They precipitated a revival of trade unionism, for the strikes showed that the unions were weak in numbers and lacking in faith and coöperation. Confidence and the necessity of welding together the chaos of small and ineffective unions was taught and the Trade Union Congress of that year resolved to work toward amalgamation. That resolution was soon acted upon more or less effectually. Movements to unite in a single union were set on foot in the building trades, the iron and steel trades, the carpenters, all vehicle workers and many others. There is a project now for combining the general laborers and the transport workers into a united body with 400,000 men. Even the cotton workers, the most conservative of trade unionists in Britain, have under consideration a plan for uniting all cotton workers into a single trade union. The most successful of all these schemes has been that which has brought the three most power-

ful railway unions together into the National Union of Railwaymen, which numbers some 200,000 members. Two features of this movement of concentration are noteworthy. In the first place it makes for combination along the line of trade, and not as hitherto along the lines of subsidiary crafts in a trade. The older method divided the higher from the poorer paid workers and frequently set them in opposition to one another.

The new method, if Australian experience is any guide, is likely to substitute the idea of the brotherhood of labor and to tend to equalize conditions. The second characteristic is the increase of fighting force. Concentration must increase the power of workers in a trade, and it is worth observing that the constitution of the new National Union of Railwaymen expressly gives the executive the power to declare a strike without a ballot of members. From the idea of grouping in a single union all the workers in the same trade the passage to the idea of coöperation between various trades was natural.

The interdependence of trades was effectually demonstrated in 1911. The coal strike was a failure because the transport trades accumulated large stocks of coal. At the same time it cost the railway unions alone in consequential unemployment $600,000. In the same way the transport workers' strikes put many miners and railwaymen out of employment. The alliance now formed will support each with the strength of all and prevent them working counter to one another. It will substitute the single strike (or the threat of it) for successive sectional strikes. There will not be a repetition of the events of 1911. If strike there must be, its action will be short and decisive, for the organizations concerned have the key to the tying up of all Great Britain's industries—that key is coöperation and unified action.

The moment chosen for this drastic action is significant. It is a critical year in all three trades. The coal agreements run out and the miners will be free to insist upon a reform of the minimum wage. The railway conciliation scheme terminates in December, and with it the railwaymen are highly dissatisfied. And finally the transport workers are preparing a program.

The more strongly labor is organized, particularly in a period of ebbing trade, the fewer are the strikes. But the labor conflicts of the future will, when they come, be on a scale much larger than Britain has hitherto experienced.

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Frogs' legs are a welcome addition to the camp menu, but are hard to secure unless there is a small rifle within reach. Failing this, try "shining" the frogs at night with the camp lantern, or angle for them by means of a treble hook draped with red flannel.

A poncho or slicker is a more convenient means of carrying your duffle than is the pack-bag or basket; roll your belongings up in it and rope the ends. When unrolled, everything is at once available—and the poncho is ready to serve as a floor cloth, waterproof cover, small tent fly or any similar purpose.

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All over the country employers are conducting campaigns for the reduction of accidents. In Wisconsin splendid results have been obtained by the coöperation of manufacturers with the Industrial Commission, which keeps an expert safety adviser in the field to aid employers in organizing their men. Thus the state not only exerts its police power to make its shops mechanically safe, but it helps the manufacturer to make his men safe by placing at his disposal the accumulated safety knowledge of the industrial world. This form of public service, which Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania have recently taken up, has a universal appeal. Besides the physical suffering which it saves the employee and the financial loss which it saves the employer, it makes for that coöperation between the two which must come before the problems of modern industry are solved.

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FOR CHURCH UNION

The Church Peace Union has called a World Conference now meeting in Constance, Switzerland. At the same time a Roman Catholic Peace Conference will convene at Liège, Belgium.

At the yearly meeting of the Friends in England, held in May, a whole day was devoted to unity proposals, and particularly to the projected World Conference on Faith and Order. A Quaker correspondent writes that "the idea was warmly taken up" by the assembly. It is significant that this subject has power to arouse enthusiasm even in a Quaker meeting.

The Spanish Evangelical Church is an informal union of about one-half of the Protestants in Spain, comprizing the churches organized under the American Board, the English Presbyterians, the German Lutherans, the Swiss Reformed and some minor missions. The biennial Synod met at Madrid in May, and the reports of the sessions indicate the value of the union efforts.

At the recent quadrennial meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a plan for the union of that church with the Methodist Protestants and the Methodist Episcopal Church (North), was adopted with marked enthusiasm. It is generally hailed among the leaders of those communions as the first official step in the final reunion of the Methodist family of churches.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church at its recent meeting voted to drop the proposal for union with the Southern Presbyterian Church and send down to the congregations a referendum on the plan of union for the entire family of Presbyterian and Reformed churches, submitted by the Presbyterian Church in the United States. It is believed by many that the larger step can be more easily undertaken than the smaller.

The dominant question before the fortieth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, which met in June, was that of union with the Methodist and Congregational churches of the Dominion. By a vote of nearly three to one a resolution was past approving the amended basis of union presented, and demanding the consummation of the union as speedily as the necessary processes permit. The sister denominations in the movement are ready and waiting for this action.

Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, senior minister of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in his advocacy of the reunion of all the Reformed churches, declares that their divisions are as petty and inexcusable as the family feuds of the Kentucky mountaineers. The barriers that separate them, he asserts, are little better than "spite fences." This places the moral level of interchurch neighborliness pretty low and should arouse thinking men to ask how long Christians of individual intelligence, morality and self respect can suffer themselves to participate in such corporate blindness, error and humiliation.

INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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THE MARKET PLACE

MR. JONES AND THE HARVESTER COMPANY

The correspondence between President Wilson and Mr. Thomas D. Jones, in connection with the withdrawal of the latter's nomination to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board, tends to confirm the opinions of those who thought that the President had nominated a good man. But the country is not to have the benefit of his services. It is known that after the publication of his answers to the Banking and Currency Committee's questions, the nomination could not have been confirmed. And the votes changed by that testimony were affected merely by Mr. Jones's defense of the International Harvester Company, or by certain senators' fear of the attitude of their constituents toward that corporation.

If the Harvester Company had been found guilty, in a suit under the Sherman anti-trust law, or under a state anti-trust law, of unjust and oppressive practises, with respect to either its competitors or its customers, or even if the press, by unofficial investigation, had shown that its methods were hostile to the public interest, there would have been some warrant for the denunciations uttered in the Senate and elsewhere, but its guilt has not been shown either by the courts or in the press.

On the day when the nomination was withdrawn and the correspondence made public, Mr. Reed, a Democratic senator from Missouri, bitterly attacked the nomination, Mr. Jones, and the Harvester Company, in this strain:

Long continued robbery does not ripen into a privilege. You cannot steal long enough to make larceny a vested right. If you could, Ali Baba's forty thieves would still be doing a flourishing business.

A man who volunteers to serve on board a pirate ship with an already established criminal history may be worse than one who enlisted with the original crew. The latter might have been deceived into the service; the former knows the gory record of the craft. He sees the black flag at the masthead; he steps upon decks slippery with the blood of the slaughtered. A gentleman of that kind knows what he is doing. The man who assists in conducting the Harvester Trust cannot escape responsibility by alleging that his sponsor and friend created it before he took service.

Two days earlier, Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, had said that the Harvester Company was "the most iniquitous, obnoxious, outrageous, indefensible and predatory trust in all America." If the new currency law, he added, should be administered as the Harvester Company had been managed since Mr. Jones became a director of that company, it would be "an engine of far-reaching oppression and an outrage upon justice."

Now Mr. Reed, as we have said, is a senator from Missouri. He ought to be familiar with the notable and important decisions of the courts of his state. The case against the Harvester Company, under the anti-trust law of the state, was carried up to Missouri's Supreme Court. We recently pointed to the essential parts of the court's memorable decision. The court said that the company had slightly increased the price of machines, but that this increase had been preceded by a greater increase of the cost of material and labor, and had been accompanied by a reduction of the price of repair material to the farmer; that "farmers generally" had "profited by" the company's competition with other manufacturers in the same industry; that these other manufacturers and competitors had not suffered by reason of the company's methods and policy; that the testimony of many retailers was to the effect that the company used no unfair methods, and that "on the whole, the evidence shows that the company has not used its power to oppress or injure the farmers."

One would say that a company deserving such commendation from the Supreme Court of Missouri must be one which the people of that state would be glad to see doing business there. But the court, evidently with reluctance and regret, was forced to oust it, simply because the company, on account of its size, had power to be unjust and unfair, altho it had not used this power to the disadvantage of the public.

The company itself, by its general counsel, sent to the Senate committee last week a statement showing that assertions in the committee's majority report against Mr. Jones were not true. Reviewing the history of the litigation in several states, this statement says:

In no case has it been found that the company has used any of the wrongful competitive methods mentioned or complained of in the report, or that the company has oppressed or injured the farmers. And no farmer has ever so testified against the company; but hundreds of farmers have testified to its fair treatment, moderate prices and improved machines and service. It is significant that the defenders of this company, as shown by the court records, are the farmers, the dealers, and the competitors, who alone would suffer if the charges were true that are made against the company by those who have never had business dealings with it.

So far as we can learn, this is true. Senator Reed must have known something about the opinions so clearly and forcibly exprest by the Supreme Court of his own state, when he drew that picture of Mr. Jones "stepping upon the decks of a pirate ship slippery with blood of the slaughtered." Whether Senator Vardaman ever looks for evidence, we do not know.

It is unfortunate that the Banking and Currency Committee is controlled by men who are not of senatorial size. Probably Mr. Warburg is not to be a member of the Reserve Board, because he will not submit to such an examination and become the object of such denunciation as fell to the lot of Mr. Jones. And because of the treatment of Mr. Jones, which he justly characterizes as "grossly unfair," the President will find it difficult to procure for the Reserve Board vacancies such men as ought to be placed in them.

BLUE SKY LAWS

Another "blue sky" law (severely restricting the sale of bonds, stocks or other securities) has been pronounced invalid by the Federal courts. The first statute of this kind to be the subject of an adverse decision was Michigan's new law, and now the similar statute in Iowa has fallen. In this second case the court holds that the law is unconstitutional because it seeks to regulate interstate commerce and also because it discriminates against the residents of other states.

The first "blue sky" statute was soon followed by many others; and now twenty-two states have such laws. By this legislation the lawmakers sought to defend the people against swindlers who do their work by use of the mails, the swindlers whom the Post Office Department is constantly pursuing, and whose plunder during the last three or four years exceeds $100,000,000. But the laws unwisely imposed severe restrictions upon the sale of good securities and upon bankers engaged in marketing securities of established value. They have been opposed and attacked by the Investment Bankers' Association, which has been ready to confer, by means of its committee, with the legislators of any state, and to assist in the promotion of legislation which will be effective against rascals, while it does not interfere with a legitimate banking business. The fate of the Michigan and Iowa laws foreshadows the fate of others, and the states should consider the expediency of reaching an agreement with the Investment Bankers' Association as to legislation that will protect investors, be acceptable to bankers of good repute, and not be at variance with the national Constitution.

California's apricot crop this year, the largest ever harvested, is valued at $4,000,000.

European crops of wheat, oats, rye and barley are smaller than last year's, and the decrease tends to support present prices of grain in this country.

Exports of raw cotton in the fiscal year that ended with June made a new high record. Their value was $610,000,000. Twelve years ago, in 1902, the cotton exports were only $291,000,000.

Two steamships from Australia and New Zealand brought about 5000 tons of beef, mutton and lamb to Boston and New York, last week, and other cargoes are to follow. Imports of meat in June were 12,642,023 pounds.



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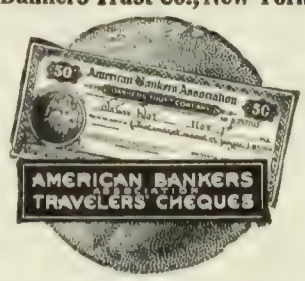
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FEDERAL SUPERVISION

For several months past President Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been actively engaged, thru the medium of correspondence, in securing the opinions of insurance company officials in all branches of the business on his proposition for an energetic campaign in support of an amendment to the Constitution which would have the effect of concentrating the supervisory power over the companies transacting an interstate business in the Federal Government, simultaneously excluding the states from exercizing those powers. Our readers are familiar with Mr. Kingsley's views on the subject thru his contribution to The Independent of April 20 last.

Since that time Mr. Kingsley has procured an opinion on the question from Hon. John C. Spooner, former United States Senator from Wisconsin. The resolution now pending in Congress is in the following form:

"Congress shall have power to regulate the business (or commerce) of insurance thruout the United States, its territories and possessions."

Mr. Spooner thinks the phrase, "or commerce," adds nothing and should be omitted. As the comprehensive form of this proposition would place the whole business of insurance (intra-state as well as inter-state) in the supervision of the Federal Government, Mr. Spooner expresses a doubt that a sufficient number of states would ratify it. He proposes the following as a substitute:

"Congress shall have power to regulate the business of insurance by a corporation in states other than that by which it was created."

It seems altogether probable, says Mr. Spooner, that such a provision, while not impairing the efficiency of the congressional power, would be more popular and satisfactory to the states. That it would be more acceptable is readily admitted, for if any of the states are willing to denude themselves of their regulatory power over the companies of other states operating within their borders, it is not reasonable to suppose they would yield jurisdiction over the companies of their own creation.

The real difficulty to be encountered in this matter is the probable unwillingness of any state to agree to any amendment that will have the effect of abridging, by ever so little, the authority it now possesses.

If adopted what would be the effect of an amendment phrased as proposed by Mr. Spooner? Under it, he says, "it would seem clear that no state could impose any license, imposition, or other form of tax at all on insurance corporations, or upon the agents of such corporations, carrying on an insurance business in a state other than that which created such corporation. Certain it is that the Federal power would be held by the Supreme Court to be 'complete in itself and exercizable to its utmost extent, without limitations, other than those prescribed in the Constitution itself.'

"Hence, it would follow that no state could compel a foreign corporation to pay for the privilege of engaging in the business of insurance within that state."

In further prosecution of the work he has undertaken in this interest, Mr. Kingsley has communicated Mr. Spooner's opinion to the heads of the various insurance companies of the country, supplementing it by a report of the developments since he wrote them in March. He states that it is now necessary to confer with the insured for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes in the matter. He asks his colleagues if they are willing in their own way to put the question before their policyholders, asking that they answer yes or no to substantially the following inquiry:

"Do you favor the passage of a joint resolution by Congress, submitting to the several states, for ratification or rejection, a constitutional amendment under which (if adopted) all insurance interstate in its character shall be subject to regulation only by the Federal Government?"

THE GREATEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD

The business of life insurance has grown to proportions so large as to render its succeeding annual records not easily comprehensible by the human mind. We have become accustomed to listening to and reading about objects aggregating hundreds of millions, but except relatively, they mean little to us for the imagination is unequal to the task of mentally realizing them. It would be impossible for a man standing before a neatly stacked pile of silver dollars to correctly state whether they numbered one million or ten millions. So when we read in the advance sheet of the annual life insurance report of the Insurance Department of New York that the thirty-five life insurance companies authorized to transact business in that state held on December 31, 1913, assets aggregating $4,417,298,211, about all we actually understand is that the sum is tremendously large because the mind is incapable of forming a picture that will remotely represent it. We may attempt to re-state it in simpler terms: as that it is four thousand four hundred and seventeen millions and odd, but we cannot imagine one million, to say nothing of four thousand millions.

Further along, when we read that this sum represents an increase in assets during the year of $243,344,632, about all we know is that substantial progress has been made, and that at the same rate another billion will be added in the next four years. We remember that the total population of the continental United States is about 100,000,000 and we calculate that the assets of these thirty-five life insurance companies if equally distributed among them would give each man, woman and child a fraction more than $40. It is thru such extraneous aids as these comparatively applied that we are enabled to partially understand the vast extent to which the life insurance estate has grown in the United States. And then we are to keep in mind that there are about 200 companies in existence which, not doing business in New York, do not report to its Insurance Department and that their assets are not included in the figures quoted. The aggregate of these, however, will probably not reach a billion.

The total number of "ordinary" policies in force on December 31, 1913, in the thirty-five companies reporting to the New York department was 7,452,154, representing $14,304,638,791 of insurance, a net increase for the year of 450,241 policies and $777,317,569 of insurance. In addition there was $3.656,603,109 "industrial" insurance in force, a gain in the year of $223,835,640, the total increase of both classes being $1,001,153,209. So that we find, adding the "ordinary" and "industrial" together, that thirty-five companies are carrying $17,961,241,900 insurance of the old line, legal reserve quality.

The Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company of Boston has completed the task of increasing its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. Its semi-annual statement as of June 30, filed with and approved by the Insurance Department of Massachusetts, shows total assets of $4,787,135 and surplus as to policyholders of $2,179,425. Several months ago the Massachusetts Bonding acquired by purchase the plant and business of the United States Health and Accident Insurance Company of Saginaw, Michigan, giving it an increased annual premium income of $1,000,000. The expense of this transaction was incurred before the semi-annual statement was made, and the company has taken no credit for the value of the purchase in making up the account.

An examination of the financial condition of the Royal Indemnity Company just completed by the Insurance Department of New York, as of December 31, 1913, shows assets aggregating $3,514,126; total liabilities (not including capital), $1,928,384; net surplus, $585,741. The net surplus was calculated by the department to be $167,000 greater than claimed by the company. The examiners pronounce the company to be strong financially and efficiently and economically managed.

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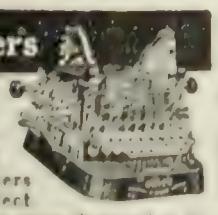
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Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, August 10, 1914

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CALENDAR

Matches for the Davis Cup are now in progress. The winners of the Australasia-British Isles match will meet the American team in the challenge round at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, on *August 13, 14* and *15*.

The Interparliamentary Union will meet in conference at Stockholm on *August 19*.

The thirtieth annual convention of the National Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists will be held in Boston from *August 18* to *20*.

An open-air flower exhibition will be held in Boston from *August 18* to *21*.

The National Negro Business League is to hold its fifteenth annual session at Muskogee, Oklahoma, *August 19, 20* and *21*. This organization is composed of negro men and women who have achieved success along business lines.

There will be an eclipse of the sun on *August 21*—total in parts of Europe and Asia, and partial in northeastern America. The full effect will be seen in Persia, Russia and Scandinavia. At sunrise, a partial eclipse will be observed in Canada and in our northern states.

The Forty-first Assembly at Chautauqua is now in progress. Recognition Day falls on *August 19*. The assembly closes on *August 30*.

A Colonial Exhibition will be held at Samarang, Java, from *August* to *November, 1914*. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

The tenth annual conference of the Chinese Student Alliance in the eastern states will be held at the Amherst Agricultural College from *August 28* to *September 4*.

September 6 has been designated as Labor Sunday by the Federal Council Commission on the Church and Social Service.

The National Star-spangled Banner Centennial, commemorating the successful defense of Baltimore at North Point and Fort McHenry, and the writing of the national anthem, will be held at Baltimore, *September 6* to *13*.

The annual conference of the International Law Association will be held at The Hague in the Palace of Peace from *September 7* to *12*.

At Denver, Colorado, from *September 8* and *9*, will be held the eighth annual conference on taxation, in charge of the National Tax Association.

The races for the America's Cup are to be held at New York on *September 10, 12* and *15*, unless England goes to war.

The twenty-first World's Peace Congress will *not* occur in Vienna *September 15-19*.

The Baltic Exhibition at Malmö, Sweden, to which Swedish, German, Danish and Russian exhibits have been sent, is open until *September 15*.

An Anglo-American exposition to celebrate the centenary of peace and progress in arts, sciences and industries is open at Shepherd's Bush, London, till *October*.

At Leipzig an International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts will remain open until *October, 1914*.

The United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America will hold their twenty-eighth annual convention in New York *October 6, 7* and *8*.

The American Banking Association will hold its annual convention at Richmond, Virginia, on *October 14* and *15*.

The International Sunday School Conference will be held in Tokyo, Japan, from *October 18* to *25, 1916*. One thousand delegates from America and 300 from other countries are expected to attend.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting on *October 20, 21* and *22*, at Washington. There will be addresses by William Howard Taft, president of the association; Senator Root, the Ambassador from Argentina, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada.

The seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of Roger Bacon will be observed at Columbia with commemorative exercizes and the publication of a volume of studies. A great pageant of the culture of the thirteenth century will be given on *November 4*.

Barnard College, in Columbia University, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on *November 5*.

The sixth annual Medical Missionary Conference will be held at Battle Creek, Michigan, *November 17-20*.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association will hold its national convention in Topeka, Kansas—the prohibition capital of the nation—*December 29* to *January 4*.

The Second Universal Races Congress will be held in Paris in *1915*. Mr. G. Spiller is honorary secretary, 63 South Hill Park, London.

Between *March 4* and *April 15, 1915*, a monster naval parade from Hampton Roads to San Francisco via Panama will mark the formal opening of the Canal.

The Second International Eugenics Congress will be held at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, *September 23-28, 1915*.



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THE AGGRESSOR

The Independent

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WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY

ANCIENT history closed at midnight of July 31, 1914. The monstrous war with which modern history begins will end, as the big and little wars of the old days did. This is hard to realize now, but the sooner those men upon whom will fall the duty of shaping a new order of things begin to think about their problem, the better it will be for all concerned.

There will be some accounts to be settled after peace is declared, and the biggest one will be that which Enlightenment has against Medievalism.

Whatever causes of strife may have been lurking in the minds of the peoples of Europe, they would not have massed and exploded in this demoniac war without the agency of the Head Devils. Race differences there are. Conflicting national interests there are. The growth of populations already dense, and looking for new opportunities for enterprise and livelihood, has been disturbing economic equilibrium. Religious antagonisms have fostered hatred. But none of these things by itself, nor all of them in combination, would have made war if the consuming vanity, the monstrous egotism and the medieval-mindedness of the absolute monarchs had not been thrown into the scale.

When the work of devastation is done there will be left the stricken, sobered peoples. Every family will have lost father or son, husband or brother. Resources will have been swept away. Industry will be paralyzed. Farms will have been stripped, villages, towns and cities desolated. But fortitude and courage will be left, and men will set themselves about the task of building a new civilization.

They will not be tolerant then of pious hypocrites asserting divine right, and claiming to be vicegerents of God. They will not be tolerant of taxes for the wanton expenditures of royal families. They will not deprive themselves of the necessaries of life to enrich the manufacturers of artillery and powder. They will cross these items from their ledgers, and turn their attention to the creation of a social order under which men and women who are content to dwell peaceably on their own reservations can enjoy liberty and pursue happiness.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Mad with the lust of power, drunk with their own egotism, the Head Devils have signed their own doom. Their days are numbered. The monarchs must go—*and they will.*

THE HIGH DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES

THERE are fifty-five nations in the world claiming sovereignty. Of these, forty-six were civilized enough to be invited to the second Hague Conference. Forty-five came.

These unanimously agreed to favor the employment of mediation, commissions of inquiry and arbitration in the settlement of disputes after diplomacy had failed.

Six of these forty-five nations are now in a state of war. Thirty-nine are still neutral. Of the latter the United States, Japan and Italy are the only powers of the first rank. But Japan is an ally of England and Italy a member of the Triple Alliance. It is therefore the high duty and privilege of the United States to rally the neutrals together and enlist them in the cause of peace.

President Wilson should now invite all the governments of the world represented at the second Hague Conference, except those at war, to unite in a joint note to the belligerents in the name of civilization, looking to the settlement of the questions at issue and the restoration of peace.

In case it should appear that the neutral nations of Europe will be deterred for reasons of prudence from joining in such a note, the twenty-five nations of America and Asia should act without them.

Probably the most promising course of procedure would be for the neutral nations to offer either mediation before a joint board, or the establishment of an armistice pending the investigation and report of an international commission of inquiry on the questions involved.

In view of the fact that several governments have already proffered their good offices and been repulsed, it is quite likely that the belligerents will reject any further suggestions along the same line at the present time, even tho backed by the united sentiment of the rest of the globe.

Still, it is of the greatest present importance that a course of action shall be initiated which will create the wisest possible precedent for imitation in future crises. It is equally important to bring together the neutral nations in joint advocacy of peaceful methods of settlement which they will be ready to urge strongly on the belligerents when one side or the other shall have received a repulse which will incline them to listen to reason.

At all events, the neutral nations have nothing to lose and everything to gain by organizing now for peace. Let the United States take the lead.

THE FORCES BEHIND THE CONFLICT

THE primary and ostensible cause of this furore which has set the world aflame is the shooting of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Sarayevo on June 27 by a Servian youth. It is because of this deplorable but relatively insignificant event that the financial system of the world is in chaos, that international commerce is suspended, that industries are everywhere demoralized and families ruined, and that millions of men in Europe have taken up arms with intent to slaughter each other.

Yet it may be doubted whether the Archduke, hated and disliked by all the races of his future empire, is, even after the Scythian fashion, worth all this carnage. The willingness of Servia to make all amends and comply with all the conditions except one demanded of her, shows that avenging the Archduke is a mere pretext for a Servian invasion.

There would be something inspiring in the thought that all Europe sprang to arms at the spectacle of a great nation bullying a weaker one, fifty millions against two; that a wave of righteous indignation swept round the world at the prospect of Servia's loss of independence. Unfortunately, the facts cannot be interpreted so favorably to human nature. The powers viewed with great calmness the ravages of fire and sword in the Balkans last year. A generation ago Gladstone's tale of the atrocities of the Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria thrilled the heart of the British people and changed the policy of the Government from pro-Turkish to pro-Russian, but it cannot be claimed that Great Britain now champions the cause of Servia from any such noble motive. No doubt the Russian people have a considerable sympathy with their fellow Slavs in the Balkans, but it is not unduly cynical to suppose that it is not so much this racial sympathy as it is the fear of losing all hope of getting Constantinople which has rallied Russia to the defense of Servia in distress. And far away Japan, what cares she for the shifting boundaries in the Balkans?

No, a world-wide war under these conditions cannot be justified even by an appeal to selfish national interests or blind racial prejudice. The line-up of the opposing powers is as arbitrary and irrational as if they had been picked by chance. They call it a struggle between Slav and Teuton, but there are twenty-four million Slavs in Austria-Hungary, and two million Teutons in Russia, to consider only the principal antagonists, and as for their allies, it is embarrassing to class the English, French and Japanese as Slavs and the Italians as Teutons. Is it then a war between European and Asiatic, between the White and the Yellow races, such as Californians and Australians are looking for? If so, what is the average complexion of the British empire as a whole, and how come France and Japan to be on the same side? Is religion the divisive factor, as unfortunately it has often been in history? But we see Protestant Prussia rallying to the support of Catholic Austria, and Orthodox Russia backed by Protestant England and Shintoist Japan. Classified according to national character, ideals, language and religion, France and Italy belong together, so do Germany and England, but the caprices of international politics have placed England and France on one side and Germany and Italy on the other. If we consider the alignment from the point of view of national interests, it appears quite as absurd. Austria and Italy are rivals in the Balkans, as Russia and Japan are in Manchuria.

Such is the ridiculous and tragical situation resulting from the survival of the antiquated superstition of the "balance of power," that is, the theory that the prosperity of one nation was an injury to others; a doctrine as false and pernicious as the analogous theory of the "balance of trade," that in every commercial exchange one country was a loser and the other a gainer. This idea of the necessity of maintaining the "balance of power" has led to the intricate network of secret alliances and ententes in which the world is now ensnared. None of these governmental engagements has been submitted to a vote of the people of the countries concerned, and those who are being called upon to support them with their lives do not even know the terms of the agreements to which they have been pledged. The people, therefore, would be quite justified in repudiating these unauthorized contracts of kings and cabinets when it is found that they are opposed to national interests or conscience. It is hard to see how a war can be prevented when a nation is fighting mad or when it is tempted by some great prize. But it ought to be possible to prevent a war—or even to stop one after it is started—when the countries involved have no hatred toward one another and can see no gain by engaging in warfare. That is the case today. Most of the people concerned in the present conflict have neither racial antagonism nor economic interests as an excuse for enmity. They are no more enemies than the Reds and the Blues into which an army corps is divided for practice maneuvers. But now the guns are loaded and those who bear them have nothing to say about whom they shall shoot. Universal democracy and public diplomacy may not stop war altogether, but it should stop such a futile and disastrous conflict as has come upon us.

AMERICA'S PART IN THE STRUGGLE

IN the great European war the United States is seriously concerned. But it need not convulse us. Luckily we have the Atlantic between us and Europe. It is their war, not ours. We can keep cool and accept our share in the general misfortune, while rejoicing that we and the republics of the two Americas are not of the chief sufferers.

We have no concern with the European balance of power. Nor are we Servia's Big Brother. Russia is her Big Brother. We are Big Brother to our American republics, and if any European power should endeavor to take any of their territory we should speedily protest with army and navy. We should thus keep the peace, prevent robbery, and make the most of our Monroe Doctrine. Russia has a parallel doctrine for the defense of the Slav states; and if one of these days those Slav states should choose to cast in their lot with a regenerated Russia, we could not grieve. We would not like it to have either Austria or Russia take them without their good will, just as we would not have the United States take one rod of contiguous or non-contiguous territory without the assent of its people. The larger a nation is the better, if it is only a really free, self-governing nation. Enlargement means fewer custom houses and fewer chances of war.

What the alarm of war means we see first in the sud-

den closing of all the stock exchanges of the world. In the event of war a multitude of people will need ready money, and to get it they must sell their securities. These are thrown on the markets in such quantities that there are no buyers unless the price goes down. So for two or three days in Wall Street the prices of the best securities, those sure to pay six or eight per cent dividends, fell so rapidly that a general panic seemed inevitable and a multitude of failures. No one could guess what the havoc might be. So the governors of the Exchange closed it and stopped all business indefinitely, and let the brokers go a-fishing. That it should close and all our other exchanges close is unfortunate and inconvenient; but it is not so bad for us as it is for the Europeans who were glutting Wall Street with orders to sell. We Americans are not compelled to sell. We have had no failures of stock-brokers on account of the war scare. We can hold what we own in our boxes and vaults and be happy.

There is no evil without some minor good. In case of war all foodstuffs—and foodstuffs are the chief of products—will rise in value to the advantage of farmers. Already wheat has past the dollar mark. If the breadwinners are sent to the army, Europe will have to buy wheat from us, and our harvests are plenteous. Cotton may fall if European mills withdraw their orders, but nearly everything else that Europe wants she will have to seek from us. The main question is likely to be, How can we transport our products if the big fleets of German and French and English steamships are taken by the governments for military use? But that gives a wonderful opportunity for our commercial navy if we have wisdom to take advantage of it. At present we have no commercial navy, except for coast service, because we do not, by a foolish law which The Independent has often condemned, allow any ship to carry the American flag unless it is built in this country; and we allow no foreign flag to be engaged in domestic commerce. Accordingly, only American vessels sail from port to port, and only foreign vessels reach us from the rest of the world. That law, made for the benefit of shipbuilders, gives them no benefit, so far as foreign commerce is concerned. What we ought to do, and we hope this Administration will do, is to repeal the present law and put in its place a law which will allow our merchants who export our products to send them abroad in their own vessels. A hundred years ago our flag was seen in every harbor of the world. Now it is known abroad only as seen flying over a consul's office.

The withdrawal of the steamships just at this time may be a very great inconvenience to the tens of thousands of Americans visiting Europe. They may thank Congress for their annoyance, for it is Congress that has given over the transatlantic service to foreigners. The rest of us who have remained at home may thank their poverty or their luck that they escape this evil, which is about the most unfortunate of all the troubles which a European war will give us.

But above all nations is humanity. The whole body suffers when any of its members are maimed. And chiefly our most hearty sympathy and sorrow must be felt for the nations involved and their peoples, with whom we are at peace, and whose strong men will be mown down like grass at harvest time. Can it be—can the Christian nations of Europe allow it—that they shall engage in murderous slaughter and kill their own men and starve their own women and children? It is incredible, but it may be true. The first blame rests on the nation that wantonly lit the fuse that blew up the whole magazine. May Heaven aid the counsels of those statesmen who are trying to hold back the conflagration and save the homes and lives of all the grandest nations of Europe. And may the same kindly Power forge iron in place of tow to make strong the bands that hold together the nations that send their envoys to the Peace Palace of The Hague.

THE PITY OF IT

SERVIA's trouble is swallowed up in the larger tragedy that Austria's wantonness has unfolded. But that it has occurred is largely Servia's fault. We do not refer to the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria, for we cannot imagine that the Servian Government was in any way responsible for that foul deed, altho Servians committed it. What we would say is, that Servia was guilty, shockingly guilty, after Turkey had been humbled by the combined Balkan powers, in breaking up that combination and joining with Greece and Montenegro in humbling Bulgaria. We do not decide the question whether Bulgaria was also at fault and by her greed had provoked her allies. That may be true, but it was a shameful deed which set the four little nations, strong together but weak apart, to fighting each other.

Think what might have been, and then what was. Suppose the Balkan powers, with Greece as their ally, had stood together. Then, in firm compact, they might have defied Turkey and even Austria. But they quarreled and fought each other, and the first result was that Turkey took advantage of the chance, as of course she would, and recovered Adrianople, which had cost so much blood. Bulgaria was humiliated by defeat and the loss of half her conquests. Servia gloated over the disgrace of her ally, not thinking that her turn would come. But Austria, which had before taken Bosnia and Herzegovina, came down on little and feeble Servia when the chance came, and now declares war, just for the purpose of compelling Servia to give up a goodly portion of her territory to her big neighbor. Had these small nations held together Servia could have kept her own, which now she may lose. Servia had not learned the lesson which we learned early, "United we stand; divided we fall." Oh, the pity of it!

CANNON SMOKE

WHEN Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in his Manchester speech on the 18th of last October, renewed his proposal in behalf of the British Government that Great Britain and Germany agree to take a year's holiday in battleship building, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, Naval Secretary of State for Germany, replied:

> The German navy has a purely defensive function, and no aggressive purpose.

Yet within less than a year Germany declares a war so stupendous as to stagger humanity, while the whole armed camp of Europe leaps to the challenge.

Thus the chief argument of the militarists that peace can be maintained only by heavy armaments vanishes like cannon smoke.

A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

AS I write, Germany is reported to have declared war against Russia and France, and the participation of England on the one side and of Italy on the other seems imminent. Nothing like it has occurred since the great Napoleonic wars, and with modern armaments and larger populations nothing has occurred like it since the world began.

It is a cataclysm. It is a retrograde step in Christian civilization. It will be difficult to keep the various countries of the Balkans out of the war, and Greece and Turkey may take part in it. All Europe is to be a battleground. It is reported that the neutrality of Holland has already been ignored and Belgium offers such opportunities in the campaigns certain to follow that her territory, too, will be the scene of struggle.

Private property and commercial shipping under an enemy's flag are subject to capture and appropriation by prize proceedings and with the formidable navies of England, France, Germany, Russia and Italy active the great carrying trade of the world will be in large part suspended or destroyed or will be burdened with such heavy insurance as greatly to curtail it.

The commerce of the world makes much for the prosperity of the countries with whom it is conducted and its interruption means great inconvenience and economic suffering among all people whether at peace or war. The capital which the European people have invested by the billions in the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and in the Orient must perforce be withdrawn to fill the war chests of the nations engaged in a death grapple, and the enterprises which that capital made possible are likely to be greatly crippled while the hope of any further expansion must be definitely given up.

This general European war will give a feverish activity in a number of branches of our industry, but on the whole we shall suffer with the rest of the world, except that we shall not be destroying or blowing up our existing wealth or sacrificing the lives of our best young men and youth.

It is hard to prophesy the scope of a war like this, because history offers no precedent. It is impossible to foresee the limits of a war of any proportions when confined only to two countries. In our own small Spanish war we began it to free Cuba and when the war closed we found ourselves ten thousand miles away with the Philippines on our hands.

The immense waste of life and treasure in a modern war makes the loss to the conqueror only less, if indeed it be less, than the loss to the conquered.

With a high patriotic spirit, people enter upon war with confidence and with the thought of martial glory and success. The sacrifices they have to make, the suffering they have to undergo are generally such that if victory does not rest upon their banners they seek a scapegoat for that which they themselves have brought on in the head of the state, and the king or emperor who begins a war or allows one to begin puts at stake not only the prestige of his nation, but also the stability and integrity of his dynasty.

In such a war as this, therefore, with the universal tendency to popular control in

every country, the strain and defeat in war may lead to a state of political flux in those countries which shall suffer defeat, with all the attendant difficulties and disorder that a change of government involves.

While we can be sure that such a war as this, taking it by and large, will be a burden upon the United States and is a great misfortune, looked at solely from the standpoint of the United States, we have every reason to be happy that we are able to preserve strict neutrality in respect to it. Within our hospitable boundaries we have living prosperous and contented emigrants in large numbers from all the countries who are to take part in the war and the sympathies of these people will of course be with their respective native lands. Were there no other reason this circumstance would tend to keep us free from any entanglement.

We may sincerely hope that Japan will not be involved. She will not be unless the war is carried on to the far Orient, to India or to China. Germany has but a small settlement in the Orient, while France and Russia and England would be allies in this war and it would seem quite unlikely that there would arise any obligation under the English-Japanese alliance for Japan to assist England.

Of the great powers of the world, therefore, the only ones left out are likely to be the United States and Japan, and perhaps only the United States, by reason of the alliance between Japan and England. Japan, if she keeps out of the war, will occupy the same advantageous position, which will be ours, of complete neutrality, of an actually judicial attitude, and therefore, of having an opportunity at some time, we may hope, to mediate between the powers and to help to mitigate this disaster to mankind.

At the time when so many friends of peace have thought that we were making real progress toward the abolition of war this sudden outbreak of the greatest war in history is most discouraging. The future looks dark indeed, but we should not despair.

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." Now that the war is a settled fact, we must hope that some good may come from this dreadful scourge. The armaments of Europe had been growing heavier and heavier, bankruptcy has stared many of the nations in the face, conflict between races had begun to develop.

War seemed likely at some stage and the question which each country had to answer for itself was at what time the situation would be most favorable for its success. The immediate participants have decided that the time has come and thru their international alliances all Europe is involved.

There has been no real test of the heavy armament on land or water as developed by modern invention and this contest is to show what has been well spent for war purposes and what has been wasted. It is by no means certain that waste will not exceed in cost that which was spent to effective purpose.

One thing I think we can reasonably count on is that with the prostration of industry, with the blows to prosperity, with the state of flux that is likely to follow this titanic struggle, there will be every opportunity for common sense to resume its sway; and after the horrible expenditure of the blood of the best and the savings of the rich and the poor, the opportunity and the motive for a reduction of armament and the taking away of a temptation to further war will be greatly enhanced.

It is an awful remedy, but in the end it may be worth what it costs, if it makes this the last great war. The influence of America can be thrown most effectively for peace when peace is possible and for minimum armaments when disaster and exhaustion shall make the contending peoples and their rulers see things as they are.

Manor Richelieu, Quebec

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Europe Plunges Into War

Armageddon has begun. The nations of Europe, after ten years of preparation, at last are joined in the greatest struggle since Europe was arrayed against Napoleon just one hundred years ago. Germany has invaded Russia and France, Russia has invaded Austria and Germany, and France has hurled her forces into German territory. England also has cast her lot on the side of war.

The conflict was immediately precipitated by the ultimatum of the Kaiser to Emperor Nicholas on July 31 for Russia, which was preparing to attack Austria in aid of the Serbs, to cease the mobilization of her troops within twenty-four hours.

But the Russians, with the memory of their humiliation of 1907 when they were compelled to stand aside and see Austria annex the Slavic provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, were not again to be bluffed by the threats of the Kaiser. The answer of the Czar was to order complete mobilization of all Russian troops. When a conflict between Russia and Germany was thus seen to be inevitable unless one or the other receded from its position, England and France exhausted every resource to find a "formula," as diplomats say, acceptable to both. King George himself personally appealed to both the Kaiser and the Czar, while the Kaiser sent his brother-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, to plead with the Czar to accept the conditions he himself had made.



THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER

The three French fortresses oppose a strong line to the German line based on Metz and Strassburg, but the general German attack, shown by the long arrows, is directed elsewhere

Germany Declares War on Russia

For the first time since 1871 Germany has been compelled to make good on her policy of bluff and rattling the scabbard, which has long been the distinguishing element of her statecraft, and when the Czar refused to yield the only alternative was the declaration of war, which was made at 7:30 p. m., August 1, two hours after the Kaiser had authorized the mobilization of the entire German army.

But while mobilization was authorized by imperial decree only on the 1st, under cover of the decree declaring Germany in a "state of war," equivalent under the German constitution to the martial law familiar in most countries, it had been secretly proceeding for several days. At the very moment when the German legions were thus gathering, it is reported that Russia and Austria, due to the pressure of Great Britain, had consented to refer the case of Servia to a neutral power, but whatever possibilities of peace were then entertained were destroyed by the uncompromising attitude of Germany. Her purposes were all too plainly shown by the many orders to her vast commercial fleet, scattered in all parts of the globe, to cancel

sailings and to seek the shelter of neutral ports. The sailing of the "Imperator" from Hamburg and the "Vaterland" from New York was canceled, while the "President Grant," of the North German Lloyd line, a day out, was hastily recalled.

At Prostken, in East Prussia, following the war declaration, shots were exchanged between the border patrols, while two squadrons of cavalry with artillery have invaded Germany with Johannisburg as their objective point. German troops crost into Russian Poland and occupied the important railway junction of Kalisz and the cities of Czenstochowa and Bendzin. In the North Sea the German and Russian fleets are already reported to have met, the Russians retiring after a short engagement to the Bay of Finland. The German cruiser "Augsberg" reported that she had bombarded the important naval port of Libau, where there are vast stores of grain and naval supplies, and fired the city.

The German plan of campaign, however, does not anticipate dealing with Russia until she has first crushed her ally, France. During the weeks that it takes to mobilize the slow-moving Russian forces Germany confidently expects to repeat her march to Paris.



WAR ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER

The probable arrangement of the Russian forces after their tedious mobilization is shown here. Crosses indicate fortresses. Four army corps at Vilna will form the Russian right, four at Bielostok the center, five at Brest-Litovsk the left, with five corps at Warsaw as an advance guard and two held in reserve east of Brest-Litovsk. A chain of fortifications protects the frontier and Cossack cavalry form an advance screen. The German line opposed to this is based on Danzig, Thorn and Breslau. The Austrian line takes in Cracow, Przemysl and Lemberg, but the Servians will prevent a normal disposal of Austrian forces. The Russians oppose this with four army corps at Rowno, one of three strong fortresses on which an attack on Austria would be based. The arrows show the early movements of border forces in both directions

France Involved

While the German Ambassador to St. Petersburg was delivering his Government's declaration of war, Baron von Schön, the Kaiser's representative to France, which under the terms of the Dual Alliance is bound to aid Russia, asked Premier Viviani for a declaration of French intentions. Twelve o'clock Sunday was set as the limit of the ultimatum, and hardly had it expired before German troops were on the march toward the French frontier.

By border outrages Germany sought to make France shoulder the burden of declaring war, but France realized that, if she was to have English support, Germany must take the aggressive. Not until Germany had partially mobilized did President Poincaré call the French reserves to the colors; the tearing up of French tracks and the seizure of French locomotives provoked no retaliation; even when France saw herself menaced thru the German occupation, on August 2, of the neutral grand duchy of Luxemburg, and the violation of Belgian neutrality by the seizure of Arlon, so important was English support that at grave peril to herself she delayed her military movements. On the other hand, even the invasion of French soil at three different points and German repulses at Longwy and Petit Croix, where a corps of Uhlans were put to rout by French machine guns, found the German Ambassador still in Paris, the Kaiser violating international precedents in his anxiety to have it appear that Germany had not been the aggressor.

The lightning-like moves of the Germans in the first days of fighting show that they have adopted practically the same plan of campaign as in 1870-71. Instead of meeting France at her own border, which with a great chain of forts has been made almost impregnable, Germany has sought to catch her on the flank by marching thru the neutral states of Belgium and Luxemburg, where the frontier is unprotected. That Germany had guaranteed the neutrality of these states mattered not in the face of the reckless course on which the Kaiser had embarked. Germany realizes that her back is against the wall and that nothing but bold measures will save her. Thus at Longwy, the "iron gate of France," where twice before Germans have been victorious, is destined to be fought the first great battle of the modern war of nations.

The Position of England

France's anxiety to win British support and the efforts of the Germans to forestall it clearly indicate the position of England in this momentous struggle. Her enormous fleet, only recently mobilized for the royal review at Spithead, is sufficient to blockade the German



Brown Brothers

BELGRADE, THE FIRST OBJECTIVE OF THE AUSTRIAN ADVANCE ON SERVIA

The old city has been held in turn by Hungarians, Turks, Austrians and Servians. The Servian Government, considering it indefensible, withdrew to Nish, a strategic point on the Servian plateau, when war broke out

coast, and unless the French and Russian campaigns are brief, failure of the foreign supplies on which Germany depends will do the rest. Like England, she too must depend upon the sea.

Under the entente, as Premier Asquith explained to the Commons, England is under no definite obligations to her allies. So long as the war was confined to the four belligerents, no direct British interests were involved. Her chief interests were on the side of peace, and until the beginning of hostilities British statesmen labored unceasingly to compose the differences of the powers. When Sir Edward Grey's proposal for an ambassadorial conference at London to consider the Servian question met with failure, efforts were directed toward Berlin and St. Petersburg in attempts to modify the warlike tone of the notes exchanged between the two powers. King George himself made personal appeals to the Kaiser and to the Czar, but without success.

With the occupation of the neutral Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and the ultimatum to and violation of the neutrality of Belgium in the German advance on France, British interests were directly threatened. The railroads of the grand duchy, and Arlon, in Belgium, were seized on August 1, in order to facilitate the movement of German troops toward the unprotected part of the French frontier. Two British steamers in German ports were also seized, but the Kaiser's Government declared these were not acts of war, but simply necessary as a police duty.

At the Cabinet meetings and the Privy Council, in session nearly all of Sunday at Buckingham Palace, England's position was thoroly discussed and her policy determined upon. Sir Edward Grey outlined it to the Commons in a memorable speech on Monday. While no definite promise had been made, the Foreign Minister said, England could not stand by with arms crost and see France invaded. Consequently he had delivered a definite promise to the French Ambassador that England would undertake to protect the French northern and western coasts from German attack. Germany had offered, he said, to refrain from such attacks as a price of British neutrality, but the Government had refused it as too narrow an engagement. Sir Edward's speech was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm in the House.

Parliament has granted a war credit of £50,000,000, the naval and army reserves have been mobilized, King George has proclaimed a moratorium, suspending the payment of all debts for sixty days; in every way possible England stands ready for the conflict. Her home fleet, numbering some 43 battleships, is already in the North Sea, within striking distance of the German coast.

Serbs Hold Mountain Passes

In the larger European drama that has unfolded, small Servia and her threatened invasion by the overwhelming forces of Austria-Hungary have almost been forgotten. Except for the occupation of Belgrade, which the Serbs evacuated, there has been little fighting of a decisive nature. Not only do the Austrians require some time to mobilize, but the larger war has made it necessary to proceed with caution.

So far attempts have been made only to gain possession of the Servian passes. At Semendria, the key to the important Morava valley, which opens a direct road to Nish, the temporary capital, and at Losnitza, on the Drina, heavy fighting occurred on July 29 and 30. The Austrians were repulsed at Semendria, while at Losnitza a small Servian force was able to hold its own against

THE WAR BEGINS

June 29—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife assassinated by a Servian at Sarajevo

July 23—Austrian ultimatum to Servia demands satisfaction for murder plot and suppression of pan-Serb propaganda

July 25—Servia returns an answer unsatisfactory to Austria

July 28—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia moves troops toward Austrian frontier

July 29—Austrians occupy Belgrade

July 30—Germany demands that Russia stop mobilization within twenty-four hours. Austrians repulsed at Semendria. Servians lose at Fotcha in Bosnia, but check invaders at Losnitza

July 31—British fleet leaves Plymouth. Continued fighting on Danube and Drina frontiers of Servia

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia after Kaiser orders mobilization. France mobilizes army. Italy announces her neutrality

Aug. 2—German troops occupy Luxemburg, move on Longwy and invade France near Nancy. Russians invade German empire at Eydtkuhnen and Eichenried and attack Johannisburg. German fleet engages Russian off Aland Islands and drives it into Gulf of Finland

Aug. 3—German cavalry repulsed at Petit Croix, on Lorraine frontier. German cruiser bombards and fires Libau, on the Baltic. Germans seize Kalisz and two other cities on Polish frontier, and invade Belgium, taking Arlon, Belgium appeals to England for aid in preserving her neutrality

THE ALIGNMENT OF EUROPE

The Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, was formed in 1883 by Bismarck by the inclusion of Italy in the German-Austrian Alliance dating from 1879. Austria and Germany pledged mutual assistance if attacked by Russia, Italy and Germany if attacked by France.

The Triple Entente is the product of the Dual Alliance between France and Russia (1887) and informal understandings between England and France (1904) and England and Russia (1907). It was designed by Edward VII to balance the Triple Alliance.

superior numbers until night, when it retired. At Fotcha, in Bosnia, on the 30th an invading Servian force was repulsed after a loss of 800 men. The Serbs seek to invade Bosnia in order to start a revolt among the Slav subjects of the dual monarchy.

With Russia threatening Galicia, a large part of the Austrian offensive campaign against Servia will have to be abandoned. The three corps gathered at Semlin, which with Sarayevo and Zvornik were to be the bases of Austrian operations, according to report have already been moved to Galicia. As far as can be determined the Austrian plans contemplated movements against Servia from two directions, one down the Morava River valley from Semendria, and the other west from Sarayevo, to intercept any union of the Montenegrins with the Serbs, and to occupy the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, both columns finally converging on the city of Nish. The Serbs, owing to their inferior numbers, were expected to confine themselves to a defensive campaign, for which the mountainous country is admirably adapted. Were the Austrians able to employ their full force under the most favorable circumstances the task would not be easy, as they must face the undefeated veterans of two Balkan wars.



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ANYWHERE IN EUROPE ON AUGUST 1

Marching men filled the highways of the continent. These troops are French, and their scouting aeroplane is a solitary piece of evidence that the world has made some progress since the unhappy days of past wars

Mme. Caillaux Acquitted

As was freely predicted, Mme. Henriette Caillaux, wife of the ex-Premier and ex-Minister of Finance, was acquitted last week of the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of *Le Figaro*, on March 16. The jury was out only fifty minutes.

Because of the political element which had been injected into the trial, in addition to the fact that no woman in France has ever been found guilty of such a crime, her acquittal was not unexpected. Even the Paris public, unused as it is to the rendering of impartial justice, recognized the particular flagrancy of Mme. Caillaux's crime. When the verdict was announced it was greeted in the courtroom with cries of "Murderess," "Assassin" and "Down with Caillaux," while general free fighting, even in the space reserved for court officials, broke out, which it required the dragoons half an hour to subdue. The verdict was evidently expected, as Caillaux was not even in court, but waited outside in an automobile, where he was joined by his wife as soon as she had signed the official register.

The acquittal is almost unanimously condemned by the French press as reflecting on the honor of the nation. Being French, there remain, of course, the inevitable duels to be fought. No less than three are to result from the Caillaux trial.



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THE CALL OF THE FATHERLAND

Reservists of all the fighting nations have been crowding the consulates in America clamoring to be sent home to the front line. The suspension of Atlantic steamship service has prevented many sailings. These are Austrians, but the picture is typical

The Situation in Mexico

General Lauro Villar and Judge Allende, of Mexico's Supreme Court, peace delegates appointed by President Carbajal to confer with General Carranza, started from the capital for Saltillo on July 27th. Six days later they had not arrived at that city. It was known that they would insist upon general amnesty, while Carranza would demand unconditional surrender. Carbajal also asked that the regular army as it existed when Madero was killed should be recognized and respected; that all professional military men should retain their rank and not be punished for serving Huerta; and that no one

should suffer except those who had assassinated Madero and Suarez or been responsible for the crime. In a telegram to Zubaran, at Washington, Carranza said he was not striving to prevent an agreement, but must have unconditional surrender.

The rebels were still fighting. Carbajal desired an armistice without delay, in view of the "certain success" of the negotiations, but hostilities were not suspended. Several cities within 100 miles of the capital were captured, Federal officers who fell into the hands of the rebels were put to death and towns were looted in violation of Carranza's promise.

Some predicted that the peace conference would fail because of disagreement about amnesty. The delegates' route was by way of Vera Cruz and Tampico. They had been accompanied by newspaper correspondents. But these were not allowed to go beyond Tampico. They reported that rebel officers at that port derided the conference, saying that the revolution must be carried to the end by fighting and that at least thirty per cent of the residents of the capital would be put to death. They showed long lists of prominent residents who were to be killed.

Villa and Carranza

It was asserted officially nor unofficially had Carranza invited Villa to take part in the triumphal entry into the capital city. Villa and his army remained in the state of Chihuahua and he was adding recruits to his forces at the rate of about 400 a day. In this way his army had grown from 23,000 to nearly 30,000 men. He had an abundance of money and had bought medical supplies enough for 4000 wounded. Our Government sought in vain to heal the breach between Villa and Carranza. George C. Carothers, who had been with Villa a long time as a representative of our State Department, came to Washington and was in conference with President Wilson and Mr. Bryan.

Stories about Villa's grievances and aims at once got into print. He asserted, it was said, that Carranza had broken the agreement signed by representatives of both at Torreon. Therefore, he had refused to move southward with his army. He did not intend to start a new revolution, but would remain in Chihuahua until Carranza should respect the agreement and, if Carranza should continue to ignore it, would set up an independent government in that state. He had done, he said, all he had promised to do, but Carranza had deliberately and repeatedly violated the agreement which his chosen representatives, at the end of a four days' conference, had signed. By recruiting he hoped to increase his army to a total of 60,000 men.

Progress of the War

Guanajuato, a city of 35,000 people, was taken by the rebels after a two days' fight, and a Federal general, Cordado, was killed. Queretaro was evacuated by the Federals, but in a battle near the city many prisoners were taken by the rebels, one of them being the Governor of the state. The Federals gave up all of Lower California. There was delay about the evacuation of Mazatlan. When that port is given to the rebels they will have the entire Pacific coast except Manzanillo, which is surrounded. It is said that General Pascual Orozco will fight no more, but will go to Canada. In the south, Zapata, it is said at Washington, has agreed to support and assist Carranza. Gabriel Huerta, a relative of the ex-President, voluntarily returned from Puerto Mexico to clear himself of charges made by men who were his subordinates while he was chief of the Secret Service. They have testified that they killed more than twenty of the ex-President's political foes by order of Gabriel.

Antonio Villareal, Governor of Nuevo Leon, and an ally of Villa, has issued a decree concerning the Catholic Church. He orders the expulsion of all foreign priests and Jesuits, prohibits confessions, directs that several Catholic colleges and schools be closed, and denounces the Church as the enemy of the Liberal movement. It has forgotten its spiritual mission, he says, and gone into politics with the reactionaries.

Railroad Rate Decision

The long delayed decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in response to the application of the northeastern railroad companies for permission to increase their freight rates by five per cent was made known on August 1st. It contains 35,000 words and relates to many subjects in the broad field of the inquiry. While it is difficult to make an accurate summary of such a statement in brief space, it can be said that to railroads west of Pittsburg and east of the Mississippi the commission grants an increase that will add from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 to their gross revenue, and that no increase is given to the eastern trunk lines and New England roads, altho the trunk lines will gain something by reason of their ownership of roads in the territory formerly affected. It was not a unanimous decision. Five members signed it, and two, Commissioners McChord and Daniels, dissented, holding that something should have been granted to the roads which are not permitted to increase their rates.

The grant to the roads in the central territory is modified by the exception of iron, coal, cement, brick, and certain other commodities which are a large part of the tonnage. The commission points the way to economies and reforms which might yield more than the desired advance of five per cent. It recommends a sale of all property not held for transportation purposes. The value of such property is $648,000,000. A readjustment of rates which would increase revenue is invited, and the opinion is exprest that the passenger service is not bearing a fair share of the burden. The commission suggests conferences with local commissions in states where passenger rates are below their proper level.

The Western Trainmen

The three members of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation reported to the President that they had been in conference for ten days with representatives of the 55,000 locomotive engineers and firemen of ninety-eight railroads west of Chicago, and of the companies, and had failed. Among the demands of the men is one for an increase of wages because of the higher cost of living, and the companies said the proposed increase would amount to $33,000,000 a year. Before the mediators took up the case, ninety-seven per cent of the men had voted to strike. A plan proposed by the mediators was accepted by the men, but rejected by the companies. It involved arbitration.

President Wilson asked members of the board and representatives of the men and the companies to confer with him. The men had decided to go on strike on August 7th if the companies should persist in opposing the mediators' plan. After the conference, at the end of last week, Mr. Wilson was confident that the strike would be averted. He had appealed to the patriotism of both parties, urging each to make concessions, and pointing out that the proposed strike, paralyzing the railroads at a time when European conditions caused a crisis would be a national calamity. It would compel a failure of his plans for building up the merchant marine by new legislation for the admission of foreign ships to American registry. The men accepted the terms proposed, which involved arbitration for the wage increase, and the companies acquiesced later.

TEUTON AGAINST SLAV

DYNASTIC AMBITIONS AND RACIAL ENTANGLEMENTS THAT UNDERLIE THE GREAT WAR

BY WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, L.H.D.

The harsh simplicity of the issues of war is only superficial: the problems with which the nations of Europe wrestle in time of peace are no less bewildering than before and will loom large when the days of reconstruction come. With these essential factors in the future of Europe Professor Sloane is thoroly familiar, as his recent study, "The Balkans; a Laboratory of History," attests. The best known of the other works prepared during his long service as professor of history at Princeton and now at Columbia are studies of Napoleon and of the French Revolution. He was Theodore Roosevelt Professor at Berlin in 1912-13.—THE EDITOR.

THE European situation seems unreal. We simply dare not consider the possibilities of a general European war and all its frightful consequences. Americans who are really such feel a much deeper interest in their nearer European neighbors, even tho the recently adopted masses are still, at heart, most concerned with the far-off governments and peoples from out of which they have lately come.

But it is absurdly insufficient to look at Europe from the west as we mostly do. Great Britain and France are full of poignant interest for us, Germany to quite the same degree. Their problems, internal and external, and their relations to each other, are fascinating to the extent of absorption. But we forget that they too have an eastward outlook and that much of the east which to us is far, far away is for them close by and that their policies cannot neglect what we see but dimly. At this moment, as for a year past, it is central to the comprehension of western politics that we recall how determinative in the arrangement and alignment of powers is a race question which presses upon the older western Europe from behind with the obstinacy of natural law: the oncoming of the Slav, the self-defense of the Teuton. Besides it Franco-German relations are, however weighty, of minor importance.

The European balance of power is as unstable as that of a pyramid poised on its apex. Race, religion, nationality, equality, interest, are the stock terms of politics and not one of them has a definite meaning. Nationality is the most misleading of them all, yet it is this vague concept which is central to the alarms of the present hour. The populations of Europe discriminate between Anglo-, German-, Irish-, Italo-, Slav- and Afro-Americans with insistence and give portentous reality to these designations because they cannot think in other terms. So far as they think at all they affect contempt for the assimilative process upon which we ourselves rely.

Russia and Greek Catholicism, Germany and Teutonic culture, France and Roman civilization, and British imperial sway, each of these has a planetary system which revolves about it. Language is not strong enough to depict the passion and devotion of the millions upon millions who pay and fight, who sacrifice all that life holds dear, for these undefinable but poignant conceptions. Intertwined with them are all the rest, material prosperity, race supremacy, peace of mind, social order and justice.

The pyramid has long been rocking and toppling: indeed the props and guys were always there in the form of treaties and alliances. Each of the systems has always been incomplete at the edges and sometimes at the very center. The Slavs are not all of the Greek confession, nor under Russian sway. A large minority are of the Roman faith and very many are faithful Moslems. The Latins are not all Roman Catholics, many are Protestants and among ecclesiastical adherents are enormous numbers of free-thinkers and indifferent. The number of Roman Catholics among Germans, within and without the empire, is as great as that of other confessions: the counter-reformation is still active thruout western Europe, tho quiescent in the central lands.

Accordingly the confessional bond still plays a major rôle, possibly the major rôle, on the stage of east European politics. But nationality runs it a hard race for first place. The cross purposes between the two act and react to produce confusion, and dim the vision of observers.

Prolific as Anglo-Saxons once were, and as the Germans still are, no instance is known to history of a natural growth of population like that of the latest years among the Slavs. They now outnumber the Germans nearly three to one: as we consider civilization theirs is, with the conspicuous but negligible exception of a minute proportion, about that much lower and more primitive than the German, dark and medieval as is the latter at its worst. Among the Slavs there are two lines of division: the aristocracy and towns-folk, a relatively very small number with some veneer of western culture and learning are separated by an abyss from all the rest, the overwhelming majority of primitive artizans and peasants whose one controlling power is fear, fear of the state, fear of the church. Then secondly straight thru the heart of the continent lies Hungary, which divides the north from the south Slavs and makes common cause with the Germans of Austria, as far as a hated necessity requires, to form the Dual Monarchy.

What with the iron sway of Turkey and the stern repression of the Magyars the south Slav differs slightly from his congener of the north in speech, institutions, tradition and general characteristics. But very slightly, after all. They are a peasant folk, placid when comfortable, savage when roused. Since their emancipation from the Turkish yoke they have produced no ruling class, and only a handful of native statesmen and administrators. Servia has a worthless native dynasty, Montenegro a strong but rude one; the other states have had foreign princes imposed upon them.

Since the Slavs appeared in history there has been an embittered, remorseless, and often bloody struggle for supremacy between Teuton and Slav. The elements of humanity commingle in warfare as in peace, probably in the higher degree, by taking prisoners than by merchandising. Whatever order and control has existed in eastern Europe proceeded more or less directly from German sources, and along the broad mark or frontier from the Baltic to the Adriatic upon which the clashes have occurred there has been some admixture of blood as well as of institutions.

Until lately there were large numbers of German traders in Slavic towns, and in the administration of Russia men with German names were prominent. The University of Dorpat was a distinguished center of German learning. Within the German lands Slavic laborers were numerous and men with Slavic names rose to considerable eminence in all walks of life as far westward as the Elbe. Eastern Prussia has large populations of Slavs and its Polish subjects in Posen constitute a Slavic society which defies assimilation. The landed proprietors of Russia's Baltic provinces and the merchants of the Baltic seaboard were and remain German in speech and tradition. On

both sides of the frontier there was toleration for the respective aliens.

But within a generation the passion for "nationality" has become fanatical and insensate. Whoever was a subject must become Russian: in Finland the upper classes of Swedish stock and culture as well as the indigenous Finns; in Poland, where all are Slavs, all must become Russian; in the Baltic provinces Germanism must be uprooted and Dorpat was turned into Yurieff with a corps of Russian professors. The same fiery zeal in the reverse sense overmastered Prussia and Hungary for Teutonizing or Magyarizing all the Slavs within their borders. There was from north to south a nationalizing passion which rekindled the fires of hate and fury until today the conflagration rages to destruction.

The flames leaped over and set fire to the Balkans. Germanism in Austria-Hungary was put on the desperately defensive alike by Magyars and Slavs. At no time within the historic record was the race and confessional antagonism as savage as it is today. Nationality and autonomy are the war-cries. "In the name of liberty" is the plea which the combatants shout westward as they arm to the teeth, marshal their enormous armies and commit atrocity upon atrocity in the face of high heaven. The recent Balkan wars have completely overset the military equilibrium of Europe, because they have placed on its military map at least a million disciplined troops with the lust for combat engendered by their war of emancipation and the internecine conflicts for national grandeurs into which it degenerated.

Austria-Hungary is the most extraordinary congeries of unrelated parts ever compacted into a nominal state. On every treasury note the denomination and value are printed in about twelve languages so that it may circulate thruout the monarchy, and there are some eighteen groups of population that lay claim to "nationality." Within Cis-Leithia, which we know as Austria, lies the kingdom of Bohemia, overwhelmingly Slav, and vociferous for recognition as such. Trieste is almost a pure Italian city, lower Tyrol is Italian, and the townsfolk of Dalmatia are Italians. The districts of Carniola and parts of Carinthia are Slav again. Trans-Leithia, which we know as Hungary, is ruled by Magyars, but within its limits are millions of Slavs; and Croatia, which is pure Slav, possesses a would-be autonomous local government standing by treaty in the same or a similar relation to the supreme Hungarian power as that in which Hungary stands to Austria. Yet the "Hungarian" seaport of Fiume is a pure Slav city.

Confessionally the Slav subjects of the monarchy are of the Roman faith, tho in certain places there are small congregations of the Greek faith. The recently annexed provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina belong to the monarchy as a whole, their populations are pure Slavs, mainly of the Greek confession, tho the higher social classes are faithful Moslems, the immigrant administrators and traders from the monarchy are Roman Catholics. Control is generally Germanic, stigmatized as the sauerkraut and sausage régime.

But over all this unprecedented mosaic of race, religion and language a German dynasty reigns and the once all-powerful German influence still largely predominates. The German empire in its entirety, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, exists today as it is because Austria was expelled from the German hegemony, but its peoples and its rulers have a deep concern for Austria-Hungary as a bulwark against the ever-rising and surging tide of Slavic numbers and a menacing inundation of lower civilizations.

Within the triple alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy the relations of the two former are thus much closer than those of Italy with either. The dominant figure of the triple alliance is of course the German Emperor, and by an overmastering will, backed by military power of portentous strength both afloat and ashore, he has kept, indeed commanded, the peace of Europe so far thruout his reign. This has been to the immense advantage of his people, as they clearly understand, but a peace lord who is a war lord as well has an unenviable task in restraining a military party of great influence straining at the leash when wars are raging and insults fly hurtling thru space from defiant foes, increasing yearly in strength and self-reliance.

German socialism, stripped of all its trimmings, is nothing more or less than good old-fashioned Ameri-



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THE FLEET THAT MAY DECIDE THE WAR

Hostilities found England's great navy, which now totals 437 effective fighting units, assembled in British waters after a monster review at Spithead. The first fleet promptly sailed under sealed orders and may fight the Germans before this reaches our readers



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THE DREADED GERMAN ARTILLERY

A squad of artillerymen moving a gun carriage into position. Germany's supremacy in armament over France and Russia is especially marked

can patriotism, a determination to share the offices high and low with the privileged classes and enjoy the social distinctions as well as the emoluments pertaining thereunto. Ambition for power and the pomp of power stir the breast of the humble. Thus far German socialism is not international and is not likely to become so. Yet it is a serious weakness in a system so hierarchical as that of Prussia or even in the other more democratic states of the federal empire.

Had the United States a Russia on one shore and a France on the other, with not one truly friendly power on either side, we could visualize the problem of the German empire, perhaps even realize it. The vast extent of her land frontier is a decided weakness. Another is over-population; sixty-six millions on a territory about the size of Texas and not comparable in fertility of soil and natural resources. Already by the magic touch of scientific agriculture but little is unreclaimed and most yields to the very limit of its capacity.

Still another weakness is the Polish question, which renders Posen a focus of discontent and exhibits the futility of all efforts at Germanization of unwilling Slavs. But the most serious weakness of Germany is the tenure and treatment of Alsace-Lorraine. The truth about this question is at the bottom of the well: the keenest French observers declare that they would be entirely content as an autonomous state in the federal German empire and do not desire reincorporation in France. But France desires it, and cannot condone their loss. The Hohenzollerns have conquered the German home, they desire no world conquest, but they mean to defend to the death what they have secured.

As between Germany and German Austria the bonds of trade and sympathy are many and powerful, but the religious question lies athwart union in any calculable period. Prussia is still a Protestant, intensely Protestant power, altho the natural increase of Romanists is in excess of any other. In a high sense Prussian policy is German politics, and the majority of Protestants thruout the empire steadily dwindles. The entrance of German Austria would throw them into a hopeless minority. Nevertheless the question is as yet not perilous, for stancher patriotism than that of Bavaria, the Rhineland and Westphalia does not exist in Prussia proper, or Saxony, or Wurtemberg.

To these elements of strength and weakness possibly another should be added: the prosperity in commerce and industry of all Germany. Based on unprecedented expansion of credit, this is therefore an exceedingly delicate structure and forces a pause ere active military steps are taken. In the alarms of a few years since it was the merchants and bankers who commanded a halt and a return to sanity.

Ultimately the increase of numbers may call for territorial expansion to the eastward or a desperate effort at it, but for the present German policy is easily legible: maintain what it has, strengthen Austria-Hungary against the Slav, and be prepared in every respect to repel any advance of its own eastern neighbors, perhaps even to drive them far behind their present lines. For success in this she must be strong enough to hold France in check, and to that end she has just enlarged her armaments.

Russian power viewed from without is portentous. With her population of a hundred and sixty-eight millions it seems as if she could put some millions of troops in the field, overpower all Europe, and constitute herself suzerain of Slavic peoples as well as of the Greek Church—to which position she has long laid claim. But so vast, so unorganized, so inert is most of her empire that its very weight seems often to threaten a break.

But her most salient weakness is the double question of Finland and Poland, with their sense of outrage and resistance to Russian influence. It was no wonder that she could not coerce Japan, or even conquer Turkey without Rumanian help: howsoever many men she may have under arms there is always a Polish terror of major size and a Finnish nightmare less in dimension but equal in grimness, at the very door of St. Petersburg, moreover. And the haunting specter of intestine violence can only be concealed by troops and police. The national territory must be garrisoned against Russian, Polish and Finnish discontent.

Apparently her Government measures greatness solely by size, so steady is its advance to the eastward in the seizure and occupation of territory or the establishment of influence zones. Quantity is the relentless foe of quality and numbers are the Iscariot of efficiency. The modern world is all astray on this question and Russia seems the blindest of the blind. Her northern frontiers are for-

lined by their Arctic position; her others are the weakest possible, the most vulnerable in all their extent. Her policy is not easily legible, but in the Triple Entente, the bonds of which are very slight, there is of course a threefold understanding which gives some guarantee of her swollen dimensions and assures her a free hand for the defensive if not for the offensive. A hegemony among the Slavs she may secure if she strikes successful blows for the Servian cause, but a protectorate in form never. She has never been able to charm her southern relations and the great secret service of spies innumerable which she maintains among them exasperates, sometimes intimidates, but never cows them.

Why protect Servia? Why bring all Greek Christians under her religious sway? Why set up a Pan-Slavic federation? Why the pogrom and Jew baiting? Why swell to bursting with zones of influence in Central Asia which belie their name in that they do not bind? Why the browbeating of Armenia and the hounding of Turkey? There seems no sense and little unity in the enormous program.

If there be any solution to the riddle at all, it lies in her persistence that her door-key may be wrested from Moslems and the exit to the area of world commerce thru the Straits as well as thru the Baltic be her very own to command. It is not given to outsiders quite to comprehend how everything works together to that end, but we hear it with perpetual iteration and it may be so. Meantime we somehow feel that Russia resembles the athlete who ran so far to gain impetus that on the take-off line for the jump he fell in exhaustion. The preliminaries have hitherto been so protracted that accomplishment halted.

Since Russia has had armies on European battlefields their laurels have been those of subsidiaries rather than principals. It was not until Gorck and his Prussians went over to the Russians at Tauroggen in 1813 that their standards advanced by self-impulsion. We are told on good authority that the existing army, entirely regenerated since the Treaty of Portsmouth, longs and even lusts to redeem its good name. Therein lay the danger of the hour.

Should Russia restore to Finland the liberties of which she has been robbed, should she grant autonomy to Russian Poland as a buffer state between the Russian Orient and the German Occident and liberate a nation of twenty-four millions, Roman and romantic in religion and culture, her gravest internal danger would be diminished if not removed. But of this there is little chance, so fanatical is Greek ecclesiasticism and so powerful at St. Petersburg.

The Servian protection is ancillary to the broad Russian policy. The writer in his recent book on the Balkans has quite fully explained the genesis and described the distribution of the Slavic stock in the great southeastern peninsula of Europe. It suffices to say here that the Serbs are the purest and most numerous branch of the southern Slavs. They are numerous in Hungary proper round about the city of Temesvar, they are almost exclusively the inhabitants of Croatia, Slavonia, Istria, Dalmatia, Herzegovina and Bosnia. Of their confessional divisions we spoke in another connection. Within the Austria-Hungarian domain they number about five millions; without in Servia, Montenegro and elsewhere about as many more. These last are almost exclusively of the Greek faith, among the former possibly a fifth are also of that profession. Hence the concern of Russia, real or professed, for the orthodox who are anxious before the militancy of Romanism.

Thus divided the independent Serb states have remained insignificant in the power of their political sovereignty and are so still. But they have been impassioned apostles of the Great Servia idea and thru a desperate propaganda have infected the Austrian subjects of their own stock. It is the unrest within the dual monarchy which more concerns its Government than even the devilish complots which find hospitality in Servia and have found two victims in the Austro-Hungarian heir and his morganatic wife. The war on Servia may be merely punitive, but it is really a terrible warning to those within Austria-Hungary to cease from troubling.

The dream of a united Illyrian kingdom began with the liberation of Servia from Turkish misrule. But the congress of Vienna and Waterloo quenched all hope during thirty years. Hungary considered Croatia as a mere province and exasperated the Croats by an effort to Magyarize them. Their Emperor gave them a patriotic Ban or viceroy in 1848, the famous Iellaschich, who in the crisis of his long career turned all his folk in frenzy against Hungary in her struggle for independence and saved the Hapsburg monarchy from extinction. The efforts of Joseph II to Germanize Croatia were vain, but it kept its identity. In 1868 an unsatisfactory "compromise" was forced on it. In spite of Hungarian stubbornness this charter has been several times modified in a sense favorable to Croat aspirations, but the people still cherish resentment. They have a representative of the Hungarian crown, a national diet in control of local affairs, including courts and schools, and in the ministry at Buda-Pest they have one member with three members of the upper and forty of the lower house. There are endless wranglings and sometimes rebellious outbursts of violence as Hungary seeks to recall more or less of what has been wrenched from her, and Croatia to wrest from her a higher degree of autonomy. The Servians elsewhere sympathize, especially those not in Croatia-Slavonia but directly under Austrian administration. If we may trust our judgment, based on personal observation, Austria-Hungary has seized the occasion of the hideous crime so lately committed to secure peace within her own borders by the punishment of Servia.

France has always had a noble sentimentality for the insurgents against any "oppressor" except herself, and claims for herself the liberation of Greece. It is hard that Austria-Hungary should pitilessly monopolize and regulate Servian trade, as she does; the enlarged Greece suspects the dual monarchy of seeking a highway of her own to the Aegean and desires to reserve for herself the transit and outlet for Servian commerce to the Mediterranean. Hence Servia may hope for at least moral and possibly for material aid from France and Greece as well as for the protection of Russia. During the recent wars Servia amazed the world by the regeneration of her army as a fighting machine and that of any invader, no matter how efficient, is likely to meet with fierce resistance.

Italy still harbors a deep-seated distrust of her next-door neighbor in the alliance and their interests clash on the Adriatic. At its head is an *Italia irredenta* under Austrian rule and opposite in both Montenegro and Albania they have opposing desires. The dynasty of the former is kin by marriage to the House of Savoy, and a German prince, if he of Wied ever gets a firm seat as Mpret of Albania, is not likely to favor Italian interests to any disadvantage for the powerful Austrian Lloyd steamship company, for long years the adroit and insinuating queen of the Adriatic, at least on the eastern shore.

Finally there is the movement, inchoate as yet and not very assertive but nevertheless of importance, to combine into a common interest the hitherto disjointed and mutually sus-



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THE CZAR

WHO WAS COMPELLED TO CHOOSE BETWEEN HIS BALKAN POLICY AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE

pacious policies of the nations which border on the Mediterranean, for protection against the great commercial powers which make it a world's highway, notably Great Britain and secondarily Germany. France, Italy and Spain are Latin, the new Greece at least classical in its aspirations and maritime to the utmost. From Gibraltar to the Great Syrtis Spain, France and Italy hold the African coast. While Italy alone has hopes of important colonization in its possessions, since the population of the others is stationary, all are engaged in the development of their possessions and the commerce which accompanies it. Each aspires to expand its Mediterranean importance, all are impatient of British supereminence on its waters. The maintenance of present conditions is manifestly the British policy and the line of her Mediterranean fortresses will not be without the support of her fleets whatever the understanding with France and Russia may be.

The efforts of the British Government, seconded by that of Germany, to keep the peace of Europe or at least localize the war, were as commendable as they were manifestly sincere and to the immediate interest of both. The struggle for the world's carrying trade is not entirely confined to Great Britain and Germany, nor the rivalry in building great fleets to defend it. French and Italian and Austrian, even Russian and Japanese, packets ply many a far distant main. Yet separately and combined they are minor rivals. It is to be hoped that if the great ones can emulate each other in peace for mercantile supremacy, they may combine to maintain the unstable equilibrium of the balance of power to which reference has been made. The internal politics of both are uneasy and in both there are portents of social upheaval, but their stability and domestic balance are rockfast compared with that of the other great powers.

Princeton, New Jersey

THE VERDICT OF CIVILIZATION

JEAN JACQUES: War is the foulest fiend that ever vomited forth from the mouth of hell.

THOMAS JEFFERSON: I abhor war and view it as the greatest scourge of mankind.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN: There never was a good war or a bad peace.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON: My country is the world; my countrymen are all mankind.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE: The more I study the world, the more am I convinced of the inability of force to create anything durable.

PAUL ON MARS HILL: God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.

ANDREW CARNEGIE: We have abolished slavery from civilized countries, the owning of man by man. The next great step that the world can take is to abolish war, the killing of man by man.

GEORGE WASHINGTON: My first wish is to see the whole world at peace, and the inhabitants of it as one band of brothers, striving which should most contribute to the happiness of mankind.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

EMANUEL KANT: The method by which states prosecute their rights cannot under present conditions be a process of law, since no court exists having jurisdiction over them, but only war. But through war, even if it result in victory, the question of right is not decided.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING: The doctrine that violence, oppression, inhumanity, is an essential element of society, is so revolting that, did I believe it, I would say, let society perish, let man and his works be swept away, and the earth be abandoned to the brutes. Better that the globe should be tenanted by brutes than by brutalized men.

ROBERT E. LEE: But what a cruel thing is war, to separate and destroy families and friends, and mar the purest joy and happiness God has granted us in this world; to fill our hearts with hatred instead of love for our neighbors and to devastate the fair face of the beautiful world.

CHARLES DICKENS: There will be the full complement of backs broken in two, of arms twisted wholly off, of men impaled upon their bayonets, of legs smashed up like bits of firewood, of heads sliced open like apples, of other heads crunched into soft jelly by the iron hoofs of horses, of faces trampled out of all likeness to anything human. This is what skulks behind "a splendid charge." This is what follows, as a matter of course, when our fellows rode at them in style and cut them up famously.

BARONESS VON SUTTNER: What is most astonishing, according to my way of looking at it, is that men should bring each other into such a state—that men who have seen such a sight should not sink down on their knees and swear a passionate oath to make war on war—that if they were princes they do not fling the sword away—or if they are in any position of power they do not from that moment devote their whole action in speech or writing, in thought, teaching or business, to this one end—Lay down your arms.

VICTOR HUGO: A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great Sovereign Senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France. A day will come when a cannon will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen placed in presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean.

The World is so full of

A NUMBER OF THINGS

I'm sure we should all be as happy as Kings

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY

EDWIN E. SLOSSON

THE other day I strolled into the sociological department of Columbia University and found one of the Fellows (cap F of course), Mr. Edwin L. Clarke, reading a little old brown book. On demand he surrendered the volume and I glanced at the title page with an eye of journalistic disapprobation. It was published in Harrisburgh in 1811.

"Why do you waste your time on stuff a hundred years old? Here, take my copy of the morning paper and read something up-to-date, all about Bryan and Wilson and the Constitutionalists."

"If you will read this you will not have to read the morning paper," he retorted. "The news of the daily is not so new as you think. Listen to this," and he turned over the yellow pages until he came to the desired paragraph and read as follows:

THE COLONEL'S OPINION

. . . With respect to Mr. Bryan, so conspicuous at this era, . . . he was one of those, whose memory treasures up small things with even more care than great ones. He was said to be a very diligent reader, and was certainly a never weary monotonous talker. . . . It was, moreover, his passion or his policy, to identify himself with the people, in opposition to those who were termed the well-born. . . . In other respects Mr. Bryan was well enough: let us say a well meaning man, and even one, who, in the main, felt he was acting the patriot: for this part, it is well known, is played in very different styles. . . . Some see only danger, bless their optics! on the side of aristocracy; and, therefore, rivet themselves with all their might, in an anti-patrician spirit of perverseness to everything candid, or noble or honorable. Nothing is republican with them, but as it is crawling, and mean, and candied over with a fulsome and hypocritical love for the people. I do not say that Mr. Bryan was actuated by such motives, but merely, that his patriotism was of the humble character they are calculated to inspire. . . .

This was understood to have been principally the work of . . . Bryan, in conjunction with . . . , a schoolmaster; and it was severely reprobated by those who thought checks and balances necessary to a legitimate distribution of the powers of government. . . . Of his colleague . . . it may not be uncharitable to presume, that having the little knowledge of man, and scholastic predilection for the antique in liberty, which generally falls to the lot of a pedagogue, he acted accordingly.

. . . The constitutionalists, however, claimed him, and whether he thought with them or not, he was too prudent to disoblige them. It is rather probable that the philosopher was of the opinion, that the ferment of the revolution should be left to work itself off.

. . . As he had discovered that oil would smooth the ruffled surface of the sea, so had he found it most effectual in assuaging the troubled minds of his fellow men. Hence his demeanor to both parties was so truly oily and accommodating . . . while president.

. . . These constituted the duumvirate, which had the credit of . . . laying . . . the cornerstone of that edifice, which, however retarded in its progress by aristocratical interference, towers like another Babel to the skies, and will continue to tower, until finally arrested and dilapidated by an irremediable confusion of tongues: for anarchy ever closes the career of democracy.

"Your're faking," I declared when he had finished. "History does not repeat itself."

"See for yourself," he replied, handing me the little leather bound volume and I saw he was right. The twentieth century has no monopoly of colonels, Bryans, schoolmasters and Constitutionalists. The paragraphs he read were from the pen of one Alexander Graydon, who served his country in the War of the Revolution. They are to be found beginning on page 266 of his Memoirs. He is describing the part played by George Bryan and a Mr. Canon in the formation of the first Pennsylvania state constitution.

For the benefit of Americans who are hankering after titles I reprint without charge to F.Z.H. the following advertisement from the *London Times*:

> STRICTLY GENUINE! Direct from Home Old AUSTRIAN TITLE with Coat of Arms and Seal, dating from the 16th Century, for SALE.—Offers to F.Z.H., 616, Rudolf Mosse, Frankfurt-a-Main.

This is worth looking into. The Austrian uniforms are the handsomest in Europe and apparently this title can be obtained without the sacrifice of a daughter. Our multimillionaires must realize that the price of nobility is rapidly rising like the price of Rembrandts and saltcellars and for the same reason. They probably will never have a cheaper chance to get in on the ground floor of the peerage than now. The recent discussion in the British Parliament over the prices paid for admission to the House of Lords showed that the general advance in living expenses extends even to the cost of coronets. A mere baronetcy costs from $150,000 to $375,000. A peerage such as twenty years ago could be got for $150,000 now sells at $500,000 or even as high as $2,000,000. Even at these figures a British barony is a good, safe investment, for if the House of Lords should be abolished as some radicals threaten, the value of the title would be greater than ever, for it would thus be unencumbered by any pretense of official duties.

We have seen it demonstrated by various writers, that by the year 2000 or later mankind will be:

Hairless, toothless, epileptic, childless, dead of heart disease, dead of nervous diseases, dead of cancer, insane and idiotic; entirely Russian, entirely Chinese, entirely Mohammedan; Roman Catholic, Christian Scientist, Mormon, spiritualist and atheist; tyrannized over by capitalists, Socialist bureaucrats, Syndicalist labor unions, Free Masons, Jewish financiers and Prussian militarists; devoid of petroleum, of coal, iron and wood; starved for lack of potash, phosphorus and nitrogen; polygamous, polyandrous, promiscuous and living in barracks; wiped out by war, pestilence, the cooling of the earth, the return of the Glacial Period, falling into the sun, collision with a comet, blown up by radium emanation, poisoned by atmospheric changes and ended by the advent of the Millenial Dawn.

How lucky that *all* these things can't happen!

"I dare do all that may become a man." Who dares do more is a suffraget.



International News

MAURICE E. McLOUGHLIN AND HIS "CANNON-BALL" SERVICE

THE MOST BRILLIANT OF THE YOUNG CALIFORNIANS WHO NOW DOMINATE AMERICAN TENNIS IS THE LEADER IN DEFENDING THE DAVIS CUP, WHICH HE HELPED TO WIN LAST YEAR

CHILDREN AND BUGABOOS

BY H. D. BAILEY

PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY IN MUHLENBERG COLLEGE

SNAKES, toads, beetles, devil's darning needles — what dread inspiring words! Who does not start at the mere sight of a wriggling reptile? But the little child, ignorant of myth and superstition, actually loves these dreaded creatures — certainly, in most cases, cares more for them than for its dolls or toys. Such, at least, is the belief of the writer, who for a number of years has been making observations to ascertain whether or not little children are possest of an innate antipathy, as is generally believed, for creatures such as call forth dread in adult man. In the scores of tests made no trace of such antipathy has been found, excluding, of course, those cases in which the tests were vitiated by influences (parental admonition, etc.) before the experiments were made. In all instances, irrespective of sex or parentage or region of birth, the child manifested marked interest in and pronounced care for all of the animals employed.

Preferences were noticeable—one little boy of two years displayed especial fondness for snakes, a black one, five feet in length, being his favorite; a little girl of three summers bestowed her most zealous care on a box turtle, scarred and mutilated as it was; but in no case was there evident, even in the slightest degree, aversion for any creature offered. The conclusion is inevitable, that our so-called "natural" dread for some creatures is not a "natural" feeling at all, but rather an acquired condition brought about by personal experience or by influences emanating from others of our race.

William, photographs of whom accompany this article, is a little fellow not yet four years of age. All of the views here reproduced were taken when he was between the ages of one and three. He is a normal child in every respect, and his behavior under the circumstances shown is precisely that displayed by any other normal child under similar conditions.

The dragon fly, perhaps better known to some as snake-doctor or devil's darning needle, is an insect about which, as indicated by its names, a number of weird and monstrous fables have grown. The writer can easily recall how, as a child, watching this insect skim over the woodland ponds, he entertained the greatest dread lest, with diabolical intent, it should pounce upon him and sew up his ears. William will never pass thru an experience of this nature. He knows dragon flies only as harmless and beautiful objects. He takes great delight in holding the "pretty red" ones, and watching them as, with voracious appetites, they greedily snatch the flies or other insects that he offers them. As to fearing them—why should he?

One day the little fellow carried into the house a huge caterpillar, heavily armed with club-like projections and bristles, the kind that one sometimes sees on the foliage of maple trees, and which invariably calls forth fear and confusion on the part of woman or man; he discovered his prize as it was crawling about on the stones that lined the dusty roadway. "This is a nice caterpillar—not a naughty one," he exclaimed to his mother as he fondled its spines. For a long time this



WILLIAM'S FAVORITE SNAKE IS THE HISSING VIPER

At the age of 3 years and three months he is coolly examining a viper, a blacksnake and several box turtles



THIS IS A NICE CATERPILLAR

"frightful" wriggling worm served as his inseparable companion. Untiringly he gazed at the colored hairs; examined the grotesque knobs; studied the creature's curious method of progression; taught it how to crawl up one finger and down another, up once more and then back again.

One day the writer presented to William a live bullfrog; it was the first he had ever seen. It was interesting to watch the actions of the child. For many minutes he gazed at the frog intently; he circled it several times. First he was attracted by its moving throat, then its bulging eyes, next its ears and later its huge webbed feet. After a bit he tried to pick it up. He found the task no easy one. Time and again the slimy amphibian slipt from his grasp; finally he succeeded in holding it. "Now I has it," he announced gleefully, as he tried to carry it across the lawn. But suddenly the creature leaped wildly from his hands. The little fellow was holding on grimly at the time, and, in consequence, the frog failed to escape, but dangled in the air suspended by one of its long legs. And then occurred what the little lad perhaps will never forget—the frog cried out with one long, pitiable, bleating, agonizing cry. William looked amazed, then glanced at me. "It is afraid you will hurt it," I told him. He put it down tenderly, and never afterward picked it up again. That wet, slimy creature gave the little boy many hours of joy. Of course it did not hurt him, notwithstanding superstition.

But of all the creatures I have given to this little child, snakes have charmed him most completely.

"Do you have the snakes again?" he inquires almost every time I come. One day I brought a kettle full—garter snakes they were, ranging from twelve to thirty inches in length, a writhing, squirming, scaly mass. I knew their nature; I had been handling them for weeks; they were a gentle lot when kindly treated. "Now, William," I said, "when I take off the lid, see how many you can get." The little lad went in with both his hands. When he arose he was clutching six of them. It was a long time before he put them back, for such a "whole big lot" had to be proudly shown to mother and her neighbor friends, much to their terror and concern.

Snakes, somewhat like dogs, soon learn to recognize their master. For months I kept in captivity a huge blacksnake, nearly eight feet long. While it would oppose the presence of any strange hand within its cage, I could at any time, with covered eyes, thrust hand or arm within its reach in perfect safety. As long as I kept it captive I never felt the imprint of its jaws. One day while William was passing by I decided to try a somewhat risky experiment. The big snake was not poisonous, but quite capable of inflicting ugly wounds, as a number of my friends had ascertained.

"Does William want the snake?" I inquired.

"Is it a nice snake?" he asked in turn.

"Yes, when it isn't cross," I said; then quickly added, "It isn't cross now. It likes William."

The little lad walked up to it immediately. I hastened to his side, tense, ready to spring forward if necessity required. In an instant the child was fondling the big serpent



WARTS? NONSENSE!

affectionately. I am sure that he could and gladly would have played with it for a long while, but, trembling all over, I bade him lower the serpent into its cage. He never saw it again.

The little fellow's favorite snake is the one shown in the photographs, the "hissing" viper or "blowing adder," as it is sometimes called. It attains a length of thirty inches, is beautifully colored, perfectly harmless, and displays, when approached, a number of unusual and interesting habits. It first tries to frighten the intruder away by producing a loud, hissing sound, effected by widening and flattening the neck region tightly against the ground. Failing in this it rolls over on its neck, becomes limp, and sticking out its tongue, feigns death, opossum like, and permits itself to be handled in any manner desired, if, as is not likely, the intruder is foolish enough to bother with a reptile corpse.

Certainly, not all snakes would permit of such handling. The writer bears on his hands a number of scars that attest the vicious nature of our common water moccasin, a reptile which will not "tame." But the number of native snakes possessing such proclivities is small. The great bulk of them are amenable to kindness, and this article has been written with the hope that some readers, following the lead of the child, may find out for themselves how harmless and how interesting most of these "venomous" and "repulsive" animals are.

Allentown, Pennsylvania



THE HISSING VIPER PLAYS DEAD

William at the tender age of two is an interested spectator of the process

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

MERGED WITH THE INDEPENDENT, JUNE 1, 1914

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution, a System of Popular Education, Founded in 1874, by Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent.

JOHN H. VINCENT - - Chancellor
GEORGE E. VINCENT - - President
ARTHUR E. BESTOR - - - Director

FRANK CHAPIN BRAY - - - - Chautauqua Editor

CHAUTAUQUANS are keenly interested in every extension or adaptation of unconventional methods of education. In Wisconsin the popular lecture system under direction of the extension division of the State University has practically superseded the local or circuit Chautauqua thruout that state. The university offers free lectures for community problems or welfare; educational-inspirational lectures by the faculty of the university, free except lecturer's fee; for educational and entertainment numbers and courses by persons or troupes not belonging to the university staff, the community pays all but overhead expenses. The 209 courses now offered are made up of two-fifths concerts, two-fifths lectures and one-fifth other forms of entertainment. Moving picture service has been installed. About one-fourth of the contributors to the courses are drawn from the university faculty. Educational and artistic merit are thus assured and small communities secure courses formerly not within their reach. For two years the University of Minnesota extension division has been conducting "University Weeks," which are in reality Chautauquas maintained on an educational level. Other western state universities are offering similar service at varying cost to the community served. In New York City the Institute of Arts and Sciences, Columbia University, offered a program of approximately 250 lectures, concerts, readings and recitals, of the Chautauqua type and on the season-fee plan, for the first time last winter. The enrolled members numbered 1248, the large majority of whom lived within a few minutes' walk of the university, along Riverside Drive, Central Park and the upper West Side. The program for a second season is now made up.

Increased attendance at Chautauqua and summer schools elsewhere East and West is reported this season which will break the record of last year, when these schools numbered eighteen per cent over the preceding season, employed twenty-six per cent more teachers and enrolled 27.5 per cent more students. The student total was 181,282, or only eleven per cent less than the number of regular college students reported. Commissioner Claxton, of the United States Bureau of Education, estimates that three-fourths of the attendants are teachers, thus showing their desire to prepare for better work and the popular demand for more efficient teachers. He attributes the large increase to "the growing popularity of these schools, which afford teachers, college students and others opportunity to devote to study time which would otherwise be lost. Not all summer school work is of college grade, but much of it is, and most of it is done with an eagerness and earnestness of purpose and a maturity of mind which much of the college work of the regular sessions does not show."

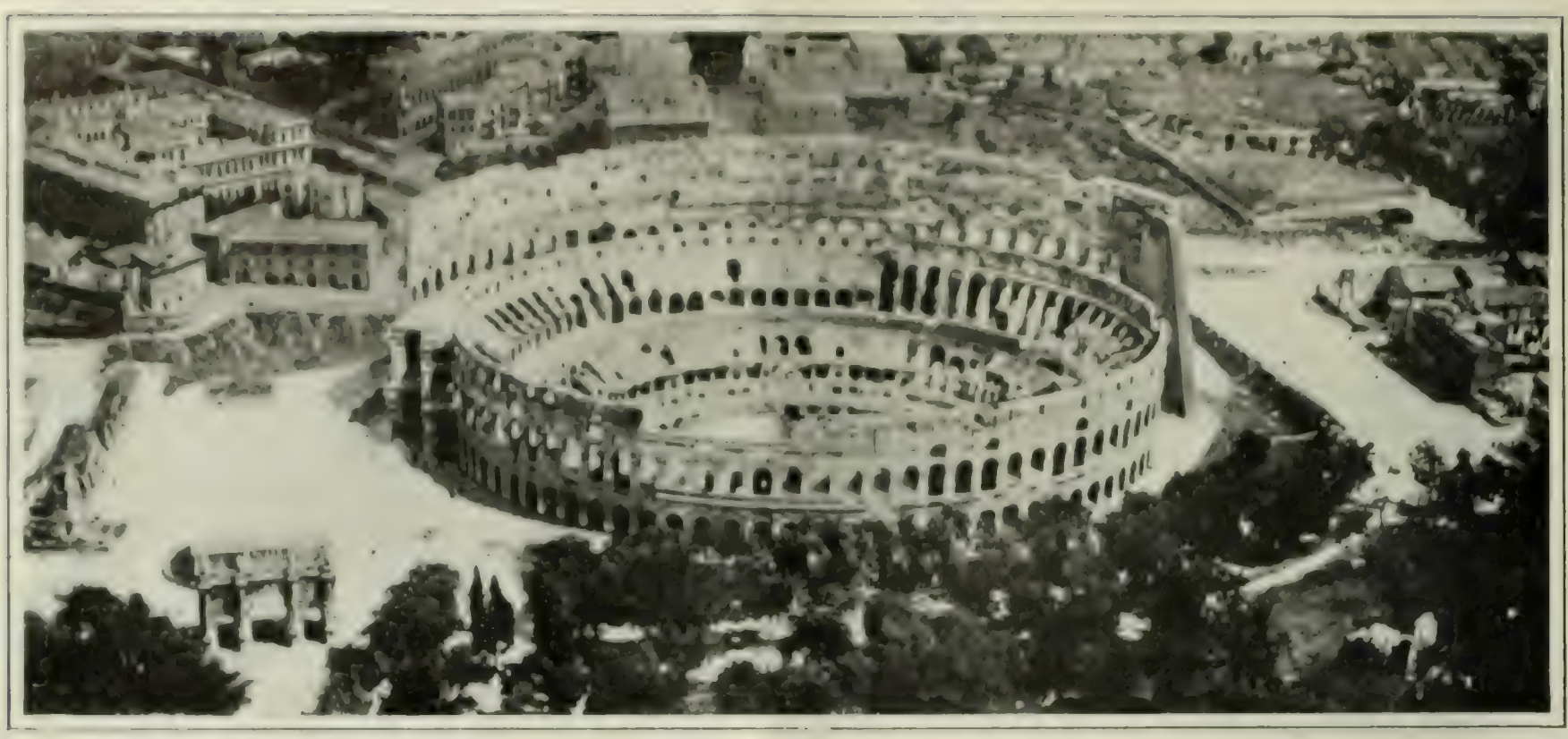
While Congress has not yet resolved to turn itself into a full-fledged Chautauqua, it is generally conceded that President Wilson, college fashion, has in two seasons placed Congress in the lead as a summer school.

The College of Agriculture of Ohio State University at Columbus will hold a "Country Life Week" August 10-14, for the purpose of giving rural ministers, school principals and teachers, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. secretaries, editors, officers of Granges, institute lecturers and all others interested in country life an opportunity for conference and instruction. The three general divisions of the five-day program are: (1) methods of better farming; (2) rural sociology; (3) methods of dealing with rural problems and definite results that have been secured. Townsend Hall will be used for the six sessions a day and all buildings on the campus will be open to visitors.

Circuit Chautauqua business develops a lingo of its own. "Community-building" is the sales slogan of the bureaus with Chautauqua program talent to place this season. A Chautauqua for Old Home or Homecoming Week is an effective variation. In some places they call it Chautauqua Festival, and lecturers, readers, or entertainers are advertised as "platformists."

Pleading at Chautauqua for the establishment of genuine municipal home rule thru the coming state constitutional convention, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York City declared that "Primary and election voting, including registration, should be conducted in public school houses or on public property available. Elections should be taken out of the barber shop and the livery stable and surrounded with safeguards which make the exercize of the franchise a solemn and impressive civic act. School houses, or other public assembly halls, should be available for free public discussion of civic questions."

At least nine states past laws during the past year recognizing explicitly the principle of wider use of school plants for social, intellectual or recreational purposes. Both New York and New Jersey laws permit school property to be used: (1) By persons assembling to give or receive instruction in any branch of education, learning or the arts; (2) for public library purposes or stations; (3) for holding social, civic and recreational meetings and entertainments, and other uses pertaining to the welfare of the community; (4) similar gatherings at which admission is charged but proceeds devoted to educational or charitable purposes; (5) for polling places for holding primaries and elections, for the registration of voters, and for holding political meetings. In Idaho the law permits use "for community purposes"; in Massachusetts "educational, recreational, social, civic, philanthropic and similar purposes" are specified; in Indiana school house meetings must be nonpartizan. Kansas laws include religious, political, literary, scientific, mechanical or agricultural societies, night schools, societies for the suppression of crime, and improvement associations. California law comprehensively provides for "free use of all public school houses and property for the establishment of a civic center at each and every public school house in the state, and the maintenance, conduct and management of the same." Use as polling places for both men and women voters is common on the Pacific Coast. Wider use for Chautauqua Circle meetings is now practicable.



THE COLOSSEUM—"TYPE OF THE ANTIQUE ROME"—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A DIRIGIBLE

Pompeii has been photographed from an airship—we printed the picture on March 23, 1914—the ancient theater of Bacchus at Rome is the scene of daily orchestral concerts, and now comes this photograph with its ultra-modern rendering of another Roman landmark

Photograph by Paul Thompson

IF ITALY AND SWITZERLAND SHOULD FIGHT

BOTH Italy and Switzerland have adopted measures to fortify the entrances of the famous Simplon tunnel.

Near the middle of the tunnel, a few yards from the Swiss frontier, Italian engineers have put in place a double iron door that can resist the rush of an express train proceeding at the rate of sixty miles an hour. This iron door is worked by electricity from Iselle, the station at the Italian end of the tunnel, and under ordinary conditions it is hidden in the rocky side of the tunnel. The door is carefully tested once a week.

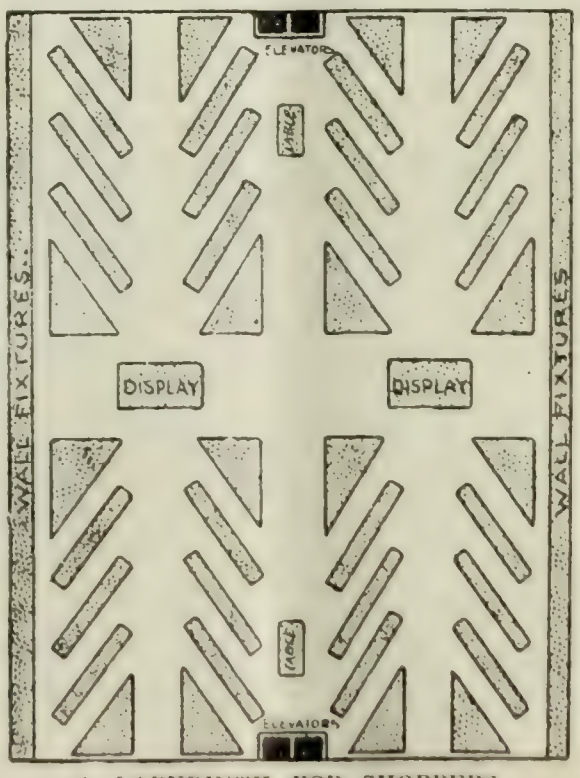
The mines are connected with Brigue and Iselle by electrical devices, so that by the mere pressure of a button the Simplon tunnel could be destroyed in a second.

PAVING STREETS WITH RUBBER

ENTER the noiseless city! At last the tired nerves of city dwellers are to be relieved of the incessant din and clatter of city streets, which, according to our nerve specialists, are partially responsible for the increasing insanity rate of our cities. Rubber is to replace brick, stone and asphalt as the paving of future cities, according to the prediction of Sir Henry Blake in opening the Fourth International Rubber Exhibition in London. Advances in the production and manufacture of the product during the past three years have been so great as to bring within the realm of reality this Utopian suggestion.

At the London exhibition everything possible was made of rubber. One entire room was completely furnished in rubber. The walls were covered with it, skilfully disguised as wall paper, the pictures were mounted in rubber frames; even the carpets were of the same all-conquering material. Tables, chairs, blotters, inkstands, paper weights, letter racks, penholders, were of rubber, while the electric light fixtures were of vulcanite. Dainty curtains hung at the windows; even these were of rubber hung on rubber rings, suspended on a rubber pole!

Outside the hall where the exhibition was held was a tennis court made of rubber, for which is claimed the most perfect results yet attainable for the game. Its resilience gives the balls the rebound of billiard cushions. After witnessing an exhibition match on the court the rubber growers and manufacturers attending were invited to a luncheon, where again everything but the food—even to the menu cards—was of rubber.



A LABYRINTH FOR SHOPPERS

MAKING DRY GOODS IRRESISTIBLE

"THREE aisles over and turn to your left." The familiar phrase on the lips of a nonchalant floorwalker or department superintendent is bad salesmanship. The shopper, according to sales-psychologists, has an ingrained objection to turning right angles and stepping aside from a broad straight aisle lined as far as the eye can see with tempting tidbits of merchandise at such *ridiculously* low prices, my dear. Only the shopper with a definite aim in view will take the abrupt turn or apply to the floorwalker.

But that sort of shopper does not often occur in the feminine gender. It is to take advantage of the fact that a woman can be lured into purchasing many things that she does not definitely come after that a plan has been worked out to do away with right angles and to make "every aisle a main aisle." As described in the New York *Times*, such an arrangement as that shown in the diagram is designed to lead the shopper gently and almost unconsciously back and forth in a sort of herringbone course past miles of counters and tables till she finally brings up at the wall counters, buying all the way. Only by the exercize of the most rigid determination can the elevators be reached. "Obviously," says the designer, Sidney J. Rockwell, "this is not a store laid out for men."

THE NEW BOOKS

ANCIENT ROME AND MODERN AMERICA

DR. FERRERO finds that modern America bears on the whole a greater likeness to ancient Rome than does modern Europe. The power of the judiciary, the absence of a permanent bureauocracy for executive purposes and the Latin American dictatorship are all institutions which the author finds peculiar to American political systems and those of the ancient world. Many of our social customs also, such as the practise of benevolence on an enormous scale by private individuals, recall the times of Pericles and Agrippa. Dr. Ferrero does not hesitate to record his somewhat startling conclusion: "It seems to me that you might well invite many European professors to come and go thru a finishing course in America, studying not only in libraries but in the live world, and observing what happens in American society. Nobody is in a better position than you are to understand ancient society." One might almost imagine that the spirit of the Roman Empire had leapt the centuries like a high-tension spark to reach twentieth-century America.

It is only fair, however, to say that Ferrero, while boldly dogmatic at times, does not belong to that school of historians who spend their time trying to make history repeat itself and so save themselves the labor of discerning permanent changes. On the contrary, he emphasizes the gulf between the classical civilization and our own. Modern wealth and luxury, he contends, are on a scale so vast that nothing in history can even be remotely compared with them. It is certain that the entire budget of the Roman Empire at its greatest extent was less than the municipal budget of New York City today. While absolute poverty may be rarer, the relative economic gulf between rich and poor has increased beyond historic precedent. All the peril that the parasitic metropolis was to the agricultural life of ancient Rome is reproduced manyfold today, and if our own civilization has not succumbed as did the Roman it is because of the comparative greatness of our resources. The gospel of mere size and growth has crost the Atlantic and threatens to submerge what is left there of the old cultural ideal. "In the lap of modern civilization, there are twin worlds struggling with each other for leadership. But these two worlds are not, as people are apt to think, Europe and America. Their names are Quality and Quantity." But altho we are more luxurious than the ancients and more prone to measuring all things by a dollar standard, we have gained values as well as lost them. The people of today, we are informed, are more humane than in the past and much more courageous. Ferrero never fails to end an essay on an optimistic note.

One of the most interesting sections of the book relates a series of Roman state trials, the cases of Verres, Clodius and Piso, in each of which politics played a part as important as in the Dreyfus case. The technicalities of law are ordinarily regarded as dry reading, but these are told in such a manner that they are not only interesting but thrilling. Perhaps it is not the least of parallels between ancient Rome and modern America that Ferrero has succeeded in doing for the former what Professor Beard has done for the latter, to make constitutional law read like a romance without forcing the reader to suspect that it *is* one.

Ancient Rome and Modern America; a Comparative Study of Morals and Manners, by Guglielmo Ferrero. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50

THE CASE AGAINST THE PRISONS

That the elaborate machinery for the suppression of crime and the punishment of criminals is fundamentally wrong those who have given any real thought or study to the subject have long realized, but the case is again demonstrated by Tighe Hopkins in *Wards of the State* thru an exhaustive accumulation of specific instances of failure accompanied by supporting statistics. Mr. Hopkins' survey is primarily of conditions at the present time in his own country—England—but he gives some historical review and he touches upon the worst and the best examples thruout the world and as one knowing anything of our heterogeneous conditions would expect, he finds in America both the most medieval and the most enlightened examples of legal procedure and prison management. No stronger arraignment of the old penology of vengeance, still unhappily dominant, or stronger endorsement of the new penology of brotherhood could be presented than in Mr. Hopkins' 334 pages of incontrovertible facts.

Wards of the State, by Tighe Hopkins. Little, Brown & Co. $2

DRAMATIZING A CITY'S PAST

Last spring St. Louis gave a pageant and a masque in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city. Percy Mackaye, as chief upholder of the civic theater idea, was chosen to write a civic masque. The present volume, *Saint Louis; a Civic Masque*, is the result. Accompanied by ample preface, notes and appendices, the masque is an elaborate treatment of American growth from prehistoric times and thru the pioneer days. An interesting picture in legitimate spectacle is the use of the aeroplane for the first time as a stage accessory.

Doubleday Page. $1.

STUDIES IN PESSIMISM

In spite of the name, which suggests life, *Modernities*, by Horace B. Samuel, is a morgue of dead souls. These "modern" spirits are: Stendhal, Heine, Disraeli, Nietzsche, Strindberg, Marie Corelli (what is she doing in that *galère?*), Wedekind, Schnitzler, Verhaeren and the Futurists. Their theories madly circle in a *danse macabre* to the thin but apparently approving pipe of the critic. The matter-of-fact, almost cheerful air with which the author acts as showman is like that of the morgue cicerone in the grewsome presence of a daily tragedy—become a commonplace to him because of its accustomedness.

Dutton. $2.50.

THE GALLERIES OF EUROPE

Two more volumes of Prof. John C. Van Dyke's admirable series of guide books to the galleries of Europe have appeared. These volumes deal with the Imperial Gallery at *Vienna*, the Fine Arts Museum at *Budapest* and the Prado at *Madrid*, the latter published separately. The books are an invaluable reference to the "old masters" and aim to be of service to the traveling public as well as the art student.

Scribner's. $1 and 75 cents.

REDUCING BUSINESS TO A SCIENCE

A fourth and revised edition of *Science of Organization and Business Development*, by Robert J. Frank, a member of the Chicago bar, has just made its appearance. As a well-written treatise of the practical questions involved in the organization, reorganization and financing of business enterprises, the book is valuable not only to the corporation attorney, but to all interested in corporation management.

Laird & Lee. $2.75.

WHEN LIVING SEEMS FUTILE

The utter wretchedness, brutality and suffering of life stripped of all but animal strength and the struggle for mere existence are mercilessly laid bare in Patrick Maggill's autobiography of an Irish navvy, *Children of the Dead End*. In its terrible pictures the book slips over the border line of effect and gives rather more than one can grasp.

Dutton. $1.35.

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FORWARD-LOOKING WOMEN

The House of Lords has broken an ancient precedent in allowing selected women to listen to the debates.

The Washington State Minimum Wage Commission has fixed a minimum wage of $9 a week for telephone girls.

Fifty thousand dollars will be needed for the seven campaign states in November and the suffrage leaders pin their faith on the proceeds of a Sacrifice Day—announced for August 15.

The stirrings of revolution have touched the Turkish woman, and one result of her awakening and education is a newspaper in Constantinople—the *Kadular Dinyossi*, or Woman's World—run entirely by women.

The formation of a state suffrage league of five city groups, in South Carolina, and of a society of 225 members in the city of Columbia, in face of the spirited opposition characteristic of the South, is a notable advance.

The Washington Woman Suffrage Council, an auxiliary to the Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A., is planning a speakers' bureau, listing and classifying speakers on suffrage for the benefit of suffrage organizations.

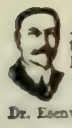
Three cities have offered their hospitality to the National Suffrage Convention which is to meet at Tennessee. Last year one single family assumed practically the whole responsibility for the entertainment and expense of the convention.

A traveling stereopticon show is the latest tool of the New York City suffragists and the public are enlightened, solely by night, by cartoons, speeches and pictures of conditions—and parades—thrown on a large screen carried on a motor truck.

A new suffrage moving picture play is in demand to replace the old one, worn out by good service, starring Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Jane Addams. Tho well-known writers have been invited to compete, amateurs may try for the $50 prize offered by the New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

Pioneer days are not entirely over, at least for women. Mrs. Belle Van Dorn Herbert, president of the International Congress of Farm Women, is the first woman to be decorated with the cross of the Order of Agriculture of Belgium. The Paris Sorbonne has for the first time conferred upon a woman, Mlle. Jeanne Duportal, the degree of Doctor of Literature.

A national exposition at Christiania (open to September 30), celebrating Norway's adoption of a constitution, has an interesting exhibit of the progress of women. Since 1913 all women in Norway have had parliamentary suffrage and can now serve as judges, superior magistrates, sheriffs and district physicians, hold all state offices of public instruction, jurisprudence, etc. Woman's work in legislation has been welcomed.



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PEBBLES

The mosquito misses a good deal by not being admitted to the ballroom.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Picking chicken bones with your teeth and eating roasting ears off the cob may not be in keeping with propriety and table etiquette, but it is "the taste that lasts."—*Foard County News.*

"What is that man doing, up in the tree, while the woman throws stones at him?" we asked of a citizen of England.

"That is a persecuted woman and he is one of her persecutors."—*Denver News.*

"Pedro! You're two hours late for dinner."

"Yes, Chiquita! But the revolution today wasn't called till 3:30, and the score was 0 to 0 up to the eleventh battle, and I just had to stay and see who won."—*Life.*

"First the Mona Lisa was swiped," remarked Mr. Wombat, "and then the Rokeby Venus was slashed."

"What of it?" inquired Mr. Wampus.

"I deplore these episodes, but thru them us common people are getting an art education."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

My name is Arthur Noble. I have always been called "Art." In 1913 I married a college girl. She attended her class reunion not long ago and was required to make a report of progress. This was the way she did so:

"In 1913 I took the Noble prize in Art."—*W. G. Bowdoin.*

"Oh, George, before you get your razor I must tell you that I—I borrowed it yesterday."

"What, again!"

"Y-yes. I had to do some ripping. But it's just as good as ever. You'll never notice the difference. I sharpened it on the stovepipe."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The old gentleman's wife was getting into a carriage, and he neglected to assist her.

"You are not so gallant, John, as when I was a gal," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke.

"No," was his ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when I was a boy!"—*Tid-Bits.*

English Clergyman—And when you arrive in London, my dear lady, don't fail to see St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.

Fair American—You bet; I'll rattle those off, sure; but what I've been hankering to see, ever since I was knee-high to a grasshopper, is the Church of England.—*London Times.*

Berlioz used to tell a story about a young woman in a music store. "But, mademoiselle," suggested the clerk, "will not this piece in five sharps perhaps be rather difficult?" "Pooh!" she replied disdainfully. "That is all one to me. Whenever I find more than two sharps or flats I scratch them out with my penknife."—*Musical Courier.*

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An Irish girl called at Mrs. Green's to get the place as cook.

"Are you a plain cook?" inquired Mrs. Green.

"Well, Mum," replied the girl, "yez may t'ink so, but Officer Mulligan war afther tellin' me thot me eyes wor loike th' Lakes av Killarney."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

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Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was promoted by a strong company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and paid in its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and issued with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.50
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Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	22,585,640.25
On December 31 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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AN UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR THE WALLPAPER TRADE—One million rolls of Superlative Wallpaper to be disposed of in the greatest wallpaper auction sale ever held in this country. The Robert Griffin Wallpaper Company, whose name is a synonym and a guarantee for the finest products of the wallpaper-maker's art, both as to texture and design, desire to dispose of the surplus stock stored in their former warehouse at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-sixth street, New York City, so as to permit them to carry only fresh stock in their new quarters in Jersey City. The stock to be sold consists of the regular stock on hand, a remarkably extensive and beautiful selection of papers in perfect condition. A few of the special designs are as follows: Japanese leathers and grasscloths, special 30-inch sanitary washable blends, including aerochromes, grasscloth effects, etc.; hand-printed cut-out borders and binders, oatmeals, imported English cretonne material, and a general line of their exclusive novelty cut-out treatments of friezes and wallpapers. The property will be sold by Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, on **Wednesday, August 12, 1914,** at 10.30 a. m., at the Robert Griffin Wallpaper Warehouse, 437 Eleventh avenue, near Thirty-sixth street, New York City. The trade, both city and out of town, is cordially invited to attend. Goods will be sold absolutely without reserve, and will be ready for delivery immediately after the sale.

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"Mother, guess I'll slip on my raincoat and go down to the post office."

"Why, honey, it isn't fit for a dog to be out. Let your father do it."—*Walnut Valley News.*

THE MARKET PLACE

WAR AND THE STOCK MARKET

The New York Stock Exchange was closed on Friday morning, the 31st, for the first time in forty years. But it was the last of the great exchanges to suspend business. For several days it had really been the world's only open market for securities. Under the pressure of European liquidation, prices here had suffered a severe decline. In the four business days of the week, the transactions amounted to 3,639,985 shares, against only 1,389,415 in the six days of the preceding week. On Thursday more than 1,300,000 shares were sold, and the orders on hand Friday morning pointed to even a larger number in the business of that day. As we have said, prices had been falling. The net losses of the four days ranged from 6 to 22 points. The following declines are examples: Canadian Pacific, 21⅞; Reading, 19; Steel, 8; Union Pacific, 11⅝; Rubber, 10⅜; General Motor, 20½; Consolidated Gas, 10¾.

This was the only market in which panic-stricken Europeans and others who sought gold for defense against the contingencies of a general war, could sell. Other exchanges were either actually closed or made inaccessible by requirements designed to prevent selling. The world was selling in New York, and Americans were the only buyers. Of course, prices could not be sustained, and there was danger of a disastrous collapse here if the New York Exchange should continue to take all the foreign offerings. Moreover, the situation was so tempting to speculators here that they promoted the decline by additional sales. The decision that the Exchange must be closed was wisely made.

Already there was a remarkable record. The strength of our market, and the soundness of financial conditions here had been clearly shown. We had been taking the shares of European sellers in great numbers, and giving up our gold to be exported, without any sign of weakness in our money market or the slightest indication of a demoralization of credit. But there would have been a limit to such an exhibition of strength. We could not continue for many days to take all that frightened Europe might offer, without seeing such a decline of purely domestic securities as would cause disturbance at home. Probably the outward movement of gold will now be checked. Gold will no longer be paid for securities sold by European holders, and the shipment of it is discouraged by remarkably high insurance rates. We could safely spare the gold that has already been exported. There are no indications of such conditions here as would call for emergency issues of currency. But if such currency should be needed, $500,000,000 of the bills are lying in the Treasury, ready to be used, and Congress, last week, so amended the Aldrich-Vreeland currency act that the bills can easily be obtained by the banks.

While the United States cannot expect to avoid altogether the disadvantages and injurious effect of such a war as appears to be at hand—a war involving great destruction of life and property, with a paralysis of production thruout a broad area—yet the country is in a position to gain something from so deplorable a controversy. Its foodstuffs will be needed in Europe, and we have an abundant supply. There will also, in all probability, be an increased demand for certain classes of its manufactures. The addition to the price of our wheat already amounts to $90,000,000 for the entire crop. But this is not an unmixt blessing, for the higher price must be paid by American consumers as well as by foreign buyers. It may be expected that, on the whole, our export will be stimulated and will become more profitable. But while there may be some gains in trade, there are associated with such a conflict losses and disadvantages which must affect even an isolated and neutral nation, like our own.

EFFECT UPON COMMODITIES

We have at least 250,000,000 bushels of wheat which are not needed for consumption at home, or for seed. About 75,000,000 bushels have already been taken for export, but shipments are now prevented or delayed by war conditions. Europe needs this surplus. Two or three weeks ago it was estimated by competent persons that the entire wheat crop of the world was less than last year's by 3½ per cent. In the total was included, of course, the extraordinary crop of the United States. A later estimate shows that, if the United States be excluded, the world's wheat shortage is 400,000,000 bushels. War in Europe tends to prevent the shipment of wheat from the surplus European countries to those which need imports—for example, from Russia to France. The war has already so increased the price of American wheat that, in some eastern cities, a dollar has been added to the price of a barrel of flour. But exportation has been checked. The ships are not available, or, if they can carry wheat, the insurance rates are too high. There may be new legislation at Washington to enable these ships to come under the American flag. For some time to come, the wheat taken for export will be piled up at our ports of departure.

While the price of wheat has been rising, the price of cotton has suffered a great decline, having fallen about twenty per cent last week. Some of the foreign mills are on short time. Their

owners hesitate about buying. High insurance rates, due to the war, interfere with exportation. In the case of cotton, it is not an occasional large surplus that is to be considered, for nearly two-thirds of every crop is sold abroad. In the steel trade a slight increase of prices was recently made. The war will give support to that increase.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

"In deference to the President's urgent request," said Mr. Paul M. Warburg in a telegram to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, "and in view of the present urgency which renders desirable the promptest possible organization of the Federal Reserve Board, I have decided to waive all personal considerations and am prepared to appear before the committee." He was questioned by members of the committee for four hours. It is now predicted that there will be a favorable report, and that the nomination will be confirmed.

The situation in Europe calls for a speedy completion of the Reserve Board in order that the new law may be carried into effect. Mr. Warburg may be regarded as an expert with respect to international exchange, and present conditions cause a demand for expert knowledge of that subject in the body that is to preside over the new currency system. We hope the nomination will be confirmed without delay.

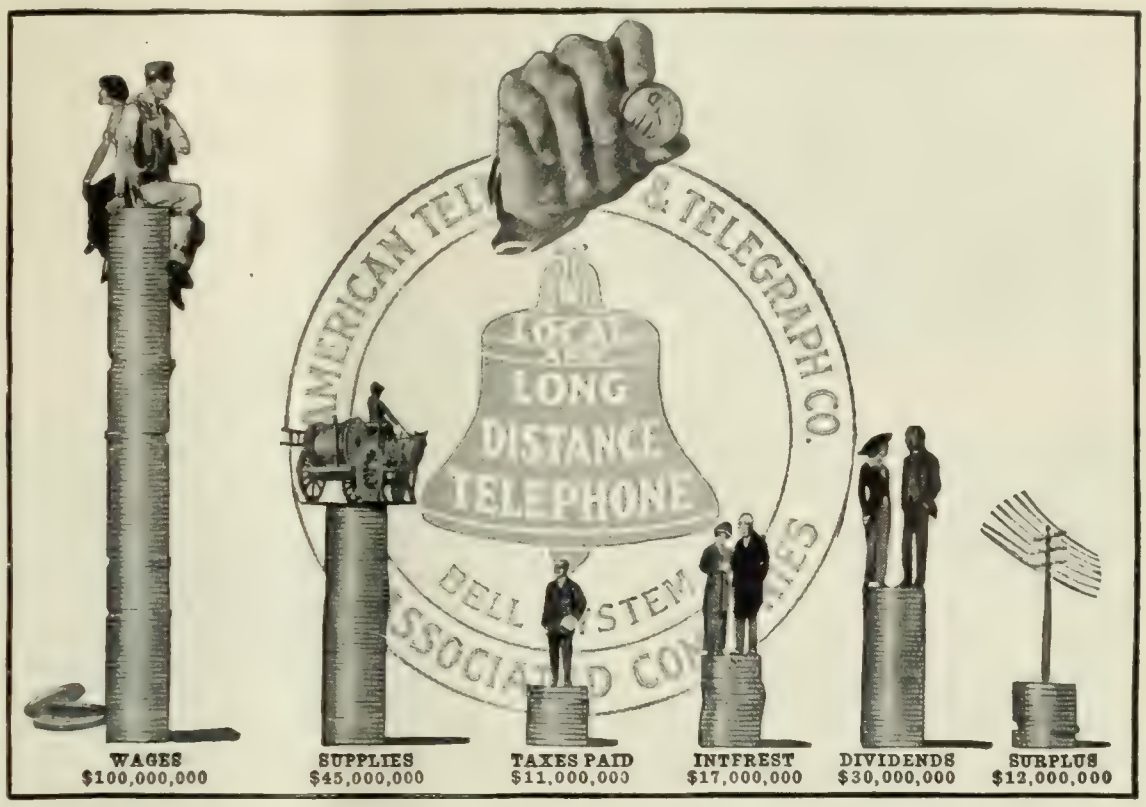
UNFORTUNATE DELAY

The first comment suggested to a very large majority of those who read the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the rate case will be, we think, that the long delay was inexcusable and extremely unfortunate. To the roads in a part of the territory concerned an increase that will yield from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 is granted. While certain changes are advised which the companies will find it difficult to make, the way is opened for a reasonable readjustment which might add to the gross revenue even the entire amount originally sought. The tone of the decision is unexpectedly favorable. It is not characterized by the severity which the hearings at times seemed to foreshadow.

We venture to disagree with the majority of the commission as to the weight of evidence relating to the needs of the trunk lines, and no one familiar with public sentiment and human nature can expect that state authorities will permit the increase of passenger rates for which the commission sees justification; but the decision is by no means hostile, and the publication of it some time ago would have exerted a favorable influence upon business.

The delay has caused much industrial disturbance and loss. There has been a direct effect to the disadvantage of business, and an unfortunate indirect or sentimental effect. The commission should explain why it waited so long.

The following dividend is announced: [illegible] & Myers Tobacco Company, common quarterly 2 per cent payable September 1



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Taxes of more than $11,000,000 are paid to the Federal, state and local authorities. The people derive the benefit in better highways, schools and the like.

Bondholders—$17,000,000

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Stockholders—$30,000,000

70,000 stockholders, about half of whom are women, receive $30,000,000.

(These payments to stockholders and bondholders who have put their savings into the telephone business represent 6.05% on the investment.

Surplus—$12,000,000

This is invested in telephone plant and equipment, to furnish and keep telephone service always up to the Bell standard.

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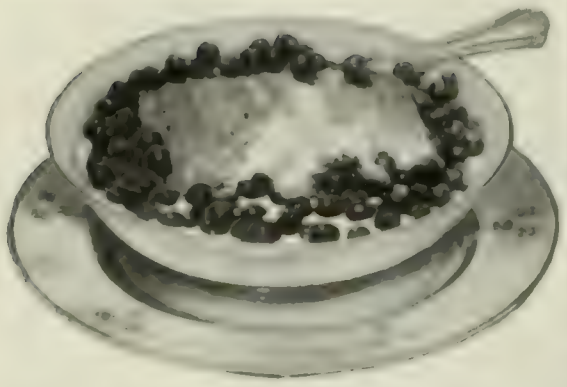
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Shredded Wheat is deliciously nourishing for breakfast with milk or cream or for any meal in combination with huckleberries, raspberries or other fruits. Heat one or more Biscuits in the oven to restore crispness: then cover with berries and serve with sugar and cream.

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INSURANCE

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THE HUMAN TOUCH

Specialization in business has tended to sever personal relations between producer and consumer and, as a consequence, to dull human sympathies, observed Mr. Robert Lynn Cox, counsel and general manager of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in a recent address to the members of the Life Underwriters' Association at their annual meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The worker, he asserted, has become more efficient and less human. Commenting on the difficulties which business, especially that portion of it popularly denominated "big business," has encountered in this country of late years. Mr. Cox thinks he sees in the segregation of classes which specialization imposes, one of the contributing causes of the discontent felt among the people. He cites one branch of trade, that of candling eggs, by way of illustration. "Just think of it," he said, "with farms to cultivate, factories to operate, railroad trains to run, stores to keep, etc., enough people to form a trades union can be found sitting day in and day out sorting and classifying eggs for other people to eat, which still others have produced. It strikes me that specialization of this sort, which has been carried into every branch of trade, is one of the causes of the selfish disregard for the interests of others which came to be a marked characteristic of the modern business conditions. There is and can be no personal relation between the egg-candler and the thousands who are dependent upon him for the quality of this important part of their food supply. He does not know, nor can he care for them or their interests, while they are even unaware that such a service has been rendered for them by any one. The man on whom society is dependent for a good and satisfactory product has no acquaintance or direct relation with the people consuming his product."

The force of this observation lies in the fact that the social element, carrying its consequent feeling of personal responsibility, is destroyed by the arrangement. The worker has become a cog in a big wheel, and the service he performs is purely mechanical and perfunctory. As Mr. Cox justly observes, "it is thru business mainly that men are brought into relation with each other and that the pleasures and recreation of life are but the by-products of business activities."

While life insurance cannot be classed as big business, in the sense that term has now acquired, it is as we know, one of the most extensive in point of volume, and it has received its share of the castigation which the reformative spirit of the age has meted out to numerous corporate activities and systems; but it has not suffered so long nor so much as have many other interests. It is really stronger and more popular than before. Mr. Cox thinks this is because the business has never been dehumanized and we believe there is force in the contention. The representatives of the companies are in constant association with the people, somewhat too persistently so for the comfort and repose of the latter; the appeal they make is addrest almost wholly to the sentiments, and the service they offer is closely related to the dearest of human interests—a man's "own," as St. Paul says.

As we see it, life insurance in all its aspects is widening its service in the cause of humanity. It no longer specializes, as once it did, in the payment of a sum of money at death. It has become in one sense a savings bank; in another a money-lending agency. It provides securities that do not fluctuate in price. The legacies it furnishes to hundreds of thousands of families are paid at one hundred per cent of their face, without the costs of administrators and free of all inheritance taxes. It is employing the sciences in relieving the sufferings of its followers; improving the environments in which they live; in keeping them healthy; and in relieving them of the burden of premium payments when they are sick or disabled. And so it goes year after year. Organized on a strictly commercial basis, it has become the most humane institution in the world, a machine, if you will, but one which thrills with human sympathy.

COMPENSATION RULINGS

Casualty underwriters are complaining of the drastic rulings made on several subjects of late by the New York Workmen's Compensation Commission and the opinion is exprest that the attitude of the Commission, as thus exprest, may eventually result in litigation that may endanger the validity of the law itself. The claim is made by counsel for the casualty companies that the Commission has developed a disposition to exceed its authority, citing as an example the recent demand that stock companies deposit $10,000 and the mutuals $5000 with the Commission as funds out of which claims are to be paid. The injustice of this is emphasized by the fact that some of the companies have written several millions in premiums while others have received only a few thousands. If the ratio of loss proves to be about fifty per cent of the premium, the company which has taken $3,000,000 in premiums would have a monthly loss account of $125,000 to settle, while the one writing at the rate of $10,000 in premiums a year would have less than $500 a month loss liability. In the first case, the $10,000 deposit demanded by the Commission

is absurdly low, and in the second case, absurdly high.

We are, in this matter, getting an example of the insurance business as it would be run by the state, which is to say, business management by politicians.

A company manager discussing the subject asks: What authority in law has the Commission for demanding such a deposit? What provision is made for interest on it? In what form will the Commission receipt for the deposit, and will it be recognized at the Insurance Department as an asset? What guarantees against loss of the deposit will be given the companies? Who will be the custodian of the fund?

Touching the validity of the workmen's compensation law, this writer is not so sure that it would stand examination by the Supreme Court of the United States. This opinion is ventured with trepidation and modesty, but none the less sincerely. It will be remembered that the Constitution of New York was amended for the purpose of making the compensation law compulsory, but it is presumed that such an amendment must square with the principles enunciated in the Federal Constitution; and we don't think it does.

New laws and amendments to old ones past by the Louisiana Legislature which recently adjourned will result in an increase in insurance taxation of about 1½ per cent.

Herbert C. Cox, president of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, succeeds his brother, the late E. W. Cox, as president of the Canada Life Assurance Company of Toronto.

The Insurance Commissioner of Kansas is gathering statistics preparatory to issuing a new order reducing fire insurance rates in that state. The Supreme Court of the state recently invalidated a previous order issued by the present incumbent's predecessor.

In a special report made by the State Fire Insurance Commission of Texas, covering 40,000 fires occurring since December 10, 1910, we learn that of 18,386 fires in dwelling houses, apartment houses, boarding houses and outhouses 86.4 per cent were preventable; and that of 21,614 fires in mercantile buildings, factories, special hazards, etc., 74.4 per cent were preventable.

This department of The Independent will furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them may seem to be inconsistent with the fundamental principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

INFORMATION!

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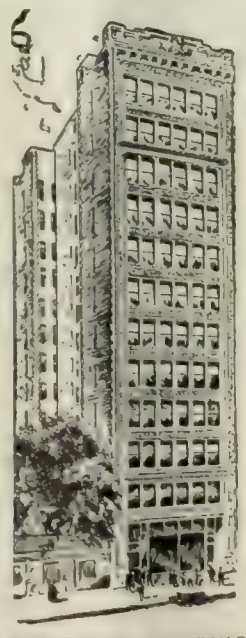
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The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Monday, August 17, 1914

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CALENDAR

The thirtieth annual convention of the National Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists will be held in Boston from *August 18* to *20*.

An open-air flower exhibition will be held in Boston from *August 18* to *21*.

The National Negro Business League is to hold its fifteenth annual session at Muskogee, Oklahoma, *August 19, 20* and *21*. This organization is composed of negro men and women who have achieved success along business lines.

There will be an eclipse of the sun on *August 21*—total in parts of Europe and Asia, and partial in northeastern America. The full effect will be seen in Persia, Russia and Scandinavia. At sunrise, a partial eclipse will be observed in Canada and in our northern states.

The Forty-first Assembly at Chautauqua is now in progress. Recognition Day falls on *August 19*. The assembly closes on *August 30*.

A Colonial Exhibition will be held at Samarang, Java, from *August* to *November, 1914*. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

The national tennis championship tournament at Newport opens on *August 24*.

The tenth annual conference of the Chinese Student Alliance in the eastern states will be held at the Amherst Agricultural College from *August 28* to *September 4*.

At the Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, New Hampshire, the national amateur golf title will be played for between *August 31* and *September 5*.

September 6 has been designated as Labor Sunday by the Federal Council Commission on the Church and Social Service.

The National Star-spangled Banner Centennial, commemorating the successful defense of Baltimore at North Point and Fort McHenry, and the writing of the national anthem, will be held at Baltimore, *September 6* to *13*.

The annual conference of the International Law Association will be held at The Hague in the Palace of Peace from *September 7* to *12*.

At Denver, Colorado, from *September 8* and *9*, will be held the eighth annual conference on taxation, in charge of the National Tax Association.

The twenty-first World's Peace Congress will be held in Berne *September 15-19*.

The Baltic Exhibition at Malmö, Sweden, to which Swedish, German, Danish and Russian exhibits have been sent, is open until *September 15*.

An Anglo-American exposition to celebrate the centenary of peace and progress in arts, sciences and industries is open at Shepherd's Bush, London, till *October*.

At Leipzig an International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts is scheduled to remain open until *October, 1914*.

The United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America will hold their twenty-eighth annual convention in New York *October 6, 7* and *8*.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held in Richmond, Virginia, *October 12* to *17*.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting on *October 20, 21* and *22*, at Washington. There will be addresses by William Howard Taft, president of the association; Senator Root, the Ambassador from Argentina, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada.

The seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of Roger Bacon will be observed at Columbia with commemorative exercizes and the publication of a volume of studies. A great pageant of the culture of the thirteenth century will be given on *November 4*.

Barnard College, in Columbia University, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on *November 5*.

The sixth annual Medical Missionary Conference will be held at Battle Creek, Michigan, *November 17-20*.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association will hold its national convention in Topeka, Kansas—the prohibition capital of the nation—*December 29* to *January 4*.

The Second Universal Races Congress will be held in Paris in *1915*. Mr. G. Spiller is honorary secretary, 63 South Hill Park, London.

Between *March 4* and *April 15, 1915*, a monster naval parade from Hampton Roads to San Francisco via Panama will mark the formal opening of the Canal.

The Second International Eugenics Congress will be held at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, *September 23-28, 1915*.

The International Sunday School Conference will be held in Tokyo, Japan, from *October 18* to *25, 1916*. One thousand delegates from America and 300 from other countries are expected to attend.



Marceau

MRS. WOODROW WILSON

The Independent

VOLUME 79 MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1914 NUMBER 3427

MRS. WILSON

THE victories of war are renowned, but those of peace and love are greater. In the end they prevail. The sweet anxieties and the brave sacrifices of quiet, patient homes are the spring and the summer and the fruitful autumn of human society and human history, which repair all the ambitious catastrophes of war.

Such was the life, in retiracy and in the blaze of public observation, of Mrs. Ellen Axsen Wilson. Hers were not the deluding joys and follies of social supremacy, but the pure, sober, stedfast and sedate duties of domestic life, to which were added the even step and musing gait of a soul whose looks commerced with the skies, and yet were cast downward also to be fixt on the earth as fast wherever there was suffering or evil to be relieved or removed. That was her last thought, the wish that Congress might enact relief for the evils of the slums of Washington; and the Senate, in her dying hours, granted her prayer, and the House agreed on the next day. No, not the last; that was for her husband, that he should be cared for and spared from burdens and pains too heavy to bear, and with that request half uttered her breath failed, and her freed spirit gained its victory over her enfeebled body. She loved beauty and art, but she loved humanity more, and set her soul and her strength, so far as devotion to husband and children allowed, to works of mercy, while to her husband were assigned the kindred service of justice for this and other lands.

Other wives have done virtuously and worthily in the White House, but none have excelled her in the virtues of womanhood; and the sympathy of the country turns from the sorrows over the multiplied evils of war to offer a prayer for him by whose side she walked so helpfully for thirty years, and for the daughters whose sorrow so soon melts in with wedded joy.

LITTLE BELGIUM

"HOW They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix" Browning's spirited poem tells us; and the names of the towns thru which the three horsemen dashed so recklessly—Dalhem, Tongres and the rest—we now read in the day's dispatches. But no news so good was ever sent by galloping courier, or by telegraph or wireless, as that which has gone to France and her allies these last ten days, telling how little Belgium has withstood the German giant. And again on Belgium's soil is the battle waging that may be as fateful in the world's history as that of Waterloo. "In one red burial blent," Belgians and Germans have fallen again on historic soil. And more will fall. Belgium is the old battleground of Europe. She is hemmed in by the fighting nations, and a dozen big battles besides Waterloo are to the credit of her history; and this greatest of all wars will not end till Ardennes shall wave her green leaves over the clay of the fallen soldiers of every nation that fought in that fateful battle of a hundred years ago.

Who could have believed it? Certainly not Germany, who imagined that Belgium would be cowed by the Emperor's first rough word. Nor yet England, who trusted to the treaties that assured Belgium's neutrality. Not even France, who expected that the German legions would sweep thru the land in the unequal conflict. But the courage and spirit of little Belgium have far surpassed expectation, and her soldiers have given France time to mass her armies, so that now French soldiers and English as well stand in the front of the battle to support and protect their brave defenders.

We do not believe the German soldiers are one whit less courageous than those of Belgium, but we believe they have not the heart in the fight that the Belgians have, and why should they? They have no grudge against Belgium. They fight not for their homes, but because they are ordered to fight, and they obey because they must. Belgium has checked the onrush of the invader, and supreme gratitude is due to her from France and England.

And we learn from this daring resistance that treaties are meant to be enforced. Belgium would hardly have dared to resist Germany if she had not trusted to the treaties in her defense. France had to go to Belgium's help because the attack was meant against France, not Belgium. But Great Britain was not attacked. She declared war not because she hated Germany, for she does not, but simply to keep her plighted faith. Her faith was pledged to protect Belgium against attack, and she kept her word. No matter what pride or insolence may say, treaties must be held sacred, and those who break them must suffer. That big lesson we have been learning, none too easily, on the matter of equal Canal tolls, and we have had the good fortune to learn it without war. We can imagine all Europe united against us on our claim of special privilege if it had been worth while to fight, but of our own accord we corrected our hasty error.

In the poem there was "no voice but was praising that Roland of mine," and now even the enemy must recognize and praise the supreme courage with which Belgium has defended her soil against invasion.

AN END TO RIVAL ARMAMENTS

THE real issue of the present war is whether the German Emperor shall be the dominant power in Europe, and this in its present stage can be settled only by force. The conflict has grown inevitably out of the mistaken national ideals which have dominated European statesmanship. These have been like the virus in the blood in measles, diphtheria or smallpox, which must come to the surface in an eruption before there can be a cure. The preparations for the war have been for a long time in the making. The false national policies which would logically compel it have been faithfully nourished, and the armaments diligently accumulated. This conflict has had all the certainty of a glacial movement.

Having no just occasion for the war on which they have embarked, Germany and Austria manifestly will not now listen to any offer of arbitration, international inquiry or mediation which does not begin by admitting the Kaiser's claim to be the dominant force in Europe.

After the war is over it may be hoped that conditions will be favorable for a reconstruction of the life of Europe on a basis of national policies and principles which will allow no place to hostile armaments and to the national antagonisms which have heretofore existed. Nations have thought that it matters who owns a given province, but it does not. Independent Belgium is just as valuable to Germany as tho it were under her flag; to France as tho it were one of her provinces; to Great Britain as tho it were one of her colonies; to the United States as tho it were a member of the Union. The same is true of every country which offers an open door to the world's commerce. The open door is all that any nation needs for its happiness and welfare. If its citizens have freedom of residence and trade, it has as favorable a place in the sun as has any other nation. One trouble with the Panama tolls exemption was that it was a retrograde movement, a demand for a special privilege not possessed by other nations, a denial of the open door. The trouble in the Balkans arises from the fact that the nations which have held possession there have kept other nations out, and that those which have been trying to get possession have wanted it for the purpose of obtaining exclusive privileges. Such policies lead inevitably to war.

Within a few months the war will have been fought out and the stage of the controversy will have come when reason will have to be appealed to for a settlement. While it is not probable that either peace agencies or neutral governments can do anything to prevent the awful slaughter which so profoundly shocks the moral sense of the world, it is possible that they may be able, when the time of settlement comes, to see to it that the Bismarcks and Moltkes shall not alone dictate the terms of settlement. The present duty of all friends of civilization is clearly to understand and teach the lessons from the awful phenomenon of war, and to prepare for the ultimate reorganization of Europe on a basis that will prevent for the future the enormous armaments which have led to the present conflict. It is not a logical and wise deduction for any man to say, "Away with the peace societies and the Hague conferences, which have been powerless to prevent this war." Rather let him decide that it is his duty to join the movement which has international justice and coöperation as its goal, and to give to it his zealous service. The presence in modern society of false national ideals and war-provoking armaments which were certain, unless restrained by a dominant public opinion in every civilized country, to result in Armageddon, is the message which the apostles of peace have been preaching in the wilderness, and to which a large portion of the world hitherto has refused to listen. No good can be done by butting up against the automobile which, with a mad driver at the wheel, is bounding off the road. But it may be that much good can be done by utilizing the occasion for reaching an understanding of those truths and principles of statecraft which can start the world off on a new tack when the war is over.

Joint mediation by the nations signatory to the Hague Conference not involved in the present war, and especially by the neutral nations of Europe, would seem to offer a favorable way in which to make the effort to reorganize Europe when the war is over, on principles which will result in lasting peace. Absolutism in government, mistaken national policies and hostile armaments are the causes which have led to this awful world-disaster. If history is not to repeat itself, if at the end of the present war the accumulation of new armaments is not to begin to which some reckless or wicked government will again apply a match, the mistakes of the past must be avoided. That this be done is a matter which concerns alike every nation in the world, and all have a right to a voice in the establishment of the new order.

THE GREAT WAR

SOME wars name themselves—the Crimean War, the Civil War, the Franco-Prussian War, the Thirty Years' War, the Revolutionary War, and many others.

This is the Great War.

It names itself.

THE STAKE: CIVILIZATION

EUROPEAN civilization began in the coast lands and islands of the Aegean Sea. There had mingled and blended three stocks of the white race. These were: the Mediterranean, with long heads, black hair, black eyes and olive skin; the Alpine, thick-set, round-headed, with dark or chestnut hair and gray eyes; and the Danubian, the "fair-haired Achaeans"—tall, broad-headed and rufous. There, too, had blended the culture-traditions and the arts of the primal civilizations, of the Euphrates and the Nile.

Western European civilization began in the autumn of 55 B. C., when Julius Cæsar, conqueror of Gaul, carried the Latin tongue and the Roman law into the island of Britain.

The peoples of Gaul and of the British Isles, like those of Greece and of Italy, were a blend of the three white stocks named above, with an admixture of a fourth. The Aquitanians of Gaul and the Picts of Britain, whose blood survives in Cornishmen and the dark-haired Welsh, were Mediterranean. The Celts of central Gaul, and the Goidelic Celts or Gaels of Britain, whose delicate complexions survive in those Scotch and Irish folk who combine blue eyes with black hair, were predominantly Alpines. The Belgæ of Gaul and their kinsmen, the Brythonic Celts, or Britons, across the Channel, were Danubians. The Caledonians of the eastern and

northern coasts of Britain and the Germans that Cæsar found among the Belgæ were representatives of the Baltic stock, tall, long-headed, blue-eyed and fair.

Gaul and Britain quickly assimilated Roman ideas, and a few generations later accepted Christianity. They had developed a fair civilization, and had become relatively gentle and humane when they were overwhelmed by the barbarian invasion of Franks and Burgundians, Jutes, Angles and Saxons.

The notion that in the British Isles these invaders exterminated or drove out the earlier peoples and all traces of the Latin civilization, while in Gaul the conquered assimilated the conquerors, thereby creating a people and a civilization altogether different from the English, is one of the strangest perversions of history. The evidences are overwhelmingly against it. At this moment, as the records of school children and of men fit for military service show, a majority of the population of England, not to mention the population of Scotland and Wales, is brown-eyed.

The Angles and Saxons never succeeded in creating a comprehensive political organization, altho Alfred made a creditable beginning in his Wessex kingdom. The Danes came nearer to achieving it. It was the Gallicized Normans, under the masterful genius of William the Conqueror, who created the British nation. And it was under Henry II, when England and half of France were politically one nation, and Norman French was the language of the court, that the fairer things of civilization once more grew and flourished. It was then that the Arthurian legends of the British, carried into Brittany and worked over by the minstrels of Normandy, recrost the channel, and in the English court became, as "Morte d'Arthur," the first fruitful factor from which England's wealth of glorious imaginative literature was to grow.

Also, William's defiance of Rome and Henry II's effective restriction of papal ecclesiastical power, thru the abolition of benefit of clergy, were the true beginnings of the Protestant Reformation. Those steps taken and the ground held, as it was, all that followed later in that movement on the continent and in England was inevitable. A national state had been created stronger than feudatories, stronger than the Church and separate from it.

In the face of these indubitable facts of history, how crass is the contention of those writers who say that the genius for political organization which has created the states of modern Europe is a unique quality of the Teutonic mind! Western civilization, including its political organization, its law, its literature, art and science, is a creation, as the civilizations of Greece and of Rome were creations, of that fortuitous blend of Mediterranean and Celtic, Danubian and Baltic stocks which has been most perfectly achieved in France and the Netherlands, Great Britain and the United States.

It is then no accident, it is the necessary consequence of thousands of years of history, that these peoples and no others have mastered the problem of the democratic imperium. They alone have seen how to combine political cohesion with popular sovereignty and individual liberty. Greece grappled with this problem, but she was too small and weak and too soon overwhelmed. Rome broadened the foundations of practical government by developing law and administration. On these foundations that democratic civilization which is the hope of mankind today is built.

This civilization is this hour in peril. It is the stake, the real stake, the only real stake, in the awful game of war that is being played.

This is the answer to those writers and apologists who would have us believe that England has done a monstrous thing, has been a traitor to her own race, has raised a fratricidal hand, in casting her lot with France against the militaristic absolutism of the German Government. Whether such writers are ignorant, or intend to deceive, is of little consequence. The thing they say, the thing they write, is not true.

For the German people Americans have only admiration and respect, and no nation on earth will extend to them a readier good will and a more generous co-operation than America shall, when the day comes for them to set about the task of building a republican civilization.

ANGLO-GERMAN ANTAGONISM

THE only unexpected thing about the present European war is the date of it. No war in history has been so long anticipated, so carefully prepared for and so thoroly discussed, not only in the privy councils, but in the press of all nations. Every European soldier knew where his uniform and rifle were stored; he also thought he knew as well where he was to fight, with whom he was to fight and when. Seemingly every detail had been worked out "to the last gaiter-button," and nothing had been left to chance. But chance is a factor that cannot be neglected in any human calculations. The European powder magazine was ignited by a Servian youth who stepped upon the running board of the automobile of an Austrian archduke and fired in his face. But altho the explosion was accidental and premature, the war has on the whole followed its predicted direction both as to plan of campaign and alignment of the powers. The chief divergence from expectation is that Italy has found her obligations to the Triple Alliance less binding than has been supposed—altho she was known to be disaffected—by those who had not read that unpublished convention.

This precipitation of the conflict acts to the disadvantage of Germany, for that country was growing stronger and France and England relatively weaker every year that peaceful competition continued. When Germany conquered France in 1870 these two countries were pretty nearly evenly matched in population; now Germany has sixty-nine million to France's thirty-nine and England's forty-six million. Germany is increasing in population at the rate of 14 per cent each decade, the United Kingdom at the rate of 9 per cent, while in France the deaths outnumber the births in some years. If Germany had been allowed to continue her progress unchecked by such disasters as the loss of 25,000 young men at Liege, she would before long have outnumbered both France and England.

The United Kingdom loses every year between two and three hundred thousand men by emigration, and these among the best she breeds, for the dominions oversea will accept no others. Germany, on the contrary, has checked the outflow of her people and is attracting immigration. Rural England is being depopulated, and

soon it seems there will be left, as Chesterton says, only the village idiot. Year by year more land in the British Isles goes out of cultivation and is given over to grass or game. Germany, however, is developing her agricultural resources and is enabled not only to feed her own people, but part of England's, selling her every year, for instance, a million dollars' worth of eggs and half a million of potatoes. In England pauperism has alarmingly increased and the army of the unemployed grows more menacing. Germany, meanwhile, by her system of industrial legislation and insurance, has gone far toward solving these social problems. Among the thousands of Americans now marooned in Germany, many were there to study the German methods of municipal management, model housing and technical education. For all her heavy expenditure to support her great army and navy, the public debt of Germany is only $15 per capita, while that of England is $80 and that of France $150.

It was, in fact, because the Germans were the first to apply modern scientific methods to administration, industries and commerce that they have beaten the English, who, with all their admirable qualities, are deficient in this respect, as they themselves have frankly recognized. France was beaten in 1870, according to the old saying, by the German schoolmaster. England found herself being beaten by the German schoolmaster in fields she had once held to be her own. Chemistry in its early days was called "a French science"; later England led the world in chemical manufactures; but recently Germany has been rapidly monopolizing it. The world has been paying Germans $300,000,000 a year for the dyes, the drugs and the perfumes which they have learned to make, utilizing coal tar and the like that other countries threw away. And now the cotton mills of England and the United States are closing down because they cannot get the German dyes. One German discovery alone, synthetic indigo, brought ruin upon an important industry of British India.

But it was when Germany took to the sea and began ousting England from the markets of the world that British apprehension changed to alarm. Between 1880 and the present time the value of foreign commerce per capita of England increased by about 50 per cent, but that of Germany increased by 150 per cent. Hamburg and Antwerp, both built by German trade, have outstripped London in their shipping. No British line of steamers can surpass the Hamburg-American, which had 26 vessels in 1867, but has now 439, minus such as have been sunk by British cruisers in the past fortnight. Great Britain has not been able even to hold the trade of her own colonies, in spite of patriotic appeals and devices for imperial preference. Year by year a greater percentage of the trade of Australia, New Zealand and India went to Germany instead of to the mother country.

Thirty years ago Germany determined that she needed colonies of her own for her growing population and commerce, and accordingly she demanded "a place in the sun." But here again her ambitions clashed with the interests of Great Britain and France in the Pacific, Africa and Asia. The Kaiser took possession of the northern part of New Guinea. The Australians, who had had their eye on the island for some time, promptly took possession of the southern half, regardless of orders from London, and the territory was divided. That great empire-builder, Cecil Rhodes, planned a Cape-to-Cairo railroad, but this magnificent scheme was blocked by the German and Belgian possessions, which formed a broad band across the middle of Africa. Then Germany turned her attention to Asia Minor and secured a concession for a railroad from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf, with a twelve-mile strip of land for colonization all along the twelve hundred mile route. This would have given a thru line from Hamburg to India, but Great Britain put a stop to it by seizing the head of the gulf and forming an alliance with her ancient enemy, Russia, for the partition of Persia. In China, Germany occupied Kiao-chau; England countered by taking Wei-hai-wei. When France took Morocco, the German "Panther" appeared at Agadir.

It was, in fact, on the question of colonies that the break finally came. According to Sir Edward Grey's recent statement to Parliament, Germany agreed not to annex any territory in Europe, but would not give the same pledge in regard to Africa. The attack on Liege is a blow at Belgium's ownership of the Kongo. Now England has been loudest in her complaints that the King of the Belgians took the Free State of the Kongo by fraud and treated the natives with unspeakable cruelty, and one of the many ironies of the present situation is that England by sending troops to the continent is defending Belgium's title to this African territory. England has already seized German Togoland, adjoining her Gold Coast colony.

The effect of Germany's amazing progress upon England everybody knows who has been reading the English papers in recent years. The British found themselves losing all around; beaten by the German men in business; beaten by the German women in birth rate. A wave of hysteria and Teutonophobia swept over the land. The people got to "seeing things at night," Zeppelins in the air and submarines in the sea. The empire was drawn together, as Kipling puts it, "by the ties of common funk." The fleet was gathered from the seven seas and placed on guard over Germany. The hotheads even called upon the Government to strike without warning or pretext, because this was the last chance and the only way to destroy Germany. Such an unprovoked attack was rightly rejected as incompatible with England's honor. The British people, rallying from their temporary flurry, set themselves resolutely to prepare for the time when Germany by some act of aggression should provoke the conflict as she has now by invading the neutrality of Belgium, and so giving England diplomatic grounds for taking up arms against her. In 1912 the British Admiralty issued an official memorandum calling upon the oversea dominions to assist in bringing the navy by 1915 up to a strength sufficient to meet the Germans in battle or to overawe them so that they would not then dare to fight. In explaining the reason for this, Premier Borden, of Canada, fresh from a conference with the British War Office, declared that "these ships are urgently required within two or three years at the outside for rendering aid upon which may depend the empire's future existence." The "Ides of March have come, but not gone"; the three superdreadnoughts which Canada was asked for but failed to furnish "within two or three years" of 1912 are now needed, for this is *der Tag* which the German officers have long been toasting. The question of the supremacy of the seas is being decided by naval instead of merchant vessels.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Setting the Stage for Armageddon

Except for preliminary fighting as the great military establishments of the powers have been set in motion against each other, there have been few decisive moves so far on the European war board. Thru the establishment of a censorship, unequaled in recent history for its severity, the regular news channels from England and the continent have been blocked and a curtain lowered over Europe while the stage is set for the opening of the world's greatest drama.

Direct communication with Germany ceased on August 6, when the German-American cables were cut, presumably by British warships, between the Azores and Emden, and when British and French companies refused to accept any further messages for Germany and Austria. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the censors repress all but the most favorable news, European dispatches have been far from impartial, and the most sensational rumors, as a result, have gained currency. Reports were printed of a naval engagement in the North Sea, in which nineteen German ships were sunk; the cruisers "Goeben" and "Breslau" were captured by a French fleet in the Mediterraneean, while Italy had declared war on Germany, her ally under the Triple Alliance. All these reports were printed, only to be denied later as untrue. For a week mystery surrounded the whereabouts of the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," which had sailed from New York with a cargo of $11,000,000 gold consigned to foreign bankers. She was reported captured by the English, then safe in a German port, and finally turned up after a chase by French cruisers at Bar Harbor, Maine.

A WEEK OF WAR

August 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany, Germany on Belgium. German Army of the Meuse attacks Liège

August 5—40,000 Belgians at Liège hold out against 120,000 Germans, who lose 5000 in first three days' fighting. Kitchener becomes War Secretary. "Königen Luise," German mine-layer, sunk by British and British cruiser "Amphion" sunk by mine in North Sea

August 6—Austria declares war on Russia. Continued fighting at Liège nets Germans two forts. Parliament votes 500,000 increase in army

August 7—German losses at Liège total 25,000. Armistice of 24 hours refused to Germans by Belgians. French invade Alsace at Altkirch

August 8—Germans occupy city of Liège, but forts are held by Belgians. French occupy Mülhausen in Alsace, and take passes in Vosges Mountains. 20,000 English troops land in France

August 9—Liège forts still resist Germans. French army in Alsace takes Colmar. British expeditionary force joins French in Belgium

August 10—Diplomatic relations between France and Austria broken. French advance on Neu Breisach. Austrian bombardment of Antivari, Montenegro's seaport, reported

While the dispatches are thus colored according to their Entente sources, the developments so far seem to be: the repulse of the Germans at Liège on their way across Belgium to the French frontier; the landing of a British expeditionary force of 20,000 and the advance of French troops to aid the beleaguered Belgians; the invasion of Alsace-Lorraine by the French and the seizure of Altkirch, Colmar and Mülhausen, the second largest city of the province; the defeat of the Russian Baltic fleet and the landing of German troops in Finland as well as their advance into Russian Poland. Austria-Hungary, after an unexplainable delay, finally took her position beside Germany, and on August 6 and 10, respectively, declared war on Russia and France.

England Declares War on Germany

Tho indecisive as to taking part in the war so long as no British interests were involved, Germany's ultimatum to Belgium demanding a free passage for her troops made England's course plain, and immediately her sword was in the scales against the aggressor. Fundamental to British security is the neutrality of Belgium and the Netherlands, the "buffer states" she has established and guaranteed opposite her own North Sea coast. King Albert's ap-



International News

AFTER FORTY FOUR YEARS OF WAITING

French infantry in action. Their entry into Alsace thrilled the lost provinces and drove Paris wild with delight

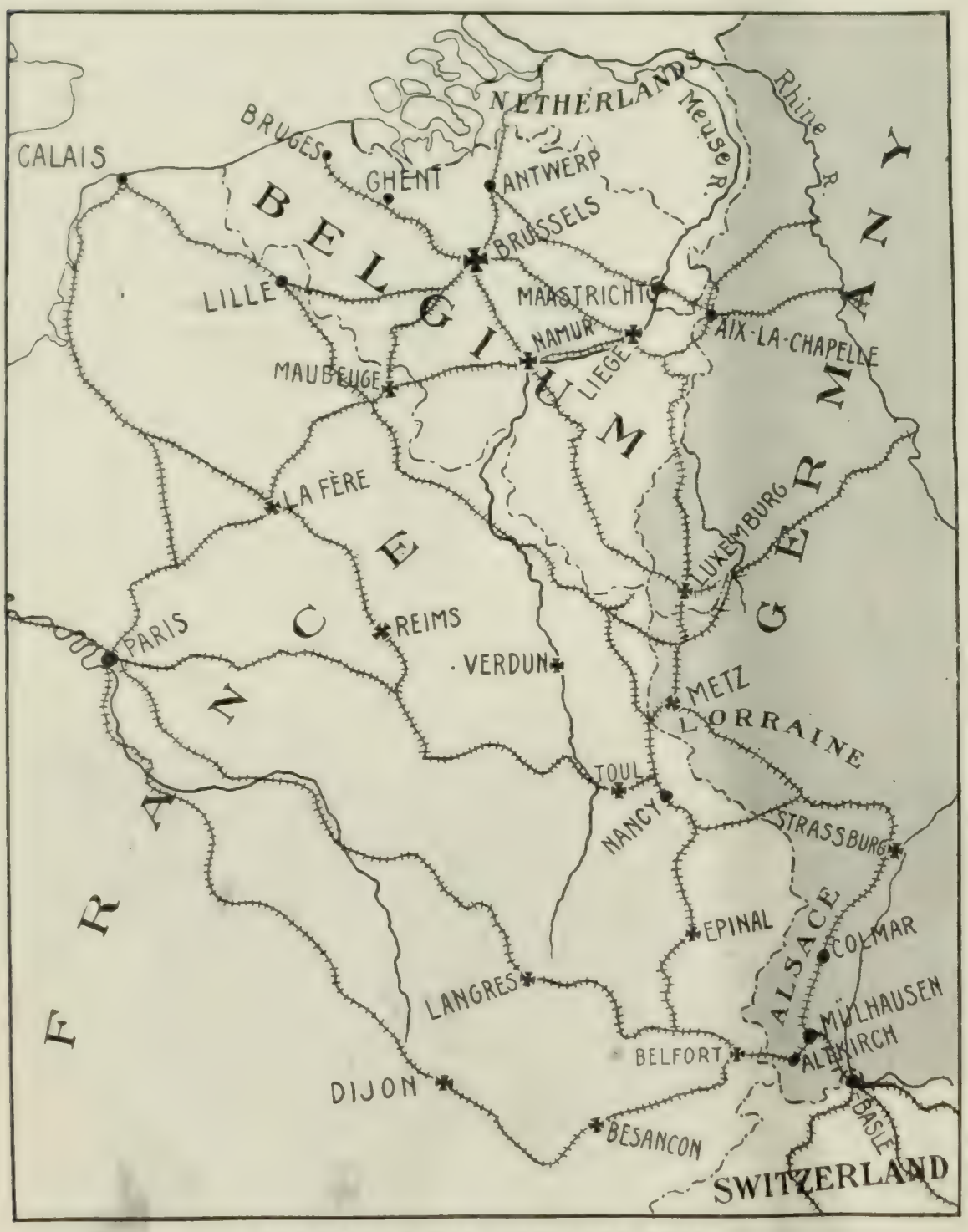
peal for aid on August 3 met a ready response. Germany was asked in a note to guarantee Belgian neutrality, as France had done, to which Germany replied that it was impossible to give such assurances. England, therefore, at 11 o'clock on the night of August 4, declared herself in a state of war with Germany.

Brought thus face to face with her duty, there was no hesitation in England's response; never was a war less popularly entered into, never with a firmer determination to crush the enemy with all the might of empire. Local differences were forgotten, Nationalist and Ulsterman, as John Redmond said, stood shoulder to shoulder for the defense of the kingdom; Lord Morley and John Burns, whose peace sympathies are well known, retired from the Cabinet to make way for Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War, and for such Opposition leaders as Bonar Law and Austen Chamberlain, who will form a coalition Cabinet during the crisis; volunteer forces were called, the fleet sent to sea with the King's reminder of the navy's past; while the war credits were increased to $1,025,000,000.

The First Engagement

Whether with knowledge of the orders to "capture or destroy" or not, the German fleet has discreetly retired before the overwhelming English armada to the security of the Kiel Canal, behind the naval bases of Wilhelmshaven and Heligoland, and the only engagements thus far reported are the sinking of the German mine ship "Koenigin Luise" and the foundering of the small British cruiser "Amphion" on one of the German mines, both of which occurred on August 6. In an attack on a cruiser squadron on the 9th, a German submarine was sunk. In harbors and on the high seas numerous prizes have been taken, and it is estimated that there are no less than $100,000,000 of German merchant ships in British harbors alone. Various engagements between cruisers on foreign stations have been reported, but so far these have been unconfirmed.

In response to Lord Kitchener's call for recruits for the army no less than 250,000 responded, while no less than 500,000 are in arms to guard the coasts of the island. The unexpected success of the Belgians in holding the Germans at Liège led to the immediate despatch of 20,000 reinforcements from England, which, in conjunction with the French at Namur, will oppose the advance of the Germans in case Liège falls. It is very unlikely, however, that England will put a very large expeditionary force on the Continent, unless the French are hard prest, for not only is it against England's policy, but with her small army it would deprive the island of its necessary protection. With offers of troops and food, the colonies have responded loyally to aid the mother country. Canada has offered 30,000 men and 1,000,000 sacks of flour, while troops from the African colonies have already occupied Port Loma and Togoland and are threatening German East Africa. Lloyd George has reported the food problem well in hand, the Government having taken over the flouring mills of the kingdom, while a proposal for the nation to take over the harvests is pending. The discount rate of the Bank of England has been lowered to 5 per cent, while the oversea trade of the empire is expected shortly to resume its normal channels.



THE SEAT OF WAR DURING THE WEEK

Showing the principal forts (shown by crosses) which still block the way to Paris even if Liège is abandoned, and the cities in Alsace which the French have occupied

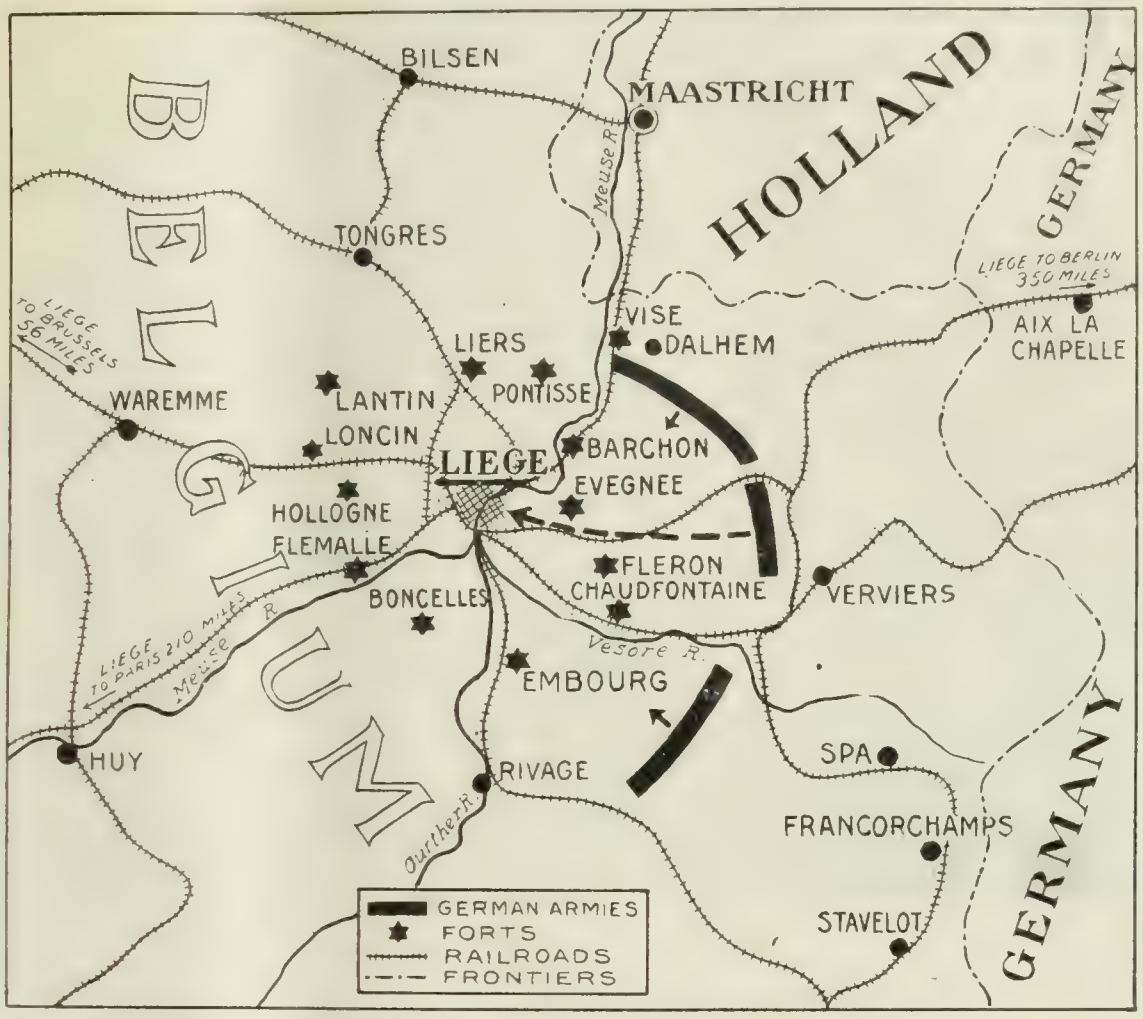
Germans Invade Belgium

Despite the fact that the reports have all come from Brussels and Paris, the mighty German hosts, before which Europe has trembled for forty years, seem to have met their first reverses not at the hands of the French, but from the peaceful Belgians, when without leave they attempted to occupy Liège in order to facilitate their movement to the French frontier.

First doing the act and then asking permission, Germany, on August 3, requested to be allowed to move her troops across Belgian territory, following it on the next day with an ultimatum that if necessary she would use force to accomplish her purpose. Belgium and King Albert immediately prepared to accept the challenge of the Kaiser, prepared if need be to fight to preserve their neutrality and their independence. All classes joined to oppose the invader, and M. Vandervelde, the great Socialist leader, entered the Cabinet, just as Delcasse

and Clemenceau had entered the Ministry of France; before the common danger party strife and party differences were forgotten.

Liège, an important manufacturing and railway center in western Belgium, is important to the Germans for its commanding position in the valley of the Meuse, which they have chosen as one of the avenues for the invasion of France. With its twelve modern forts in hostile hands, Liège was in a position to threaten the German flank, and to jeopardize the success of the whole German plan. General von Emmich, the German commander, on the refusal of the Belgians to permit his peaceful passage, rather than to delay his advance, ordered the city taken by storm. But he underestimated both the valor of the Belgians and the strength of the Liège fortifications.



THE FIRST IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE WAR

This map, modified from the New York *Times*, shows the chain of forts defended by the Belgians and the route by which the Germans entered the city itself. There was fighting at many points along the Meuse from Huy to the Dutch frontier

Repulsed at Liege

With its forts arranged so that they support each other and of the most recent scientific design, the reduction of Liège was more difficult than the Germans anticipated. The destruction of the bridges across the Meuse on the north made it necessary for the Germans to attempt to cross on pontoon bridges, but as rapidly as built they were destroyed by the murderous fire from Forts Pontisse and Barchon, while from the west approach was possible only across a plateau raked by the guns of Forts Evegneé, Fleron and Chaufontaine. Here the main German assault was attempted.

Repeatedly the Tenth Corps, which bore the brunt of the battle, charged across the plateau, the Belgians reserving fire until the Germans had almost reached the glacis of the forts. Closely massed, the Germans were mown down like grain by the Belgian machine guns, while as the line would break or retreat before the deadly fire, reserves from the forts would sweep down to complete the rout. For fifty hours the garrison of 40,000 withstood 125,000 Germans, and inflicted on them terrific loss. More than 25,000 Germans are said to have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The Belgians captured twenty-seven field pieces. On Friday the Germans asked a twenty-four-hour truce in order to bury the dead and remove their wounded, but the Belgians, fearing that it was a ruse to bring up the reinforcements, allowed only two hours, at the end of which the assault was renewed. During the night a detachment of Uhlans entered the city with the intention of capturing General Leman, the military governor. They had almost reached the door of the governor before they were recognized and cut down.

In the meantime the gallant resistance of the Belgians, and the consequent checking of the German dash into France, gave France time to complete her mobilization, while both French and English troops were rushed into Belgium to reinforce Liège and to prepare for the second defense against the German advance at Namur. On Saturday the Kaiser announced in Berlin the capture of Liège. The city, however, is distinct from its fortifications, which are distant from three to five miles, and was occupied by Germans, who managed to pass between the forts. As this is written, the forts, practically intact, are still believed to be in the hands of the Belgians. Following the example in the case of Belfort in 1870, President Poincaré has conferred the ribbon of the Legion of Honor on the city of Liège.

French Invade Alsace-Lorraine

While the Belgians were covering themselves with glory in resisting the German invader, the French, taking advantage of the respite thus granted them, themselves assumed the offensive, and just before nightfall on August 7 invaded Alsace-Lorraine in an attempt to redeem the "lost provinces," wrenched from them in 1871.

The news of this movement is most fragmentary, and it must not be overestimated, but its significance lies not so much in its success as in the effective rebuttal of the proud German boast which foresaw a prostrate France almost within a week. A French column swept across the border at Altkirk, near the Swiss frontier, seventeen miles west of Basle, and carried the earthworks by which the town was defended at the point of the bayonet. The Germans are said to have fled before them, while the French were acclaimed as deliverers by the joyous Alsatians. Beyond the fact that the famous African Turcos (Arabs trained from childhood to fight) took part, the French War Office has not disclosed the number or the identity of the troops or generals in command taking part in this invasion.

On Saturday, Mülhausen, the "Sheffield of Germany," and the second largest city in Alsace, after a slight resistance, was occupied by the French, who then prest on up the valley of the Ill to Colmar. In the passes of Bonhomme and Sainte Marie, in the Vosges Mountains, desperate German resistance was encountered, and in taking them the French War Office admits the losses were serious. The French are thus brought within forty miles of the great German fortress of Strassburg, where the Germans in large force are to be encountered. Military experts, however, do not look upon



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SHIPPING GOLD FOR AMERICAN REFUGEES

The armored cruiser "Tennessee" sailed from New York on August 6 carrying $5,867,000 to relieve penniless tourists marooned in Europe. Each keg is worth $3000

this movement as a serious invasion, but only as an effort to feel out the German positions.

Italy Remains Neutral

When Germany delivered her ultimatum to Russia, she counted confidently not only on the support of Austria and Italy, her allies in the Triple Alliance, but on the internal troubles of Russia and England to disrupt the Triple Entente. Instead she finds the Entente solid against her, in addition to the little countries of Belgium, Portugal and possibly Japan, and the alliance broken by the refusal of Italy to enter a struggle so manifestly of the Kaiser's making.

What the terms of the alliance were under which Italy was bound to aid her allies is not known, as they have never been published, but Italy chose to interpret them for herself, and on August 3 she declared her neutrality in the struggle. Never popular among her people, support of the ancient Austrian enemy, especially when Austrian and Italian interests on the Adriatic were still in conflict, would have risked the foundation of the throne itself, and the Government adopted its course accordingly. To gain Italian support, as well as to alienate England, the Kaiser sought to place France and Russia in the position of aggressors on Germany and Austria. Austria delayed until August 6, a full week after the German declaration, her war challenge to Russia, in the hopes that the latter would first be provoked; she moved Austrian forces to aid the Germans on the Alsatian border, and not until France demanded, on the 10th, her intentions, did she withdraw her ambassador from Paris, even then without a declaration of hostilties; her ambassador is still in London, altho an Austrian squadron, with decks cleared for action and battle flags flying, is reported sailing south in the Adriatic. Germany and Austria have thus done their utmost to convince not only Italy, but the world, that they are waging a war of self-defense, but Italy and the world are undeceived. Threats and bribes of African territory are reported to have been offered Italy if she would come to the aid of her allies, to which King Victor Emanuel is said to have replied: "Neither friendship for my allies nor offers made by them, no matter how advantageous, would persuade me to sell my honor and that of my country."

British and French, to whom Italy owes much for her freedom, were quick to appreciate the Italian stand, and in London a most unusual demonstration, in which peers, members of Parliament and others prominent in the social and political world took part, occurred on Friday afternoon in front of the Italian Embassy. Italian interests in the Mediterranean are all on the side of the British and French and opposed to those of Austria, not only in Albania and Montenegro, but in the Austrian Adriatic provinces, with Trieste as their center, which, because of blood, Italy still regards as belonging to her.

Railroad Rates and Labor

Owing partly to the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Eastern railroad rate case, or to suggestions made in that decision, the railroads west of the Mississippi will ask for permission to increase their rates. They are now preparing to make application, and it is expected that their new schedules will be submitted before October 1. They will not propose a horizontal advance, as the Eastern companies did, but will ask approval of a readjustment of rates which may increase their revenue by about five per cent, and which, they think, will be such a readjustment (involving additions to rates that are not remunerative) as was suggested by the commission in the recent decision. Because of an increase of operating expenses, they assert, their need is greater than that of the Eastern roads.

Settlement of the controversy between the Western roads and their employees will soon be reached by arbitration, which the companies accepted in response to the earnest plea of President Wilson. The arbitrators will hold their sessions in Chicago. The companies had insisted that their claims and proposals should be considered, as well as those of the men. With respect to this, however, they yielded, and the arbitrators are to consider only the claims and demands originally presented by the employees.

The Situation in Mexico

President Carbajal's delegates, General Villar and Judge Allende, failed to reach an agreement with Carranza. He would not see them after their arrival at Saltillo, on the 2d, but they had a brief conference with two men representing him, Luis Caballero and Antonio Villareal, who declared that Carbajal's terms were like those of a conqueror to a defeated foe and could not be considered for a moment. It appears that Carbajal proposed that the present Congress should be displaced by the one dissolved by Huerta, which should designate a President to succeed himself; that the Federal army should be retained, and that the rank of its officers should be recognized and confirmed. On the other hand, Carranza's representatives would consider nothing but unconditional surrender. He was determined to punish all who were in any way responsible for the death

of Madero, and he refused to retain the army. Indeed, the officers of the army of General Gonzales had formally demanded that all Federal officers and soldiers should be treated as prisoners, be compelled to do menial labor, and be excluded from military service for the remainder of their lives. At first, Carbajal's delegates hoped for a second conference, but when Carranza refused to listen further they gave up the attempt and returned to the capital.

Afterward there were conflicting reports as to Carbajal's plans. An official statement said he had decided to yield and had agreed with Carranza as to terms. Carranza said there was no agreement. Two days later it was announced that Carbajal had yielded to the "war party" and that the Federal army of 30,000 men would meet the rebels on an open plain, eight miles north of the capital. There were also reports that Carbajal would go southward with the army. Zapata had agreed to an armistice. Our Government was urging Carranza to grant general amnesty. This he would not do, but he promised that the entry of his forces into the city should be marked by no excesses.

All this time the rebel armies were near the capital. Obregon, with 30,000 men, was at Toluca, forty miles from the city; Gonzales, at the head of 20,000, was waiting at Tula, fifty miles, and Flores, leading 10,000, was in camp at Pachuca, sixty miles, while a rebel advance guard of 6,000 was only fifteen miles from Carbajal's outposts. Here were more than 60,000 men, against whom Carbajal could muster only 30,000. Villa's army was still in the north. On the 8th he was directed by Carranza to start for the capital. Obregon was demanding unconditional surrender. The foreign ministers held a conference in the city and decided to go out and meet Obregon, and thus to ascertain what his course would be.

Villa's Attitude

Villa was still at variance with Carranza, and, altho he ordered a movement of his artillery to Torreon, many believed that he would not go further southward. By recruiting he had added several thousand to his original force of 23,000 men. By proclamation he had outlawed all of Carranza's fiat currency in the State of Chihuahua, and he had appointed a commission one member of it being General Angeles, the artillery expert—to cut up and distribute among his followers the great estates of "unfriendly" persons. Eighty families were quartered upon the great ranch of Benton, the British subject whose murder by Villa or his friend Fierro caused prolonged inquiry. There is much complaint about the exactions of his officers and men. American owners of property in Chihuahua have been driven away by new and heavy taxes, extortion and virtual confiscation. It was reported that Villa had sought negotiations with Carbajal.

There was fighting, as the other rebel armies approached the capital. At Irapuado, 180 miles from the city, 400 Federal prisoners were taken at the end of a three hours' battle. At Mascates, in Guanajuato, 900 were captured. At Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, the soldiers of the Federal garrison, while striving to escape on transports, were attacked, and, on the 8th, 300 of them were killed. More than fifty priests fled from the national capital to Vera Cruz, fearing Carranza's armies. They took with them many of the ornaments of their churches.

Peace in Santo Domingo

It is understood that our Government addrest to the leaders of both factions in Santo Domingo a demand for the restoration of peace, with a proposition that a provisional government be established by agreement. A large force of marines was not far away (at Guantanamo) and could be landed at Dominican ports in a few hours. The effect of this is seen in the signing of a general armistice by President Bordas and the revolutionists' junta. This armistice is to continue for fifteen days from the 6th inst. The news was received with much satisfaction by the inhabitants of Puerto Plata, a city which had been besieged for ninety-eight days. It is expected that a settlement of the controversy will be reached before the expiration of the term of the armistice. Expenditures by the present Government from the customs receipts are to be controlled by the new American officer, Herbert M. Johnson, appointed with the consent of Bordas, but it does not appear that he has begun to exercize his power.

Owing to the war in Europe, the attention of Germany, France and Great Britain has been diverted from Hayti. They were asking for control of the customs revenue. On August 1, Hayti failed to pay the interest, $105,000, due on the foreign railway debt. The treasury was empty, and the Government's account at the national bank was overdrawn by $500,000. At that time German capitalists were proposing to lend money to the Government, in return for certain privileges or concessions, but the negotiations have been discontinued. It is understood that President Zamor has declined to ask our Government to assume control of the country's finances, altho he was urged by the new United States Minister to do so.



International News

THE VAGARIES OF WAR: A TREASURE-SHIP IN BAR HARBOR

While the world buzzed with rumors and watched for news of her, the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," bound for Bremen, freighted with over ten millions in gold, slipped away from French cruisers in mid-ocean and fled back to neutral American waters, bringing up in gay Bar Harbor



Underwood & Underwood

THE PROUDEST RULER IN EUROPE: KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM

THE ALLIES HAVE HASTENED TO HONOR THE BELGIANS, WHO BORE THE BRUNT OF THE KAISER'S FIRST ATTACK WITHOUT FLINCHING
THE FRENCH ACADEMY SALUTED THEM AS THE "LITTLE PEOPLE WITH MIGHTY SOULS"

WHAT WILL THE GREAT NAVIES DO?

BY A NAVAL OFFICER

This study of the strength and probable course of the contestants in the clash between the first and second navies of the world comes to us from an expert who in nearly half a century of service held several most important commands and reached the highest existing rank. His position is such that we are not at liberty to use his name.—THE EDITOR.

THE simplest explanation of the incredible state of affairs today in Europe is that the Kaiser has suddenly become insane, and that it were better for all concerned to place him in a madhouse rather than in command of fleets and armies.

While not admitting this explanation to be wholly justified or satisfactory the fact that he has surely lost his head introduces a disturbing element of uncertainty into one's speculations as to what can happen. We may readily imagine what a prudent man would do under given circumstances, but what an arbitrary ruler suffering from megalomania and blinded by an unexpected check to his unbounded ambition will essay it is difficult to foresee. For this reason the rôle of prophet bristles with possibilities of error.

While Austria has a few battleships and while her cruisers may make an occasional raid on French and English shipping in the Mediterranean, it is not at all likely that stirring naval events will occur in that sea. The French, aided by England's wholly competent squadrons in those waters, will see to it that commerce there is not interfered with, and that Austria's fleet remains safely sheltered behind the forts at Pola and Fiume. If Italy sides with Austria in this struggle a wide and interesting vista of possibilities will open up, for she is not to be contemned as a naval power—but this eventuality is so improbable that to discuss it would be a waste of time.

A brief summary of Germany's interests on the water and across the seas will be helpful in focussing attention upon the naval aspects of the war now being waged. In the first place, what has Germany to gain by victory on the ocean? In a general sense, the answer must be—nothing. Without having had to burn an ounce of powder, she has developed the second largest mercantile marine in the world. This she owes to the equality of opportunity enjoyed with British shipping even in British home and colonial ports. More than what she now has in this respect she could have obtained, if at all, thru the medium of peace. If she seeks to acquire more colonies it is pertinent to suggest that she has not known what to do with those she has already in her possession. The desire to smash Great Britain's fleet and to dictate terms of peace at Westminster is really *un secret de Polichinelle*—something which everybody knows. Thoughtful Germans whom I have met have not hesitated to tell me they shared it. These terms would doubtless include the cession of certain British colonies which Germany (or the Kaiser, the expressions are absolutely identical) has long coveted. Permanent occupation of England may be dismissed from our minds as entirely out of the question.

On the other hand, what has she to lose if defeated by Great Britain? Whatever course the war may take on the land, that on the seas must be defensive in its nature, at least in the beginning. A consideration of what Germany stands to lose, taken in conjunction with her numerical inferiority in ships of war, should lead us to some interesting and even plausible inferences.

There is, first and foremost, her magnificent merchant navy. Many of its members will be captured—many will pass under other flags—we can be sure that England will let none escape save those already safe in neutral ports. When the war is over England will, without doubt, impose port and tonnage dues on German merchantmen heavy enough to hamper for years the activities and growth of her most formidable rival.

The list of Germany's colonies is surprizingly great. In Africa she owns Togo, Kamerun, German West Africa and German East Africa, 931,460 square miles of territory and over 13,000,000 inhabitants. In Asia there is Kiau-Chau, some 200 square miles and 168,900 inhabitants, with the best harbor on the coast of China north of Hong Kong. In the Pacific she has part of New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Carolines, Pelews, Mariannes, Solomons, Marshalls, with Savaii and Upolu in the Samoan group, in all 96,160 square miles with 357,800 inhabitants.

While the majority of these possessions are of little worth, their loss would be a severe blow to Germany's prestige and to her policy of colonial expansion. To incur the risk of ceding these and of damaging irreparably her maritime prospects for a very doubtful chance of success but emphasizes the Kaiser's folly, since to protect the former against the attacks of the navies of Great Britain and Australia is quite impossible. Such of them as England may desire she will seize and hold. The Chinese are not likely to neglect so favorable an opportunity of canceling the ninety-nine year lease of Kiau-Chau or the British and their allies, Russian and Japanese, to pluck this thorn from China's side and their own. The problem then in Africa, Asia and the Pacific solves itself automatically. Remains the larger one in northern European waters.

Never has the advantage of an interior line of communications been more clearly manifested than today. By means of the Kiel Canal, Germany can concentrate her naval force at will in the North Sea or in the Baltic, thus menacing enemies in both. Moreover, she will inevitably block with mines the various passages leading from the one sea into the other, thus preventing a junction of the British and Russian fleets. It is idle to presume that so high-handed, unscrupulous a power will respect the neutrality of Denmark thru whose territory run the Great and the Little Belt, or of Sweden, which owns one side of the Sound, Denmark owning the other. These waterways are so narrow in places as to be very easily blocked.

It is a safe prediction that Germany will at once endeavor to get at the Russian fleet, to which she is vastly superior not only in ships but in the morale and training of her crews, or that Russia will keep her ships behind the fortifications of Kronstadt. We may look for merciless bombarding of all Russian towns and cities on the Baltic. Libau and Riga will be sacrificed to the mad lust of destruction. So will Helsingfors and Wiborg unless the Finns profit by the moment to rise in rebellion against the Czar and thus ensure immunity from German shells. Even Sweden may suffer in this manner unless she yields to the Kaiser's demand to "be with us." No permanent good will flow from these baneful acts. It is barely possible that the Kaiser, lost to all reason, will order his battleships into the North Sea there to grapple with the British fleet under Sir John Jellicoe and so play into his enemy's hands.

I am not among those who place in parallel columns ships, guns, armor and speed, assigning the victory to the heavier total. So far as the vessels themselves are concerned, the British have much the better in the comparison; but, in my judgment, they enjoy the advantages of excellent training (whether more perfect than that of the Germans no one knows), and what is of especial value the "sea

habit," a thing wherein their adversaries are distinctly deficient. The English man of war's man is a sailor to whom his ship is home and to whom voyages long in either distance or time are habitual. His German rival is frequently but a drafted recruit who has spent the greater part of his time in port. What that difference means was seen in the Napoleonic wars when Collingwood was at sea, I am quite sure, for two years and Nelson eighteen months without once anchoring. I think the chances of such a naval action are decidedly with the British, holding, as I do, the opinion that *celeris paribus*, the British seaman is markedly superior to the German.

The more probable course on Germany's part is to keep her fleet out of the reach of the British, who will be forced to establish a blockade of the mouths of the Elbe, Weser and Jahde, quite close together. The bulk of the vessels there will be off the Elbe, the exit to the Kiel Canal. Heligoland will be taken and used as a station for flying machines for scouting. Its insular position renders it peculiarly valuable for this purpose. A second fleet will cruise in the Kattegat to blockade the channels into and out of the Baltic. The Kiel Canal looms very large in this connection, enabling Germany, as it does, to move her strength to either end at pleasure—that is to say, to the Elbe or to the Baltic. For this reason, England may make a supreme if unpromising effort to wreck the locks at the western end to prevent egress of Germany's ships and to enable her to proceed to the Baltic in full force there to defeat the German navy, which has been so long a menace, not only to her, but indeed to the peace of the whole world. I rather doubt this attempt.

The two blockades just mentioned may be confidently expected. Neither will extend over a long stretch and both will be exposed to attacks from submarines concerning whose real value in warfare we may learn much. Of bomb dropping we shall hear a little. To me it seems a futile proceeding. The true rôle of the aeroplane is scouting. I pay slight heed to battles in the air. Encounters aloft there may be, but more thrilling in the lurid accounts of newspaper men who do not see them than effective in their results. It is the battleship which will determine the issue—just as it has in all naval history since gunpowder and cannon were invented. If the Germans prove superior to the British in the rapidity and accuracy of their shooting, they will have achieved a difficult and notable preëminence, for the British have worked wonders in this respect, having trebled or even quadrupled the number of hits within the past ten years.

Since the war correspondent no longer exists, it is to the official reports given out by either side that we must look for intelligence which in some cases will be misleading and in others most unsatisfactory. The statements and rumors printed in the daily papers except when marked "official" may be believed or not, according to the fancy of the reader. Whatever be the results of the first clash of arms the ultimate outcome cannot be doubted. The perseverance and grim determination of the British nation, forced against its will into the most unholy war of which we have any knowledge, will in the end prevail, leaving the Kaiser to mourn over the ruin of the vast and noble structure of his seemingly miraculous development of Germany's commerce and industries. To exchange this splendid record for the doubtful chance of being known as a second Napoleon or Frederick the Great evidences either poor judgment or a disordered mind.

Of one thing we may be certain, that while all Christendom will have to share the burden of distress it is upon Germany that the larger part will fall in useful lives extinguished, in financial misery, idle shipping, closed factories.

That this is all due to the insane growth of armies and navies stimulated, yes, necessitated by Germany's practise, no one can deny. This war is not a bolt out of the blue. It has long been recognized as unavoidable and it bears the earmarks of deliberate planning. Nothing was lacking but a good excuse. And this excuse has been found, or manufactured, as you please. It is right that Germany should pay heaviest.

Let us hope the plea for bloated armaments as essential to national safety may never again be heard. We now perceive what they lead to. And let us hope, that victory may rest with the British who, as a hundred years ago, are fighting in the cause of human progress and world-wide peace against the tyranny of personal, arbitrary government.



WHERE THE WORLD'S GREATEST FLEETS ARE MATCHED

THE WAR IN THE AIR



THE SCOUT THAT KNOWS NO CHALLENGE



ON THE OFFENSIVE WITH A MACHINE GUN



Collier's Weekly

DROPPING A SPECIALLY DESIGNED BOMB



Paul Thompson

ONE OF GERMANY'S GREAT DIRIGIBLES MANEUVERING OVER THE BATTLE FLEET AT KIEL



THE CONTINEN

RISTIANIA
STOCKHOLM
GULF OF FINLAND
ST. PETERSBUR
SEA
COPENHAGEN
GERMAN VESSELS
LIBAU
Dvina R.
BALTIC
RUSSIA
URG
MAN
Vistula R.
WARSAW
BERLIN-
RE
Dniepr
Dniester R.
VIENNA
AUSTRIA
ODESSA
BUDAPEST
HUNGARY
Danube
ROUMANIA
River
BELGRADE
NISH
SERVIA
BULGARIA
B L
ADRIATIC SEA
ES
CONSTANTINOPLE

RED BY WAR



THE MIND OF NEW YORK

The title is fairly applied, on post-impressionist principles, to this photograph of all the daily newspapers—forty-four—which bring to the reservists and expatriates, each in his own tongue, news of the military fortunes of the old countries. They are dated on the Monday which brought news of the first movements in the Great War; together they link the Welt krieg and the World City

THE SUICIDE OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION

BY WILHELM OSTWALD

The following remarkable article was written shortly before the outbreak of the present European war and explains from a German viewpoint the conditions that have led to the conflict. Professor Ostwald held for many years the chair of chemistry in Leipzig University and in 1909 received the Nobel Prize for his researches. In recent years he has devoted himself to the application of scientific laws to philosophy and sociology and has energetically opposed the militarism which has now, as he foresaw, brought ruin upon Europe and struck a deadly blow at modern civilization.—THE EDITOR.

WHEN forty thousand Swedish peasants marched to the palace of King Gustav and demanded an increase in the armaments of Sweden, the high-water mark of Europe's militarist craze was reached.

In spite of the Baltic agreement which guaranteed the preservation of the kingdom, in spite of the protests of the most enlightened and most conservative elements of the population, Sweden was compelled to join the other nations of Europe, already groaning under the vast burden of their war preparation.

Why should Sweden arm, one may ask; what enemies has she, with her territory and her sovereignty guaranteed by all the Baltic powers? Everywhere it is the same answer that has induced the nations of Europe to burden themselves with huge military outlays—*the fear of Russia.* The woful economic depression from which Austria is at present suffering is no less a result of self-bloodletting for military purposes occasioned by fear of Russia than is the burden of billions of dollars imposed by the German Empire upon itself.

This war-crazy, billion-dollar taxation is not the only sacrifice the German nation is making. The extreme intensification of the worst form of militarism, the supercilious notion that the soldier, the man who wears a uniform, is higher, nobler and more worthy of respect than any other citizen, is the immediate consequence of the unseemly haste to grant so extravagant a military budget. The Zabern incident showed the whole world what we get in return for our military taxes, and the loss in cultural values the Germans must suffer is a heavier burden on our international credit than even the bleeding of our economic system of billions of dollars. For as the process of paying the tax is distributed over three years, it will in that long period make more effective propaganda against excessive militarism among those who have to pay it than could possibly have been done by all the pacifists and internationalists.

And why all this? On account of Russia, Russia which in all its great wars now for nearly a century has either been defeated or just managed to escape defeat. Was not Russia the first white nation that ignominiously lost a war against an army composed of men of the yellow race, against a state which in extent of territory and in population is but an infinitesimally small fraction of Russia? Has not Russia just passed thru a most violent internal revolution? Does not the revolutionary fire, tho trampled and suppressed, still continue to smolder under the surface, and is it not merely waiting for an opportunity to burst out again into a conflagration?

When you try to think these matters over calmly you clutch at your head in despair. You ask how it is possible that Europe, after creating a specter for itself, should seek to save itself by cutting deep into its own flesh and offering new bloody sacrifices to appease the idols of militarism. It is no longer merely the pardonable mistakes of diplomacy due to lack of far-sightedness and acumen on the part of statesmen. A real popular nationalistic craze is sweeping over the population of Europe, comparable to the craze that took possession of the people during the Crusades and the religious wars which worked havoc with reason and civilization.

Even France, the country which at first perhaps promised itself the greatest advantage from this state of things, does not benefit by it. The enormous military equipments which began in Russia and from there spread to Germany and the other European countries have not freed France from the almost intolerable burden which every citizen of the republic has to carry by serving two years in the army. On the contrary, as a logical consequence of this movement the French Government thought it essential to increase the term of military service to three years and thereby bring about so serious a setback to the country's progress that it is doubtful whether she will ever be able fully to recover.

To understand the beginning of this chain of mischief it is necessary to go a long way back. It began more than a hundred years ago, in the last decade of the eighteenth century, when the French people set about freeing themselves from the intolerable economic and political yoke of the decayed feudal rule and an incompetent monarchy. The Middle European legitimists saw their very existence threatened by the deposition and execution of the French king, and so undertook an invasion upon the French nation from the east. It had no other justification than to hinder the French people from independently shaping their own destinies in order to force them back to monarchism, from which, by a tremendous convulsion and with great sacrifice of blood, they had just liberated themselves. That irresistible combination of the forces of the people which later found its leader and ruler in the first Napoleon was nothing but a reaction against this violence from the outside. Napoleon's first work was to drive out the foreign invaders. Then, by a perfectly natural counter-reaction, he seized the opportunity afforded by the immense power of a popular army, then appearing for the first time in modern history, and used it for the conquest of the neighboring countries.

What course European history would have taken, had the great Corsican preserved his power of objective judgment intact a few years longer, has been a subject of frequent speculation. Had he applied his judgment as well as his remarkable energy to existing conditions and to the administration of technical, commercial and political affairs, operations of a more effective and more enduring character than his futile expeditions against Russia, the history of Europe might have been different. But he failed to do so, and his military power broke down.

The justifiable wars of liberation of the outraged nations of Middle Europe in the end brought no other result than the restoration of the old legitimist principles and the re-establishment of the royal power. The organization of the people's forces, which Scharnhorst learned to copy so well from the enemy, was effected only under the pressure of a foreign invasion, and after the victory was immediately abandoned. Among the people the idea of liberty was not yet sufficiently developed for them to make use of the power to create a government corresponding to the needs of the nineteenth century. Thus in Germany after every war a deep reactionary wave sets in, and worst of all after a victorious war. This is a phenomenon that may be observed in all modern history. Thus, a people that has achieved victory with its own blood is, so far as

freedom is concerned, always worse off after than before the war. Such was the case in France after the wars of Napoleon I; in Germany to a much larger extent after the war of liberation of 1812-13 and in consequence of the wars of 1866 and 1870. A similar reactionary wave is now pressing upon us.

Thus we see, if we follow the thread of history further, that the German wars of liberation involved France in new complications under the incompetent royal house restored to the throne. A strong legitimist and clerical reaction resulted, leading in turn to a series of revolutions culminating, as it was bound to, in a return to Cæsarism under Napoleon III. Altho at first Napoleon tried to follow a proper rational course for the economic advancement of his country, as he grew older and his intellectual faculties diminished he succumbed to the reactionary war party and the war of 1870 brought a speedy end to the empire.

Today, after a lapse of half a century, we are still suffering from the consequences of that huge blunder multiplied and intensified by a second one worse than the first. For the French nation, instead of regarding these war adventures as contrary to its real nature and imposed upon it by the Corsican-Spanish ruling pair, allowed its ambition, under the leadership of a few individuals who knew how to make clever use of the lower stratum of popular thought, to pursue the idea of revenge and to work on the national passions. Since then, instead of guiding and determining its policies first and foremost in the interest of progress, this highly gifted and civilized people has made them subservient to an atavistic principle, the principle of revenge, unworthy of a leading nation.

The natural and inevitable consequence of the policies pursued is shown by the fruit it bore. I do not speak of the positive decline in French creative force during that time. In science and art France has been ousted from the leading position that she unquestionably occupied half a century ago, and has been relegated to the second or third place. Since it is commonly held that the development of science and art is dependent upon a multiplicity of other factors, it may be doubted whether this is due to the same cause, tho an energetist like myself feels perfectly sure that such was the cause. An energetist knows that the amount of energy at our disposal is limited. If, therefore, a nation expends the largest portion of its energy, not in cultural and productive effort, but in work which at best can result only in the satisfaction of a feeling of revenge without yielding any cultural values, then, according to the law of the limited amount of energy, that nation will show a corresponding minus in all the other sides of its activity, that is, in real cultural work.

But even setting aside these considerations and regarding only the purely political facts we are still led to the same conclusion. What has forced France into this close alliance with Russia? In the whole of Europe there is no nation that in every field of culture is so distinctly the antithesis of France as Russia. It was only the hope that with the help of Russia she would be able to carry out her plan of revenge that misled France into the most unnatural of all alliances. What is the result? She has not only sunk her savings there. That may be a fairly good tho rather risky investment. But into the same abysmal pit as Russia she unexpectedly finds herself constrained to throw the youthful forces and energies of her growing generations. The energy of her youth is her most precious possession. She is getting less and less of it every year. To express her chagrin over the economic and commercial competition of Germany due to this same fundamentally false view of European politics, England has joined this alliance.

Fortunately, in the long run unreason will destroy itself. Thus we see in our day that the true, that is, the cultural, conception of European nations is at last slowly beginning to assert itself. From those who see in the retardation of progress the only possibility of conserving their position, which long ago became unstable and untenable, it has to overcome very strong opposition. As soon as Germany, France and England form a determined bloc for the peace of Europe, then the Russian menace loses all its force, since the other small states, especially Austria, will be bound to ally themselves with this overwhelming power. When such an alliance of the leading nations, in the interest of civilization, is effected, then, and not until then, may civilization hope to receive that care and attention from the economic efforts of the nations which it imperiously demands and must have if Europe is to preserve her leading rôle.

Unfortunately, this alignment of our European relations is too rational, too much in accord with true progress, to be at once realized. It is too rational and too progressive to be felt so strongly and deeply as to rouse our people in Germany to an energetic and irresistible movement for that purpose. In the preservation of the barbaric conditions that have hitherto prevailed our present reactionary ruling class of the northeast of Germany is too directly interested not to exert all its efforts to retard this development. It would hinder it entirely if it were in its power, but fortunately it is not.

To express it in the most general terms, the object of all the ruling politics today is solely to retard progress.

The great movement of civilization follows its definite course as laid down in the second law of thermodynamics. Along a certain line human affairs move irresistibly, regulating themselves in such a manner that more and more the friction surfaces disappear and everywhere well-ordered, coöperative activity with a just balance between opposite claims gives way to struggle and strife. The only question in relation to this law is the velocity with which this fixed course is traveled. This is the point where the individual and small groups of men may exercize a decisive influence in historic development.

In chemistry there are substances known as catalyzors which have the power of accelerating slow chemical processes even when present only in small quantities. The greater their amount the greater their action. They cannot change the direction or tendency of the process, but they can hasten or retard its inevitable progress. This is precisely the function of thinkers and workers in the political field. They can accelerate or retard, they cannot change or reverse the social process. The more clearly they understand the necessary course of evolution, the easier it will be for them to create the conditions for the acceleration or hindrance of that evolution. They must content themselves with the modest rôle of catalyzors if they are to exercize any influence at all. Even so self-willed a character as Bismarck chose as the expression of his activity the maxim, *unda fert, nec regitur*, "You ride on the wave, but you don't direct it."

In relation to the sad state of affairs now prevailing in our country the German patriot, in view of these facts, often asks what he is to do. There is only one answer. He can do but one thing. Of all our Government organs the German Reichstag is the most democratic, hence the most progressive. The thing to do, therefore, is always and in all matters to concentrate attention upon the German imperial idea and to make the national body the determining factor in German cultural politics. It is a long and difficult task, but it can be accomplished.

Gross-Bothen, Germany



Underwood & Underwood

LEADING THE FRENCH INTO ALSACE: GENERAL JOSEPH JOFFRE

AS CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, HE CARRIES WITH HIM INTO GERMANY MEMORIES OF SERVICE AS A LAD OF EIGHTEEN YEARS IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. HIS POLICY IS ALWAYS TO ATTACK

CHAUTAUQUA'S FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OLD FIRST NIGHT—RECORD ATTENDANCE—MUSIC FESTIVAL—THE GRADUATING CLASS ANENT MR. BRYAN

At the climax of the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of Chautauqua Institution, thirty-two persons in an audience of 6000 were present who had attended the first Chautauqua Assembly in 1874 and every annual session since. Exercizes of the anniversary culminated in gifts amounting to $6500 for summer schools scholarships and physical improvements, on "Old First Night," August 4, the date of the opening exercizes of the first assembly. Bishop John H. Vincent, one of the founders, led the anniversary ceremonial, a vesper service used for the same purpose in 1874. Representatives of the family of the late Lewis Miller, co-founder, included his daughter, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison. The Fortieth Anniversary Old First Night speakers were President George E. Vincent, Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, Professor Earl Barnes, Dr. Washington Gladden, Mrs. Frank Beard, Mrs. Mabell S. C. Smith, Mr. Edward Howard Griggs, Dr. Shailer Mathews. The Chautauqua European Travel Party, studying abroad under Dr. H. H. Powers, sent a cablegram of greeting from Florence, Italy.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of *The Outlook* and member of Chautauqua's Educational Council, wrote:

Chautauqua has inspired the habit of reading with a purpose. It is really not much use to read, except as an occasional recreation, unless the reading inspires one to think his own thoughts, or at least make the writer's thoughts his own. Reading without reflection, like eating without digestion, produces dyspepsia. The influence and guidance of Chautauqua will long be needed in America.

The religious influence of Chautauqua has been not less valuable. Chautauqua has met the restless questioning of the age in the only way in which it can be successfully met, by converting it into a serious seeking for rest in truth.

To have been associated with the Vincents, father and son, and to have had even a very minor part in their work, I count one of the greatest honors and privileges of my life.

Old First Night comes now in the middle of a two-months' season which has been breaking all previous records of attendance. Music Festival Week gave a joyous note to the anniversary celebration. Mr. Victor Herbert with his orchestra, and the Schubert Club of fifty male voices, were added to the regular musical resources of Chautauqua—chorus, soloists, music school faculty, band and memorial organ—for the festival. Performances of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem," the opera, "Chimes of Normandy," parts of Mr. Herbert's "Natoma," Bruch's cantata "Fair Ellen" and a Wagner program were notable. Endowment of a Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra is advocated.

President E. B. Bryan of Colgate University delivers the "Recognition Day" address at Chautauqua this week to graduates of the Chautauqua Home Reading Circle who have completed a four-year course. Members began with an English year of topics and, because one of the first books was "Studies in Dickens," chose the name "Dickens" Class of 1914. Motto: "The voice of time cries to man 'Advance.'" Emblem: wild rose. Class yell:

Dickens, Dickens,
Chau-tau-qua!
Nineteen Fourteen,
Rah, Rah, Rah!

The class officers are: President, Mrs. Mabell S. C. Smith, New York City; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. A. Deardourff, Jamestown, New York; Mrs. G. C. Ashton-Jonson, Farnham, Surrey, England; Miss Julia M. Elwin, Merrimacport, Massachusetts; Mr. H. E. Cogswell, Indiana, Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Paris, Illinois; Mr. E. Allard Compton, Stephenville, Texas; secretary, Miss Alice E. Sanborn, Wells College, Aurora, New York; treasurer and trustee, Dr. N. J. Lennes, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

On a string of eastern Chautauquas a program feature consists of an address by a man For Woman's Suffrage and another address by a woman Against Woman's Suffrage, both on the same day.

Here and there a newspaper Bryan-baiter sneeringly reports that Mr. Bryan is "off with the yodlers again" or "hitting the Chautauqua trail." The southern Baltimore *Sun* says: "If it could be demonstrated, we would be willing to wager that the average Chautauqua student has a far better knowledge of public questions than the average of those who sneer. And whether he likes it or not, no public official today can afford to disregard the Chautauqua movement." The New England Springfield *Republican* declares that "no one can read the sympathetic interpretations of the Chautauqua which The Independent has published, and long retain a snobbish feeling toward such an institution. The Chautauqua was ridiculed, sneered at and even maligned last summer by the newspapers that sought to discredit Mr. Bryan because he delivered Chautauqua lectures while holding the office of Secretary of State. The office does not exist that could be robbed of its dignity by the Chautauqua lectures of its occupant. Only mandarins of 'culture' or diplomacy could honestly think so."

Summer conferences at the Y. M. C. A. Camp, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, have been so successful that an Association College for professional training during nine months of the year has been projected, on ground purchased near the University of Chicago.

CHAUTAUQUA PLATFORM ECHOES

"It is not wise to pray too earnestly for an easy job. With the medium which resists most stubbornly the best and most permanent work is sometimes done. You can carve a statue out of chalk or butter or dough, but it isn't likely to last as long as the Apollo Belvedere or the Winged Victory have lasted. Above all, let us not forget that the great work of the infinite Goodness has all been done upon a resisting medium. Out of chaos he has been bringing order, out of formlessness beauty, out of blind cravings and elemental appetites, kindness and justice, honor and fidelity, truth and love. He is the Great Overcomer. And he calls us to be coworkers with him in filling the earth with righteousness and peace."—*Dr. Washington Gladden, pastor emeritus First Congregationalist Church, Columbus, Ohio.*

"The work of town improvement cannot be done directly, for in the first place everybody wants to improve, nobody wants his neighbors to know that he needs to, everybody wants to improve the neighbors, and lastly nobody can improve his neighbors if the neighbors find out what he is up to. The way to succeed is to go about it indirectly. The first thing to do is to begin on one's self. A beautiful town is a town full of beautiful people. Seek to improve your own personal appearance, by reasonable dress, by seeking to improve your physical being with outdoor life and physical training. After you have made yourself an ideal appearing citizen, then begin on your own home."—*Henry Turner Bailey, editor School Arts Book.*

THE NEMESIS OF ARMAMENTS

BY CHARLES EDWARD JEFFERSON, D.D.

Dr. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York, is chairman of the executive committee of the Church Peace Union. A recent article from his pen in the "Atlantic Monthly" on "The Delusion of Militarism" takes its place among the most remarkable peace arguments of recent years.—THE EDITOR.

FROM the awful spectacle of Europe plunged into war two clashing conclusions are certain to be drawn.

The first and most obvious conclusion is that the pacifists are in a hole. They have been mistaken all along, and now their delusion is exposed. They have long been suspected of being visionaries and dreamers, but now the last doubt of it has vanished.

In the glare of the huge conflagration the peacemakers cut a sorry figure. A metropolitan newspaper editor scoffs at them as an "absurd group" on whom little sympathy need be wasted. He notes that they are not saying anything just at present and intimates that they should forever hold their peace. Such men—to quote one of our most distinguished fellow-citizens—are not only useless but mischievous.

The militarists, on the other hand, have been right from the beginning. All that they have said is true. Man is a fighting animal. Human nature cannot be changed. Nations have always fought, and therefore they always will fight. War soon or late is inevitable. The only sensible thing is to get ready for it.

The present predicament of the peace-workers is put graphically by a journal whose name the reader is left to guess. "It is in no gloating spirit that we call the attention of the Andrew Carnegies, the David Starr Jordans and other misguided peace enthusiasts to the vindication of the position of this journal which is furnished by this war array on the Danube. What has become of that army of bogies with which Mr. Carnegie, Dr. Jordan and others had peopled the imaginations of the unthinking? The roar of the guns in southeastern Europe has awakened those peace gentlemen from their foolish dream, and their phantom host of spooks has vanished into air."

This is so good that it is sure to be quoted all over the country, and many trustful persons will repeat it, supposing that it is an accurate statement of facts. Let us look into it a little, and find out, if we can, more about the character and fate of these spooks.

It should never be forgotten that there are two kinds of dreamers, and that there are two different species of spooks.

It is in no gloating spirit that we call the attention of the editor of the aforementioned journal, and other misguided armament enthusiasts, to the vindication of the position of the peace-workers which is furnished by this European war array.

What has become of that army of bogies with which the editors of Sunday papers have peopled the imaginations of the unthinking?

It would be saying too much to assert that the roar of the European guns has awakened these armament-loving gentlemen from their foolish dreams, for some men will probably never be awakened from their foolishness till the final blast of the Judgment Day, but we venture to call the attention of all men who are awake to the dramatic vanishing of the phantom host of spooks with which the militarists have peopled the imagination of the world.

It will be profitable for us to consider these spooks one by one.

Spook Number One

"Armaments are the only sure guarantee of peace." We have heard it a thousand times from men who seemed to know. It has been published in a thousand volumes and in ten thousand papers, and so men came to accept it as the truth. When now and then war seemed to threaten, we were assured that all would be well if the armament could be somewhat increased.

Thru thirty years the work of increasing armaments has gone merrily on. It was in this way that sensible men worked for peace. The experts in these high matters were confident that a nation by making itself formidable insured itself against attack.

This doctrine was especially convincing to Russia and Germany, and so they have gone on adding new battalions until the dimensions of their armies have astonished the world. In these two empires the militarist ideal had been well-nigh reached. The armament on both sides was so enormous that peace was guaranteed!

The people have been growing increasingly restless, but their murmurings have been quieted by assurances that all this increased taxation would secure for them the blessings of peace.

Not an appropriation for the increase of army or navy has been past within the last twenty years in any parliament in the world, which has not been secured by men who were pleading for peace.

When holes were punched in the doctrine by the Russo-Japanese war, and by the Spanish-American war, and by the Balkan war, the holes were covered over by the broad facts that Germany had not used her army for a generation, and that England's fleet had never fired a gun. The peace of Europe—so all the wise men said—was due to armaments.

It was a lie, and the lie is now being shot to pieces before our eyes.

It speaks well for the peaceful temper of the peoples of Europe that they stood the strain so long. Armaments are provocative of war. You may increase them for a season, but at last you receive the retribution which you invited.

The least surprized men in the world today are the men who for many years have been protesting against armaments. They may be dreamers, but the silly dream that armaments are guarantees of peace never entered their mind.

They have said in season and out of season: "This cannot go on. This must not go on. It is a crime against humanity. It will drag the world back into barbarism. It will end in a tragedy which will darken the heart of mankind."

The peace workers are not so guileless, and ignorant, and impractical as they are painted. They know history, and they understand human nature, and they are acquainted with the laws of the world they are living in. They are familiar with every move that has been made in the last thirty years. The man who imagines that they are soft and green is dreaming. He is in the grip of a spook. What the peace-workers have said from the beginning is now being confirmed.

In the fierce light of the European conflagration even blind men ought to be able to see that armaments are not guarantees of peace.

Spook Number Two

"Armaments are a form of national insurance." The doctrine has been promulgated thruout the world. The insurance comes high, but we must have it. A man insures his house; a nation must insure itself. Compare the annual cost of an army and navy with the aggregate wealth of a country, and any one can see that military and naval expenses are a mere bagatelle.

Six nations of Europe went into this scheme of insurance. Within the last thirty years they have paid in premiums six billion, five hundred and ninety-two millions of dollars, and now they find they are not insured at all.

Some fool in southeastern Europe threw a lighted match, and instantly all Europe was in flames. Why? The whole house had been saturated with kerosene.

Military and naval budgets are not insurance, they are kerosene. Their function is to render a nation inflammable. Europe had been so repeatedly drenched with kerosene that one match was sufficient to start an instantaneous and continent-wide conflagration: Russians, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen all heard at once the roar of the blazing rafters above their heads. The house is burning, and now other billions of dollars must be expended in putting out a fire which was made possible by the very means which were devised to prevent it. Another spook has vanished into air.

If one-tenth of the treasure spent by Europe in the last thirty years upon her armaments had been devoted to building rational safeguards against war, the present catastrophe would never have blighted the world.

Spook Number Three

"Only by armaments can liberty be safeguarded and justice secured." The advanced nations must protect themselves from the insults and assaults of the backward nations, and weak nations when attacked must be defended by the strong. Armaments are the natural protection of righteousness and truth.

It sounds plausible, but it is false. For years Abdul the Damned allowed his Christian subjects to be butchered, and altho Christian nations stood round and watched the streams of flowing blood they did not lift a hand in defense of the helpless. They could not. They were bound hand and foot by their armaments.

The other day the Balkan states were fighting each other with a ferocity surpassing that of savages, committing atrocities which in devilish cruelty have never been exceeded, and the great Christian Powers —like so many huge and unwieldy brutes—stood in armor, impotent, watching the frightful carnage go on, all of them so weighted down with steel that not one could move.

That mighty armies are an efficient instrument for the establishing of justice or the rescue of the oppressed is another of the spooks. All men who are awake know that swollen armaments block the way of justice and jeopardize the liberties of mankind.

Spook Number Four

"Only by great armies and navies can we have international law and order." The Hague Conferences attended to various important matters, but they left armaments untouched. By establishing certain rules of procedure, and laying sundry restrictions on combatants, it was thought by some that the nations would gradually turn their feet into the paths of peace. It was a delusive expectation.

The militarists are willing that all sorts of conventions shall be agreed to, if only the big armies and navies are left intact. They have no objection to Red Cross Societies, and to arbitration treaties, and to the neutralization of certain territories, but they insist that the armaments shall not be reduced.

After each of The Hague Conferences all armaments were increased. This is because Christendom is in the hands of the militarists, and for a generation they have had their way.

It is idle to talk of the observance of conventions and treaties so long as nations rely on their armies and navies for the accomplishment of their purpose. Italy stole Tripoli, because she had an army. Austria stole Bosnia because she had an army. Armies enable nations to steal. Armies make it easier to steal. Navies combined with armies make it easier still.

Germany bound herself by a treaty to respect the neutrality of Luxemburg, but when the hour arrived, Germany sent her army thundering thru Luxemburg defying the treaty, for mighty armies are not to be halted in their courses by the gossamer threads of treaties.

No wonder the House of Commons laughed at Germany's promise not to keep any of Belgium at the end of the war. In the act of trampling on one promise, she could hardly expect to be trusted in making another. No nation can be expected in time of excitement, with a huge sword in her hand, to be scrupulous about promises made long ago.

If nations dress like brigands, they will come at last to act like brigands. Conscience atrophies under armor-plate. European diplomacy has been frightfully debauched and degraded by the frenzied piling up of guns. The notion that nations can be trusted to keep their word and are more certain to work for the higher interests of mankind when they expend a large part of their revenues on instruments of destruction is another spook which has vanished into air.

Europe is uttering a solemn warning to America. The old world is speaking to the new. Ancient monarchies are offering counsel to our young Republic.

For a generation we have been aping Europe. The ideal of Washington and the other founders of our nation has been fading from many eyes. We have a Navy League, and we launch our dreadnoughts with the playing of bands, and the hurrahs of high state officials. We have our annual war-scares and our annual naval reviews—all just like Europe!

We have our swelling naval budgets, and our niggardly appropriations for the causes of social betterment, after the European fashion.

We have our interminable chatter about hypothetical attacks and conjectural perils, and the incessant speechmaking and magazine-writing and book-making of Colonels and Commodores, Admirals and Generals, active and retired, just as it is all done in Europe.

We have spent in a few years over two billion dollars on our navy, and this is but a trifle compared with what we are going to spend, if the naval oligarchy intrenched in Washington City has its way.

We have learned to talk glibly about naval tonnage, and naval prestige, and to admire fourteen inch guns, and to publish pictures of battleships even in religious papers. They do it that way in Europe!

We have even begun to send our boys to summer military camps, and are considering the advisability of introducing military instructors into our colleges and making target practise a part of the high school curriculum. We have caught the fever. We are in the race.

And now Europe, being in torment, calls to us, "O Republic of the West, do not follow my example! There are ways which seem right to a nation, but they lead down at last to the chambers of death. Do not believe the creed which we have long accepted. Armaments are not guarantees of peace. They are not insurance. They are not instruments of reason or righteousness. They create first suspicion, then hatred, and at last lead young men by the million to the fields of blood. Do not choose the path which we have followed. Work out your destiny along a different line. Make the new world different from the old. Beware of guns. Banish the implements of hate from your eyes. Take your mind off the machinery of slaughter. Cease to delight in the engines of destruction. Trust in reason. Have faith in brotherhood. Believe in love. Build your civilization on the principle of good will. Bind all the nations of the Western Hemisphere into a federation which by its fidelity to the law of kindness and its devotion to the Prince of Peace shall become at once the inspiration and guide of the world!"

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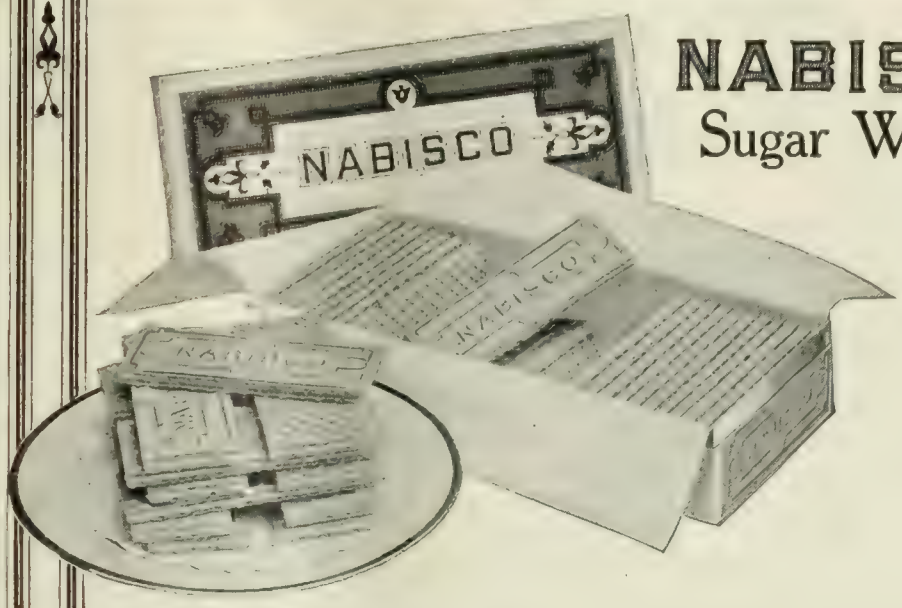
THE NEW BOOKS

A PLEA FOR LITERATURE

MR. TREVELYAN apparently takes these essays of his with no great seriousness; his subtitle and his manner suggest that here the trained biographer consciously unbends. But many pretentious books contain far less scholarship and far less wisdom than this. Scholars and general readers both may profit by the fine protest against the narrow use of the term "literature," which includes so-called imaginative writing and excludes history. Mr. Trevelyan prefers, and illustrates, the older fashion that held literature to mean "not only plays, novels and *belles lettres*, but all writing that was above a certain standard of excellence." In his title-essay and in his other essays he speaks as an educated man rather than as a specialist; tho his acquaintance with particular books would not be questioned, he exhibits with more distinction his understanding of the nature of books and the use of literature in general. There are plenty of current essays that are scholarly but lack ideas; plenty that have ideas but lack common sense; plenty that have common sense but lack the spiritual gleam. This collection of essays is singular in its nobility of tone, in its wisdom, in the fertility of its ideas, and in the soundness of its scholarship.

Mr. Trevelyan pleads for old-fashioned history—for history as an art. He makes good fun of the historian who sets up pretensions for the philosophical or scientific services of his craft. With whatever care he gathers his documents, the final task of the historian should be to tell a story, and to tell it not to the specialist but to the layman. Gibbon is Mr. Trevelyan's ideal historian, and we are glad to hear once more a good word for Macaulay, for Carlyle, and best of all, for Walter Scott.

The fourth chapter, Poetry and Rebellion, is a revision of an admirable review of Brandes' *Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature*, part iv. Mr. Trevelyan amplifies Brandes' picture of the moral and political stagnation against which Byron and Shelley revolted; he would praise Byron's services to political freedom as highly as Brandes does, but prefers not to go so far in approval of Byron's philosophy of life; he would also put Wordsworth higher than does the Danish critic, and he would find other main



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Her whole nature resonated in many chords. Did one seek her for advice, on any point, how quick she was with helpfulness and spirit of service! Did one lead the talk to music, art, travel, history, genealogical research, or the deeper things of the spirit, how she brightened and enlarged the subject by her own original ways of looking at it! Who could ever tire of such a companion? When one thinks of the physical pain endured for several years past, with the most heroic fortitude, one can but rejoice at the triumph of the inner spirit reaching its highest development [illegible] all in light and love. We, who were her friends, are grateful for the companionship of these years, and are glad to believe what has been widely said that Christians never meet for the last time.

S. C. C.

Berlin, [illegible].

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themes than liberty in the poetry of even this liberty-singing period.

The whole collection of essays is admirable, and deserves far more attention than it is likely to get from readers whose discrimination has been dulled by cheap fireworks of epigram and paradox.

Clio, a Muse, and Other Essays Literary and Pedestrian, by George Macaulay Trevelyan. New York: Longman, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE FRAILTY OF WOMAN

The Fugitive, another of John Galsworthy's newest plays, is to appear in book form. It is a poignant study of insufficiency in a woman's character and ends in tragedy as dire and as ruthless as Pinero's *Iris*. In his playlet, *Half an Hour*, J. M. Barrie selected the same theme. Mr. Galsworthy's treatment is broad and in characterization it is vivid; the heroine has fineness of feeling, but lacks will to withstand the forces against her. Her experience has not trained her to cope with life, unprotected; she finds herself unfit outside the environment of her class. *The Fugitive* is not as big in its social philosophy as *Justice* or *The Silver Box*, but it maintains Mr. Galsworthy's value as a dramatist.

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The rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, Rev. Elwood Worcester, has become distinguished for his investigation and exploitation of the psychotherapic power of Christianity, but in his new book on *Religion and Life* he leaves this field to lay emphasis upon the reasonableness and adequacy of the Christian faith as the source of social regeneration and the means of realizing complete personality.

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Beauty in distress is a somewhat threadbare theme, but a vigorous picture of a lumber camp in the grip of a Manitoba winter—tho forced to serve as a rough background for emotional cross trails—redeems the triteness of Herman Whitaker's story of the Northwest, *Cross Trails*.

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RELIGIOUS LIFE IN OTHER LANDS

Under the direction of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, a social survey of Jerusalem and other parts of Palestine has been planned, and a beginning of the work will be made this summer or in the early fall.

Bishop Bonomelli, of Cremona, who a few years ago created a stir by his friendly letter to the World Conference of Missions at Edinburgh, has recently startled ecclesiastical circles by the declaration in a pastoral letter that the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope is both undesirable and impossible.

The recent meetings of the biennial Synod of the Spanish Evangelical Church were held in a building once occupied by leaders of the Spanish Inquisition. The dark subterranean passages leading to the torture chambers suggested a different world from that of the gatherings above, where ardent Protestants were discussing the relations of evangelical Christianity to Socialism and Free Thought.

The spirit of the Christian movement in Japan is well illustrated by the preparation of a Revised Version of the Japanese New Testament which is soon to be published. Altho not forty years of age the old version is felt to be inadequate because of inaccuracies and the changes that have come about in the Japanese language. Nestle's edition is the Greek text used by the translators.

A sensation was caused a few weeks ago in England by Rev. E. W. Lewis, pastor of the King's Weigh House Church, London, who wrote an urgent appeal to the clergy to renounce their comfortable incomes and seek poverty as an asset in the proclamation of the Gospel. He now follows his own counsel by resigning his pastorate with its stipend of three thousand dollars, and announces his intention of spreading the truth in the future by "a kind of wayside sowing of the seed."

The state church of Germany is in trouble over the Apostles' Creed, to certain clauses of which the liberal clergy and their followers object. The objectors are not yet strong enough to secure action making the repetition of the Creed optional, and the orthodox party is demanding that those pastors who cannot repeat every clause conscientiously should resign their places in favor of those who can. So far neither side gives signs of weakening in their struggle for supremacy.

In spite of many threats and much ecclesiastical opposition emanating from high Church dignitaries, an enthusiastic meeting of Spanish Christian Endeavorers filled to the doors the largest hall in Barcelona last month in order to welcome Dr. Francis E. Clark, the organizer of the movement. Hundreds of police and secret service men guarded the participants and scores of suspicious characters seeking admission were arrested or sent away because of a threatened riot.

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WAR'S EFFECT ON AMERICAN BUSINESS

FOR the suddenness and violence with which the European war crisis descended, at the end of last month, on a group of peaceful communities, there are few precedents in history. The rupture of the peace of Amiens in 1803 involved quite as formidable a chain of circumstances, in the shape of a general European war; but the scope of international finance was at that time a small affair. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870 broke out with practically only a week's warning to the outside world; but no more than two European states were involved in this; and nervousness as to the possible drawing-in of others was soon over.

On the present occasion, only a week elapsed between Austria's declaration of war on Servia and England's declaration of war on Germany. Within that brief period, covering the seven days beginning July 26, the great markets of the world appeared instantly to foresee, with the marvelous capacity that financial markets often display, that which was to follow. Precisely as the political developments of these seven days embraced Austria's declaration of war on Servia; the Russian mobilization on Austria's frontier; Germany's ultimatum to Russia, Germany's declaration of war on Russia; Germany's ultimatum to France and her declaration of war on that country; England's ultimatum to Germany and its declaration of war on Germany; so in the financial markets of the same brief period, there was included a rise in the Bank of England's rate to ten per cent, the highest in that institution's history; the closing of the London and New York Stock Exchanges, and the cessation of business on all other exchanges of the world; the suspension of the Bank of England act of 1844; declaration, at Paris, Berlin and London, of a month's "moratorium" on trade indebtedness; the authorizing of upward of $500,000,000 in emergency bank currency by the United States Government; the adoption of the Clearing House loan certificate expedient by the New York banks; and, finally, the almost complete embargo on the export and import trade of this country.

Why did all this happen? The events at London are explained by the fact that that market is the clearing house of the entire financial world. It holds deposit accounts in prodigious sums for all other great markets. When war breaks out, all such markets were certain to rush upon London to withdraw their balances, and they were sure to withdraw such credits in the form of gold. Especially was this bound to be so with the German clients and customers of London, who were confronted with the possibility of war between their Government and England.

The actual result was an event which, a month ago, would have seemed incredible—a run of the most formidable proportions and by the outside financial world in general on the Bank of England. It was impossible that such a situation should be allowed to continue. The Stock Exchange at London closed because that market, which is open to practically all the securities of Europe, was being made a market place for everything on which the continent could realize. Foreign exchange houses in Lombard street, which had accepted continental bills of exchange, found themselves confronted with the maturity of such bills and with no "cover" for such maturing liabilities in the shape of the merchandise against which those bills were drawn. A moratorium was absolutely necessary in order to preserve the solvency of the market—that is to say, the postponing by governmental edict of the date at which credit engagements of the sort should mature and be held as valid claims against the banking houses. Such a governmental declaration was made on Thursday.

The Bank of England act prescribes that every note issued by the institution should be "covered" by an equivalent amount of gold in the bank's own vaults. But the "run" of the continent on the Bank of England when war broke out—followed by something like a run on it by the London financial community—had the extraordinary result of drawing away more than one-fourth of the Bank of England's stock of gold. Its weekly statement of July 29 showed £38,100,000 in hand; the statement of August 7 showed only £27,600,000. Nor was this all; the banking reserve against deposit liabilities was reduced in the week by £16,900,000, while the loans and liabilities increased. Instead of forty per cent, which tradition marks as the lowest safe ratio of reserve to liabilities the ratio of August 7 was only 14⅝ per cent.

Suspension of the bank act means that notes may be issued, with permission of the Government, in excess of the gold in the institution's vaults. Since these notes, when once created by the Issue Department of the bank, are available as reserve in the Banking Department, against its deposit liabilities, the low "reserve percentage" can be thus corrected. It is not necessarily suspension of gold payments; but it is public notice that the bank is under desperate pressure. The expedient has only three times been adopted since the passage of the bank act—in the London panics of 1847, 1857 and 1866.

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The case of the United States—which has puzzled many people, in view of the fact that we are not even indirectly concerned in the war—was in some respects like London's. In the days on which our Stock Exchange was open, immediately preceding the closing of its doors on July 31, Europe sold its own holdings of American securities on the same scale as that on which the continent had liquidated at London. It drew out gold against the credit balances thus established in New York; in a single week it took for export the prodigious amount of $53,000,000. Continued for any length of time, this utterly abnormal process would have exhausted all our banking stock of gold.

It is true the banks might have refused to give up gold to depositors and have offered legal tender notes. But this would have merely shifted the strain from the banks to the Treasury, where large depositors, who had received legal tenders from the banks, could by law redeem them out of the Government's gold reserve. The first measure taken in the exciting final week of July was the shutting down of the Stock Exchange. Next, with the greatest promptness, Congress renewed the law authorizing an emergency bank currency.

The law under which such issues may be made was past a few months after the panic of 1907, with the purpose of obviating in the future certain events of that panic year. In October and November, 1907, the western banks ran on their eastern depositories, withdrawing huge sums of cash from the eastern bank reserves. Individual money hoarders followed suit. When it became evident that banks would not continue indefinitely making full cash payments to depositors, employers of labor, doubtful whether they could obtain their currency for their week-end pay rolls, followed suit, withdrawing huge sums of currency from their banks. In the end the New York banks shut down peremptorily on payments of cash except for small amounts. The inevitable result was a premium on all forms of currency in the open market, paid in depreciated bank checks, and, in the end, an emergency currency wholly outside the law, issued either by organizations of banks or by large employers of labor. With this came complete disorganization of our interior exchanges.

To avert any such consequences in the future, the so-called Aldrich-Vreeland act of 1908 was past. It authorizes, on a proper presentation of circumstances to the Government, the circulation by the banks of a special form of bank note secured, not like the present bank notes by United States Government bonds, but by other high grade negotiable collateral. In the law these issues were limited to $500,000,000; they were to be taxed from one-half of one per cent up to 6 per cent, according to the time they should remain outstanding; this arrangement being designed to insure their early redemption when affairs returned to normal. They are not legal tender notes and they are not a Government issue. They are merely, in principle, an extension of the

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On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

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DIVIDENDS

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.

New York, August 5, 1914.

The Board of Directors of Niles-Bement-Pond Company has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable August 15, 1914.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of August 6, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of August 17, 1914.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.

New York, August 5, 1914.

The Board of Directors of Pratt & Whitney Company has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable August 15, 1914.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of August 6, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of August 17, 1914.

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"Eh, Jim, tha didna run fast enough."

"Yea. Ah did," Jim instantly replied. "But Ah didna start soon enough."—*Manchester Guardian.*

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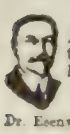
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present familiar bank note issues. The purpose of such issue is to enable solvent banks at all times to pay currency to depositors on demand and instantly, and to effect the regular payment of balances between themselves. It may be seen at a glance, that the authorizing of such issues would at once check such a run of depositors as that of 1907; because, so long as the bank remained in a solvent condition, it could not shut down on cash payments for all legitimate demands. Under such circumstances no premium on currency would be possible, no uneasiness would be occasioned to employers of labor, and a run on solvent banks would be merely foolish. As a matter of fact, there has been no such run on the present occasion.

The issue of Clearing House certificates, which was also decided on in the opening week of August, is another question. It is doubtful whether the use of that expedient was necessary. Its purpose really is to enable banks which, in time of stress are temporarily weak in cash, to meet their debit balances to other banks at the Clearing House in due bills approved by the Clearing House Committee. The trouble in most cases with the expedient has been, that all banks, strong and weak alike, have adopted the expedient—thus placing themselves on a paper basis as against one another. But little criticism was heard in the present crisis over the adoption of any and all reasonable safeguards.

The larger problem which confronted the American markets was that of our foreign trade. It involved a double difficulty which, in its present form, has probably never arisen since the "Orders in Council" and the "Non-Intercourse Act" in the first decade of the nineteenth century. On the present occasion the dilemma arose from the fact that ships available for exporting American merchandise were suddenly lacking, at a time when all the German vessels were withdrawn from the ocean's service and when vessels under most other flags were unwilling to sail owing to the possible risk of capture. That this was a real misgiving was indicated by the extraordinary rise in the war insurance on the cargoes of such ships, which, in the first week of actual hostilities, got up to six and ten per cent of the value of the cargo thus insured. This, in fact, was first of the influences making for the rise in foreign exchange—for which the normal maximum is $4.89 to the pound sterling—first to $5 and later to $7; rates absolutely unheard of in the experience of this market.

What such a movement meant, however, was not only that the war risk was virtually prohibitive, but that, in the temporary breakdown of credit facilities in Europe, no means existed of securing payment for exported merchandise. As a result practically no export business could be done. In the wheat market, the resultant situation was dramatic, as a consequence of our unprecedented harvest which, for the southern wheat producing states, was completed a fortnight ago. Enormous supplies of exportable wheat were ready at the ports and storage points to be sent across the ocean; this at the moment when Europe's stored supplies were unusually low, when its own crops as a whole were short, and when the leading foreign markets probably had in hand not more than three or four weeks' supply. The wheat market itself, confronted, on the one hand, by the natural influence of a war market, with competing foreign supplies cut off and with the need of foreign consumers urgent, and, on the other hand, with the embargo on export facilities, moved wildly up then as wildly down. Probably no such confusion in a great staple market has ever been witnessed in this country.

The outcome of all these extraordinary situations is not altogether easy to predict. In a measure it necessarily depends on the character and duration of the foreign war. The reasonable probability is that shipment of our most important commodities will be arranged as soon as England's command of the seas is made unmistakable. Europe must have our wheat, and the declaration of war by England on Germany seems to insure the disappearance of the German navy from the open seas. The grain trade's feeling, even at the moment of greatest uncertainty, was that if only actual transit of the merchandise could be insured, drawing of exchange to pay for it would be resumed. The interesting problem still was left, whether the foreign merchant and banker would not himself have to find the means of guaranteeing and making such remittances.

Whether our export trade as a whole could be very soon restored by this or other processes is highly doubtful. Our goods could certainly not be delivered easily to countries at war with England, and, if the naval war assumes large proportions, there is bound to be a deficiency of ships. In any case, while the contest keeps that form, the important German merchant marine must be withdrawn from the open sea. Furthermore, there is left our enormous direct import trade from countries like Germany and France, as well as from countries in the interior of Europe. That trade for the present is completely blockaded—not only thru the hazards of ocean shipping, but thru the seizing of railways in the belligerent states to use for military purposes, thus checking access of merchandise to the interior. Prediction as to just how this part of the situation will work itself out is at the moment all but impossible.

That so unprecedented a situation in our import trade will involve important changes in our home production—certainly in case the war is long continued—is a foregone conclusion. Merchandise, textile and other commodities, which we have been receiving constantly in huge quantities from the continent of Europe and for which the demand of American consumers will continue, must be replaced thru goods produced by our own home manufacturers. To what extent all this will alter the

interior trade arrangements of the country and how far it will inure to the benefit or the detriment of the United States in its commercial affairs is one of the interesting problems of the hour. It may at least be said that very rarely has a neutral nation been placed in such a position of advantage as has the United States in the face of this European war.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Congress has at last permitted completion of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr Warburg was questioned by the Senate committee—or by one member of that committee—for seven hours. The effect of this inquiry was that he won the support of members who had vigorously opposed the nomination of Mr. Jones, and Mr. Bristow, of Kansas, was the only member who dissented when a favorable report to the Senate was made.

In place of Mr. Jones the President had nominated Frederic A. Delano, of Chicago, a member of the National Industrial Commission. A graduate of Harvard, Mr. Delano worked his way up from the shops of the Burlington railroad and became general manager of the Burlington system. Afterward he was president of the Wabash, and he is now president of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Company. A member of the Harvard Board of Overseers, he is also a trustee of the University of Chicago, a member of the associations of civil and mining engineers, and a director in several corporations.

In the Senate's executive session the vote on the Warburg nomination was 38 to 11, and Mr. Bristow was the only senator counted against Mr. Delano. He had spoken for three hours in opposition to both of the nominations. It is understood that Charles S. Hamlin will be made governor of the Reserve Board, and Mr. Delano vice-governor.

The system created by the new banking and currency law will soon be put in working order. There should be no delay that can be avoided. The central board is to appoint three of the nine directors of each of the district reserve banks. Altho the financial strength of the country has been clearly shown during an extraordinary attack upon international finance and credit, and there has been no actual demand, in domestic conditions, for the precautions taken by means of legislation and the action of the Treasury Department, the situation is one for which the new system is needed. The district banks should be organized at once, and they should promptly take up their work.

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PEBBLES

Let's hope they won't fight a battle at The Hague.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

Yes Austria, it would Servia right if you should be defeated.—*Albany Journal.*

Some of these potentates signing "Rex" may yet change it to "wrecks."—*Washington Post.*

No further doubt is possible on the question as to who put the "I" in Kaiser.—*San Antonio Express.*

Villa seems to be more needed than Huerta in Europe just at this particular time.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

What Europe needs is the appointment of a commission de lunatico inquirendo, with power.—*Albany Journal.*

British war poetry is not likely to encourage volunteers, but it may discourage the enemy if they try to read it.—*New York World.*

Submerged news includes that from Mexico, Haiti, Oyster Bay and about Hinman, Huerta and Votes for Women.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

The despots all claim to rule "by the grace of God." The Almighty is made to stand for a lot of unspeakable sinning.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

The nation in Europe which does not receive some kind of an ultimatum from the Kaiser these days suffers a humiliating slight.—*New York World.*

As was to have been expected, the débâcle of militarism in Europe has set the jingoes to clamoring for more militarism here.—*New York World.*

In making up his calling list, the Kaiser seems to have neglected Monaco, Iceland and the republic of San Marino.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Among other people who will be inconvenienced by the war, just think of the job Baedeker will have getting up to date again.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Now is the time for European suffragets to prove their full equality by organizing a few female regiments for service on the firing line.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The only good effect thus far of the big war is that a lot of men who have been practising the principle of the moratorium have learned what to call it.—*Florida Times-Union.*

An automobile charge is called one of the unique features of a battle in Belgium, but automobile charges have been heavy and frequent this side of the water.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Some statistician has worked out the fact that Germany's population is increased by 100 every hour. Russia, England and France will do their best to offset the difficulty.—*Baltimore News.*

It is not, as we understand it, that Americans are so averse to the general proposition of staying in Germany, but prospect of extending contact with nudel soup, blutwurst and hassenpfeffer is staggering.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Independent

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CALENDAR

The national tennis championship tournament at Newport opens on *August 24*.

The tenth annual conference of the Chinese Student Alliance in the eastern states will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College from *August 28* to *September 4*.

The Forty-first Assembly at Chautauqua closes on *August 30*.

At the Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, New Hampshire, the national amateur golf title will be played for between *August 31* and *September 5*.

A Colonial Exhibition will be held at Samarang, Java, from *August to November, 1914*. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

There will be a national celebration in Chicago, on *September 1*, of the organization of the new Federal Reserve banking system. More than 1000 commercial and financial associations have been invited to send representatives.

The Biennial Conference of Friends (Liberal) will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, from *Ninth Month, 2d*, to *Ninth Month, 8th*.

September 6 has been designated as Labor Sunday by the Federal Council Commission on the Church and Social Service.

The National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial, commemorating the successful defense of Baltimore at North Point and Fort McHenry, and the writing of the national anthem, will be held at Baltimore, *September 6* to *13*.

The annual conference of the International Law Association will be held at The Hague in the Palace of Peace from *September 7* to *12*.

At Denver, Colorado, from *September 8* and *9*, will be held the eighth annual conference on taxation, in charge of the National Tax Association.

The Baltic Exhibition at Malmö, Sweden, to which Swedish, German, Danish and Russian exhibits have been sent, is open until *September 15*.

World's Temperance Sunday will be observed on *November 8* in most of the states. In some states it will be *November 1* and in Ohio *September 20*.

At Leipzig an International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts is scheduled to remain open until *October, 1914*.

The United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America will hold their twenty-eighth annual convention in New York *October 6, 7* and *8*.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held in Richmond, Virginia, *October 12* to *17*.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting on *October 20, 21* and *22*, at Washington. There will be addresses by William Howard Taft, president of the association; Senator Root, the Ambassador from Argentina, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada.

The seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of Roger Bacon will be observed at Columbia with commemorative exercizes and the publication of a volume of studies. A great pageant of the culture of the thirteenth century will be given on *November 4*.

Barnard College, in Columbia University, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on *November 5*.

The annual convention of the National Suffrage Association will be held at Nashville, *November 12* to *17*.

The sixth annual Medical Missionary Conference will be held at Battle Creek, Michigan, *November 17-20*.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association will hold its national convention in Topeka, Kansas—the prohibition capital of the nation—*December 29* to *January 4*.

The International Congress on Alcoholism will be held in Atlantic City in *July, 1915*. Delegates from forty nations are expected to attend.

Between *March 4* and *April 15, 1915*. a monster naval parade from Hampton Roads to San Francisco via Panama will mark the formal opening of the Canal.

The biennial convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America will be held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, from *July 6* to *10, 1915*. It is expected that 30,000 delegates will attend.

The seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists will be held at Oxford University from *September 13* to *18, 1915*.

The Second International Eugenics Congress will be held at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, *September 23-28, 1915*.

The Second Universal Races Congress will be held in Paris in *1915*. Mr. G. Spiller is honorary secretary.

The International Sunday School Conference will be held in Tokyo, Japan, from *October 18 to 25, 1916*. One thousand delegates from America and 300 from other countries are expected to attend.



Paul Thompson

KITCHENER OF KHARTUM

Earl Kitchener, next to Lord Roberts, England's most trusted soldier, as Secretary of State for War in the British Cabinet, is responsible for the security of the islands, as well as for the British troops on the Continent

The Independent

VOLUME 79 MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1914 NUMBER 3428

AFTER THE WAR: A FORECAST

ALL Europe is in arms, and all the larger nations are actually at war, all but Italy and such minor powers as Spain, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, Bulgaria and Rumania. Even these have the sword drawn from the sheath and the bayonets pointed toward their borders. These smaller nations are in dire danger, like Holland; and Belgium and Luxemburg have already been invaded and may be annexed if the victors choose. Treaties of neutrality have failed to protect. They are written on parchment, and parchment crackles and crumbles in the fire of war.

The war is on: how will it end? We venture a forecast. On one side are Austria-Hungary and Germany. Their only possible recruit is Italy; and Italy, however bound by treaty as a member of the Dreibund, can hardly keep her pledge. The people hate and fear Austria. They know that Austria provoked and opened the war by her attack on Servia, and that this is no defensive war. Italy declares that she is under no treaty obligation to help Austria and Germany in a war which they have initiated. Austria is Italy's old foe, and were the Italian Government to join her allies in war the Italian people would refuse to obey. They would overthrow the government and the throne. So Austria and Germany are likely to have no partners; the rest of Europe is against them—Russia, France, Great Britain, and all the minor powers, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland in sentiment solid against the two nations that have dared to open the most tremendous and momentous war the world has ever known. It is practically all Europe against Germany and Austria; and not all Europe alone, but all the British dependencies of Asia, Africa, Australia, and America as well, not to speak of those of France, which more than balance those of Germany.

On the face of it, considering population and wealth and armies and navies, the heavier battalions ought to win. But in favor of the nations is the fame of the German army. It is said to be the most admirable, the best trained and equipped fighting machine in the world. It is not forgotten how like a tornado it swept to Paris in 1870, and carried back with it two French provinces. But the German generals and soldiers are not gods; they are men. They have the advantage of confidence, but perhaps they are too mechanical; and perhaps there will be more passion, more dash, more vengeance with the French soldiers. For forty years the children in French schools have been taught never to forget Alsace and Lorraine. The weakness of the Triple Entente is in the bulky but ill-trained Russian army, which was beaten by little Japan; but this is balanced by the overwhelming superiority of the British and French navies. On the whole it looks as if in a long war Germany and Austria would be defeated, hemmed in by land and water.

But of that we cannot be certain. Now what after the war? That is the greater question.

Let us suppose Germany and Austria by a sudden dash to overcome all obstacles and to capture Paris as in 1870, to escape the combined navies and to repel the Russian rabble; what would happen then?

First Austria would annex Servia and Montenegro, despite Italy's protest; and any other of the Balkan nations that might help Servia. Russia would lose her Polish province, and the neighboring provinces of Russia would go to Germany, from Riga to Warsaw, closing the Baltic to Russia and facing her on the Pacific Ocean, very likely with Finland or whatever else in the way of contiguous territory she may demand, driving Russia to the east. Then to the west, Germany would annex Belgium and Luxemburg, and extend her French border by the taking of the French line of defenses, so as to make France a second-rate power. France would lose to Germany all her African colonies except Algeria, while the Belgian Kongo would give more German sunshine. Great Britain would suffer less, for her own territory and her colonial empire would be protected against the German fleet. She would suffer chiefly in prestige. Germany would be the greatest military power in the world, Russia again humbled, and Great Britain and the United States the only two great powers that would not be dominated by her. The whole English-speaking world would be more closely joined in sentiment and purpose, and in practical alliance. Military autocracy would rule continental Europe from Berlin.

But let us suppose that the alliance against Germany and Austria should be successful, what would follow?

First and foremost Alsace and Lorraine would be returned to France. Next, instead of France losing her African colonies, the German colonies in Africa would probably be taken by France and England. Surely Germany would lose her foothold in China, to whom the German concession would be returned by Japan. What advantage Russia would gain beyond her relief from fear of Germany and Austria we cannot conjecture, but all Poland would become wholly Russian and self-governed. But Austria's loss will probably come in another way.

The most important result of German defeat is yet to be considered. We must believe it would be the end of the imperial dynasties of both Germany and Austria It will be remembered that the defeat of France in 1870 made France a republic, never again to be ruled by king or emperor. We may expect a like result in case

of the defeat of the present two emperors. They would have utterly lost their prestige in their own countries, and would be held responsible for loss of national honor as well as for terrible loss of property and life. It is they that have inaugurated the war; and the dynasties must suffer for it. The Socialists are already strong in Germany, dangerously so, and they are already anti-imperialist. They would even now acclaim a republic. They are not so strong in Austria, but Hungary is only loosely attached to Austria, and when the political revolution comes that will make Austria a republic, it is likely that Hungary will set up for herself, as she tried to do in the early fifties under Kossuth, whose son is now a chief Hungarian leader. Thus a great war would accomplish what came so near a success in 1848. Europe would become a continent of republics, for when Germany and Austria dispose of their rulers by divine right, the smaller nations, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, will begin to consider, as Norway already questions, whether the luxury of a king is not one that can well be dispensed with. Even Russia may drift with the tide, altho on the winning side, and Italy will soon after follow the example of her south European sister nations, France, Switzerland and Portugal; and the Spanish throne will totter. Only the English throne will be safe; and that will be safe only because the House of Lords will be drastically reformed, and Great Britain will be a republic under a permanent titular king who will, because he is not elective, be maintained as an interesting archeologic relic saved from the time when the ax tempered disobedient kings. The Liberal Ministry will be returned to a long lease of power, as was our Republican party after the Civil War.

Then the civilized world will be ruled by the people. Then there will be a long peace between the nations, not to be broken by any great war, until, which God forbid, Russian pressure or Anglo-Saxon arrogance shall provoke China, and the last great war of the world, the Yellow Peril that Emperor William anticipated, shall come. But it will not come. While China will learn western civilization as Japan has already learned it, the better western influences which are converting the West to the doctrine of peace and good will, will yet forbid western insult or aggression, and will assure the sense of justice and patience and good will in the East, so that with the rule of peace-loving peoples will come the kingdom of heaven in the republics of the world.

And that will come in the end, and will be only delayed if those who made the battles should be victors in this gigantic conflict.

JAPAN AIDS ENGLAND

WE have been glad to see Italy refuse to be entangled in the Great War; we are very sorry to see Japan make ready to join in it. The demand of Japan to Germany that she withdraw her Pacific fleet and retire from Kiau-chau within a week is equivalent to a declaration of war. Of course Germany will refuse and then Japan will attempt with probable success to drive Germany out of China.

It is quite evident that Japan would not have taken this step without a direct appeal from England, for altho Article II of the offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and England requires Japan to come to the aid of England whenever any "special interests" of England in the Far East are menaced, we cannot see that British interests were greatly endangered by a garrison of 5000 troops at Kiau-chau and by the presence of four German cruisers and a dozen gunboats in Asiatic waters. Altho Japan has unquestionably acted within the letter and spirit of her treaty, her motives will be misunderstood in the United States. Hence it seems to us that England should publish the correspondence that led up to Japan's ultimatum.

In the meantime it is significant that Japan disclaims any thought of territorial aggression. This we believe to be sincere and we are glad that President Wilson takes the same view. The American people need have nothing to fear from any of Japan's conquests.

It will be the irony of fate, however, if Germany, who shared in despoiling Japan of the fruits of her victory over China in 1895 and forced her to evacuate the Liao Tung Peninsula and then herself seized Kiau-chau to punish China for the murder of the European missionaries, should now be driven out of China by the nation she wronged. Moreover, the power who ruthlessly breaks treaties now finds it is the sacredness of treaties that has brought England and Japan into the fray.

GERMANY'S APPEAL TO AMERICA

GERMANY'S appeal to America for sympathy in this war, which we print on another page, is very extraordinary, but is a straightforward and most proper address. The German Imperial Chancellor directly asks for our approval in this war. It is "with a heavy heart," he says, "that we see England ranged among our opponents," but he looks for "the sense of justice from the American people."

America loves Germany and greatly admires her scholarship and her commercial enterprise. Our educational relations with Germany have been of the closest character. We have among our people those of German birth and parentage by the million. Sympathy with England cannot blind us to the merits of Germany. It is with no prejudice that the United States receives this appeal in time of Germany's stress. We only listen to learn what is the ground for the request that we should side with her in this deadly conflict rather than with our other friends, Great Britain and France.

The Chancellor von Bethmann-Holwig thus puts it in the first sentence: "The war is a life and death struggle between Germany and the Muscovite races of Russia," and he ends with the declaration that "the purpose of the war was the humiliation and suppression of the German race by Russian pan-Slavism." Because of Russia's "barbaric insolence" he asks that "the sympathy of the American nature will then lie with German culture and civilization, fighting against a half Asiatic and slightly civilized barbarism."

Can we believe this? Is it history; is it fact?

Russia did not begin the war. It was begun by Germany's ally Austria against a small Slav nation, Servia. It is incredible that it had not Germany's consent. "We warned Russia," says the Chancellor, "against kindling this world's war." But it was not Russia that kindled it, but Austria. Doubtless Germany did warn Russia not to help Servia, but to let little Servia be gobbled up. That is, Germany stood behind Austria in the grab. Russia stept in to defend her feeble sister; and Austria knew, and Germany knew, and all the world knew that

it was to be expected. And so the great war began, not Russia's war, but that of Austria, and her backer who had made it possible previously to absorb Bosnia.

The Chancellor says that the purpose of Russia was "the humiliation and suppression of the German race by Russian pan-Slavism." There is no evidence that Russia desired any such thing and the world does not believe it. Russia does object to Austrian and German seizure of small Slav countries, but she does not try to seize German territory. Nor did Germany need at all to fear Russian aggression.

Then the Chancellor charges that Britain "avails herself of the long awaited opportunity to commence war for the destruction of commercially prosperous Germany." This is an absurd obsession. England had taken no step to limit German commerce. At her ports and in her colonies she has made no tariff discrimination against German imports. Goods "made in Germany" had free competition with goods made at home. There was absolutely fair dealings with German commerce, and it was Germany only that raised a restrictive tariff.

In this war it is impossible to give the approval asked for to our good and powerful friend Germany. We regret that she is in the wrong, and are profoundly sorry that she has brought on herself the condemnation of the world.

AMERICAN WAR LOANS

THE decision of the United States Government opposing loans by American bankers made to nations at war is heartily to be approved. It does not dodge the question. It does not haggle over the matter whether or not the law of nations will allow such loans. It simply goes to the root of the question, to the spirit, not the letter of rules of neutrality, and says with the utmost brevity that such loans "are inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality."

To be sure, our merchants have the right to send foodstuffs, at their own risk of capture, to countries at war; and, to be sure, the loan asked for might be all expended in this country for foodstuffs, so that no gold goes out of the country; but a hundred millions borrowed here and spent here for wheat releases as much over there to be spent for war material. We would not sell powder or guns, but we would make it possible for them to do so. In this action the Government has accepted the principles laid down, first, we believe, several years ago by Mr. Bryan himself and elaborated in an address three years ago at the meeting of the American Peace Congress by the banker, James Speyer, to the effect that one of the best ways to reduce war would be for bankers to refuse to finance a war by loans.

This decision by our Government is proof of a real desire to put an end to war, without regard to our own interests. It is to the present interest of our bankers, and of our people who would buy bonds, to make such loans at profitable rates. We decline to take that benefit. We take the larger world-view of peace and war; and in the end the advantage which will come from shortening the war and forcing peace will be greater than the immediate gain which takes profit out of a sister nation's calamities. We could lend to both sides; we lend to neither; we keep clear from complications, and we help the cause of peace.

This is a splendid precedent to make in the practise of international law and forecasts the day when neutral nations will automatically cease all intercourse with those who engage in war.

THE EXPULSIVE POWER OF A NEW PASSION

WAR kills, smothers or absorbs all passions. War means life or death for men or country, and what will not a man give up for his life? "War is the greatest of all games because the stake is death."

It was a high passion which drove British women of rank and education to fight with men's weapons, and weapons of criminals and madmen, for their political rights; which made them dare prison and starvation and even the contempt of their sisters and brothers. It filled or seemed to fill their souls. But when the flame of war shot across the sky all this was forgotten, and they were ready to scrape lint for the hospitals, and it was safe for the English Government to open the prison doors to the whole of them at once and bid them go their way.

Then there is the great Ulster nightmare. Actual civil war was boldly threatened, and a northern Protestant army and a southern Catholic army were actually mustered and armed. But it was not real war, only hot political passion, and it all dissolved like morning mist when a genuine war smote the land; and Redmond and Carson made truce and shook hands.

There are France and Germany, only a month ago each distracted by a powerful Socialist faction that in one country threatened and in the other had actually achieved rule. What do we see today? The Socialists of either nation contentedly accepting the tyranny of military rule, while at command the proletariat masses enthusiastically shoulder the musket.

And how is it here, where no thunder of musketry can reach us? With a sudden enlightenment of moral and political vision our Senate shoots off a whole quiver full of peaceful treaties, long held in suspense; and the President bids Congress re-create our commercial navy, a navy which in the infancy of our nation covered the seas, but which was lost by the blind greed which sat and saved at the spigot of a protected industry, while our commerce escaped at the bunghole. It has taken war to reverse near a century of dishonor.

And must we say as much of Christianity itself, forgotten when war breaks out from the gates of Hell, and, in the madness of slaughter, Church and the Christ of God are trampled in blood?

Yes, forgotten while the mad outburst lasts, for war has no reason. It is folly, insanity; and while it lasts all other interests fail, rights of women or men, rights of property, of race, of life, all law, all morality, all religion, of no more account than the gay motes that people the sunbeams. But the madness passes; Hell's gates are left open for the monster to be driven back; and one day they will be barred strong against his escape. Is this war the climax and the suicide of war? It may be so.

MR. BRYAN'S PEACE TRIUMPH

THE Senate last week confirmed nineteen of the twenty-one peace treaties negotiated by Mr. Bryan and they are now the law of the land. The two with Panama and Santo Domingo are postponed for further consideration. We have discussed these treaties in detail in

previous issues of The Independent. Suffice it here to reiterate that they mark a real advance in the movement for the substitution of law for war, providing as they do for a suspension of hostilities for one year pending an investigation and report on the questions at issue by an impartial commission of inquiry.

These treaties are peculiarly Mr. Bryan's. He first gave out the idea on which they are based in an address before the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union in London in the summer of 1906, elucidating it almost simultaneously in an article in The Independent.

Had their like been in existence between some of the European nations two weeks ago the world might have been spared the Great War.

DESTROYING A GOOD TRUST

THE decision in the International Harvester case, if it is subsequently affirmed by the Supreme Court, will put a vital question before the American people.

That question is, In dealing with big business shall we punish mere size, or shall we reserve punishment for conduct that is detrimental to the public welfare?

The International Harvester Company is commanded to dissolve itself into at least three parts. The reason for the command is a dual one. First, the five concerns which united to make the International Company by so doing eliminated competition among themselves; second, the new company did from eighty to eighty-five per cent of the business in harvesting machinery.

The case is unique among the great cases decided under the Sherman anti-trust act. The court finds the company guilty of no acts detrimental to the public interest, or oppressive either to competitors or to consumers. Three opinions were rendered by the three members of the court, two concurring, one dissenting. The first judge cites two specific acts of the defendants as worthy of criticism, but these two are so insignificant as to be effectively covered by the maxim *de minims non curat lex*—the law is not concerned with trifles. Judge Hook, in his concurring opinion, says: "It is but just, however, to say and to make it plain that in the main the business conduct of the company toward its competitors and the public has been honorable, clean and fair." Judge Sanborn, in his dissenting opinion, says with even greater emphasis: "No case has been found in the books and none has come under my observation in which the absence of all evils against which that law was directed at the time the suit was brought and for seven years before was so conclusively proved as in this suit—the absence of unfair or oppressive treatment of competitors, of unjust or oppressive methods of competition, the absence of the drawing of an undue share of the business away from competitors and to the defendants, the absence of the raising of prices of the articles affected to their consumers, the absence of the limiting of the product, the absence of the deterioration of the quality, the absence of the decrease of the wages of the laborers and of the prices of the materials. . . ."

Here, then, was a good trust, if there can ever be one. Here was a combination honorable in its dealings, fair in its treatment of rivals and the public. But it had a fault—it was big; it had by the very terms of its existence committed a heinous crime—it had eliminated competition. Therefore, says the court, honorable and fair and decent as were its acts, it must go.

Whether the decree of the court is good law or not will be decided by the Supreme Court and the rest of us must await its word. But whether it is sound public policy or not is a question for no court to decide. It is a question for the American people. If the Supreme Court shall finally decide that mere bigness and the mere elimination of competition, unaccompanied by unfair and unjust dealing with competitors or the public, is forbidden by the Sherman act, it will remain for the people to determine whether such a law shall continue to be the foundation stone of their trust legislation.

We do not believe they will so decide. For we do not believe that the court's decision in the International Harvester case is sound public policy.

In this day of the world combination in business is as inevitable—and as desirable—as competition at an earlier stage of the world's development. Competition was and is good as a protection of the public interest. But it is no thing sacred in itself. To make a fetish of competition is to exalt a means into an end, is to erect an altar to a false god.

Not enforced competition but regulated combination is the direction in which a rational, enlightened, effective policy for dealing with big business must move.

That a trust—meaning by the word a combination of business units into a larger unit for purposes of efficiency and economy—can be a good trust, not harmful to its competitors, profitable to its stockholders, beneficial to the public welfare, the record in the present case has shown.

JOIN THE RED CROSS

THE Red Cross is the symbol of mercy in war, and under its flags ships are safe, hospitals immune from attack, doctors, nurses and helpers free to serve the wounded and dying without molestation.

The American Red Cross has issued an appeal for funds for the purpose of sending instant and hearty help to the organizations in the countries now at war. A ship will be chartered and will sail under the Red Cross flag, laden with physicians, nurses and hospital supplies. It will be under the protection of the Treaties of Geneva and The Hague, and may thus enter any harbor for the discharge of its beneficent duty. The appeal concludes as follows:

> The American Red Cross appeals most earnestly to all of our people; to the governors of states, as presidents of the Red Cross state boards; to the Red Cross chapters; to mayors of cities; to chambers of commerce; to boards of trade; and to all associations and individuals, for contributions to carry on this work. Contributions may be designated by the donors, if they so desire, for the aid of any special country, and will be used for the country designated; but assistance will be given to all, in the true spirit of the Red Cross represented by its motto, "Neutrality—Humanity." Grieved as we may be over this terrible war, the agonizing cry of suffering men cannot appeal to us in vain. The American Red Cross asks for a prompt and generous response. Contributions may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to state and local treasurers of the Red Cross.

By the action of the official board of the organization every one who contributes not less than two dollars to the American Red Cross fund for relief work will be enrolled as a member-at-large of the society for the remainder of this year, and will receive the October issue of the Red Cross Magazine free.

Join the Red Cross.

Japan has more than a million members. America should have two millions.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Veiling the European Struggle

As the great European conflict advances into its fourth week greater grows the wall and more inscrutable the veil which the censor has thrown about its momentous events. Well have the nations learned the lesson of secrecy in war, which Japan taught in her struggle with Russia.

From Belgium has come practically the only news of battle. Great victories by the Belgian troops over the Germans have been reported, but strangely each day's "victory" finds the Belgians farther back and the Germans slowly advancing. Liège, it is believed, still holds out, but the Germans rather than delay their advance with a siege, by an enveloping movement have past round it to the north and west, and are thus in contact with the main Belgian army and the forces of the allies. A gigantic battle is now in progress.

From the great British fleet somewhere in the North Sea nothing has been heard since it sailed from Portland; British troops are on the continent, but neither their number nor position is known. Nothing is known of the disposition of the French armies nor of the whereabouts of General Joffre.

Preliminary skirmishing is all that has marked the Russo-German campaign, altho it is announced that Russia has completed her mobilization, some two weeks in advance of the time anticipated by Germany. To secure the loyalty of the Poles, the Czar has promised autonomy to Poland, while the report of the destruction of the Russian fleet, the occupation of the Aland Islands, and the burning of Libau by the Germans proved to be erroneous. From Nish come intermittent dispatches that the Servians and Montenegrins not only are holding their own against Austria, but have occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina, and are preparing to attack Sarajevo.

Finally in order that the record be complete, France, followed by her ally, England, has declared war on Austria; Servia on Germany, and Montenegro on both Austria and Germany; Japan has delivered an ultimatum to Germany that German interests in the Far East must be withdrawn; while Holland, Switzerland and Italy have made active preparations to defend their neutrality.

A WEEK OF WAR

August 11—British mobilization complete. Liège forts still hold out

August 12—French cavalry drives back Germans in a battle at Torgres; the allies take positions protecting Brussels

August 13—Great Britain in state of war with Austria. The German cruisers "Goeben" and "Breslau" sold to Turkey. Admiralty announces the Atlantic as safe for British commerce

August 14—French army gains control of Vosges passes to both Alsace and Lorraine. Germans lose in cavalry skirmishes along the Belgian frontier, losing three-fifths of a command at Haelen

August 15—France announces offensive movement in Alsace in force. Austrians driven back on Servian frontier

August 16—Japan sends ultimatum to Kaiser demanding German evacuation of Kiao-chou, China, and the East by August 23. Czar promises autonomy to Poland

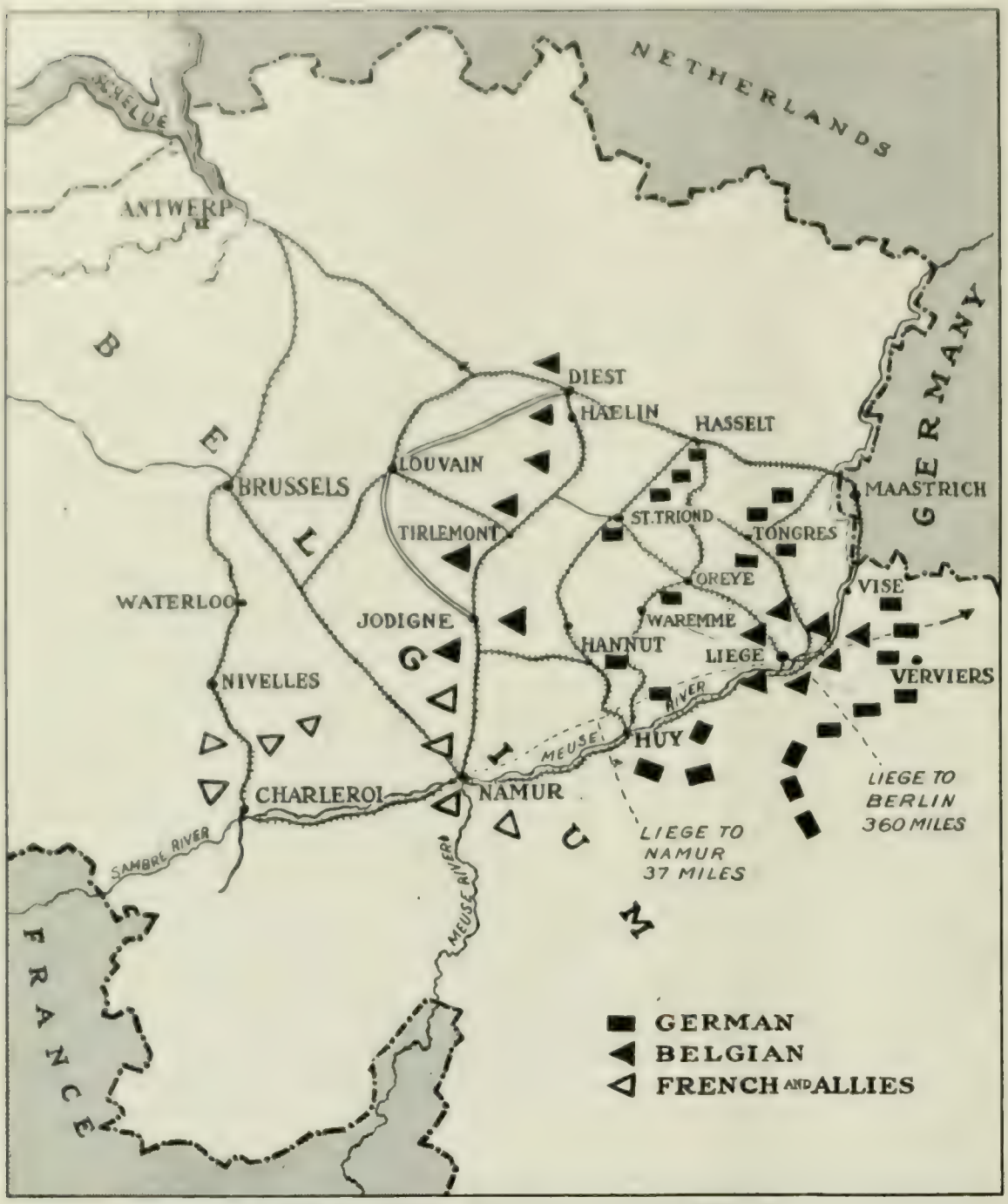
August 17—Belgian capital removed from Brussels to Antwerp. French advance in Alsace penetrates within fourteen miles of Strassburg



International News

THE END OF THE 'GRAND TOUR'

American refugees, many of them millionaires, in line at the Liverpool Street Railway Station, London, when Mr. Henry Thornton, manager of the Great Eastern Railway, himself an American, offered to cash checks up to £10 apiece



WITHIN SIGHT OF THE FIELD OF WATERLOO

The Belgian and allies' left rests at Diest, the center at Louvain, and the right wing at Namur. The Germans first attempted to turn the left wing at Diest and Haelen, but late dispatches report an attack on the right near Namur

The Operations in Belgium

From Belgium have come conflicting reports that somewhat obscure the position of the opposing forces. Belgian "victories" have been numerous, according to the dispatches, but despite them the German advance, altho slow, seems to continue. Liège, cut off from communication, remains untaken after a two weeks' assault, but the Germans after the first delay, have resolved to avoid that difficulty by going round it. By Monday and Tuesday it became apparent that the main German columns were being deflected around Liège to the north and to the west. Altho exposed to the very grave peril, in the case of disaster, of an enemy in the rear, it was thought that the Germans intended to give battle to the Belgians and the allies drawn up from Namur to Diest, whose center protected Brussels, and thus clear the road to France. Numerous engagements with German cavalry—the foundation of many of the "battle" reports—and the appearance of Germans in force at Tielmont and Diest in what appeared to be efforts to turn the Belgian left flank, gave color to the view that a battle was imminent.

At Haelen on Wednesday a German cavalry force of about 5000, supported by artillery, attempted to cross the River Gethe and in advancing in close order to the Belgian position suffered heavy losses. According to Belgian reports the Germans were forced finally to take refuge behind hastily constructed ramparts of dead horses and dead comrades. The German losses are placed at over 3000. With the exception of Liège this has been the bloodiest battle reported, altho the French have admitted heavy losses in the occupation of the Vosges passes and at Mülhausen.

After these checks the German advance in the direction of Brussels stopped, and the next activity reported after a two days lull was at Dinant, in Luxemburg, south of Namur and only ten miles from the French frontier. Thus while threatening the allies, the Germans were still advancing southward, endeavoring to envelop Namur as they had enveloped Liège. The French war office, in this connection, warns the public that this battle will probably extend over the entire frontier of more than three hundred miles, involving millions of men, continuing for several days with the French victorious at some points and the Germans at others. The communication concludes thus: "These observations have for their object the preparation of the public for a battle in new form and without precedent in history."

Announcement has been made by the French War Office that the invasion of Alsace is in force and that French troops have occupied a num-



Paul Thompson

SIR JOHN FRENCH

Commander of the British expeditionary forces on the Continent. Dispatches say he has joined General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army

ber of Alsatian towns, including the Saale Pass, which is the key to the important valley of Bruche. They are only fifteen miles from the fortress of Strassburg.

Czar Promises Autonomy to Poland

Almost as significant as the news of a great battle is the word that comes from Russia that on August 15, the Czar, thru Grand Duke Nicholas, the commander-in-chief of the Russian army, in a manifesto promised to the people of Poland in return for their loyalty, the autonomy of the ancient kingdom dismembered and divided more than one hundred and fifty years ago among Germany, Austria and Russia. They are to have not only automony, which shows at once the despoliation of Germany and Austria that is to be made by Russia in case the allies are successful, but their language is to be restored and the restrictions on their religion—the Poles are Catholics—are to be removed. Not only is Galicia, with its ancient capital of Cracow to be taken from Austria, but Posen in Prussia—almost at the gates of Berlin—and the district about Danzig, are to be restored to the old kingdom.

So remarkable is the text of this manifesto that it is here given in full:

The hour has sounded when the sacred dream of your fathers may be realized. A hundred and fifty years ago the living body of Poland was torn to pieces, but her soul survived, and she lived in hope that for the Polish people would come an hour of regeneration and reconciliation with Russia.

The Russian Army brings you the solemn news of this reconciliation, which effaces the frontiers severing the Polish people, whom it unites conjointly under the scepter of the Czar of Russia. Under this scepter Poland will be born again, free in her religion, her language, and autonomous.

Russia expects from you only the loyalty to which history has bound you. With open heart and a brotherly hand extended, great Russia comes to meet you. She believes that the sword which struck her enemies at Grünewald is not yet rusted.

Russia, from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the North Sea, marches in arms. The dawn of a new life begins for you. In this glorious dawn is seen the sign of the Cross—the symbol of suffering and the resurrection of a people.

Thus as in the wars of the past, the great European war has already been the means of wringing concessions to progress from the Russian autocracy. As the Crimean war resulted in the freeing of the serfs, and the disastrous struggle with Japan in the establishment of the semblance of a constitutional government, so the Great War already has resulted in the freeing of the Poles. Thus this politic move of the Czar assures him of Polish loyalty, attested by the enthusiasm with which the news was received by Poles all over the world, and it will seriously disaffect the loyalty of Polish troops in the armies of the Kaiser and of Francis Joseph, who will thus be brought to fight against their own most patriotic desire for national unity, which both Germany and Austria, and up to this time, Russia, has sought to crush out by policies of "Nationalization." As a result Poles in France and England have rushed to enlist in the armies of the allies; thus giving another care to the sorely tried Kaiser, who is said to have contemplated a similar scheme, but which was forestalled by the action by the Czar.

Japanese Ultimatum to Germany

Altho it was reported that the Japanese battleship fleet had put to sea and that army transports were being prepared for service, facts which showed that Japan, as the ally of England, was seeking a pretext to enter the war against Germany, it was not until August 15 that the purposes of the Japanese Government were disclosed.

At eight o'clock, on the night of Saturday the 15th, Japan issued an ultimatum to Germany, forwarding it by no less than six different channels to insure delivery, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of the German protectorate of Kiauchau. Sunday, August 23, was set as the date for the expiration of the ultimatum.

Altho the alliance with Great Britain is given as the basis, Japan, according to those in Washington who believe in the imminence of an American-Japanese conflict, has two reasons for wishing to engage in the

GERMANY'S APPEAL TO AMERICA

CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG ASKS IMPARTIAL JUDGMENT

The war is a life and death struggle between Germany and the Muscovite races of Russia, and was due to the recent royal murders at Serajevo.

We warned Russia against kindling this world war. She demanded the humiliation of Austria, and while the German Emperor continued his work in the cause of peace and the Czar was telegraphing words of friendship to him, Russia was preparing for war against Germany.

Highly civilized France, bound by her unnatural alliance with Russia, was compelled to prepare by strength of arms for an attack on its flank on the Franco-Belgian frontier in case we proceeded against the French frontier works. England, bound to France by obligations disowned long ago, stood in the way of a German attack on the northern coast of France.

Necessity forced us to violate the neutrality of Belgium, but we had promised emphatically to compensate that country for all damage inflicted.

Now England avails herself of the long awaited opportunity to commence war for the destruction of commercially prosperous Germany. We enter into that war with our trust in God. Our eternal race has risen in the fight for liberty, as it did in 1813.

It is with a heavy heart that we see England ranged among our opponents.

Notwithstanding the blood relationship and close relationship in spiritual and cultural work between the two countries, England has placed herself on the side of Russia, whose instability and whose barbaric insolence have helped this war, the origin of which was murder, and the purpose of which was the humiliation and suppression of the German race by Russian pan-Slavism.

We expect that the sense of justice of the American people will enable them to comprehend our situation. We invite their opinion as to the one-sided English representations, and ask them to examine our point of view in an unprejudiced way.

The sympathy of the American nation will then lie with German culture and civilization, fighting against a half Asiatic and slightly cultured barbarism.



International News

OPENING THE GREAT CANAL TO COMMERCE

While barges have been using Panama Canal for some time, the first cargo-laden ocean-going steamship to pass thru the Canal was the "Ancon" of the Panama Railway Company, which past from the Atlantic to the Pacific on Saturday, August 15, in a little more than eleven hours

world conflict. Besides gaining for herself the important naval base of Kiau-chau, fortified and built up at great expense by Germany, and thus strengthening her own position in China, she wishes to place England, with a view to certain "eventualities" in the future, under definite obligations to her. Altho purely defensive in its nature, and providing that in case either power is attacked in the East by an aggressor, the other is to render aid, Japan has chosen to see that British interests are threatened, and finds herself called upon "to remove the causes of all disturbances of peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain." In the treaty as well as by her representations to the United States, Japan is bound to respect the territorial integrity of China, with the eventual restoration of Kiau-chau to China, and to preserve the *status quo* of all the powers in the East. Should Japan's activity against Germany extend to the seizure of the Samoan Islands, it would make Japan a neighbor of United States possessions, and give her a coaling station in the South Pacific.

Another element in Japan's action is probably the memory of the stand taken by Germany after the China-Japanese War, when Japan was deprived of the fruits of her victory at Port Arthur at the insistence of the Kaiser and a German fleet occupied Kiau-chau, claiming it as an indemnity for attacks on Germans.

Ships for Exporters

With the purpose of increasing the number of ocean carriers under the American flag, and thus facilitating the exportation of wheat and promoting the international trade which has been paralyzed by the war in Europe, both the House and the Senate have past a bill admitting foreign-built ships to American registry, under certain conditions relating to ownership. There are many ships owned by Americans which are now under foreign flags. The number is about 150, with a total measurement of nearly 1,000,000 tons. And there are foreign ships which, on account of the war, can be bought. It is reported that $20,000,000 worth of Hamburg-American ships, now tied up in the ports of New York and Boston, are in the market.

The bill has been opposed because, as past by the Senate, it would admit the newly purchased and registered ships to our coastwise trade. The Senate's bill authorized the President in an emergency so to admit them. In conference the provision objected to by a minority was made broader, authorizing all foreign-built ships admitted to American registry within two years to engage in the coastwise trade. In opposition it is asserted that we have an abundance of coastwise ships, many of them now being idle, and that this provision would ruin our shipyards. Final acceptance of the conference report was delayed by controversy as to this part of the bill. Exporters have encountered an obstacle in the very high rates of marine insurance. At a conference of business men with officers of the Government at Washington a committee was appointed which recommends the establishment of a Government Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The New York Chamber of Commerce asks the Government to assist exporters in this way.

FOOD FOR GUNS

The vast forces of men withdrawn from industry for the European death harvest:

Dual Alliance

	Reg. Army	Reserves
Germany ...	870,000	4,430,000
Austria-H....	390,000	1,610,000
Total 1,260,000		6,040,000

Triple Entente and Its Allies

	Reg. Army	Reserves
Russia 1,290,000		3,300,000
France	720,000	3,280,000
England	254,500	476,500
Belgium	42,000	180,000
Servia	32,000	208,000
Montenegro..	50,000	.....
Portugal	10,000	.....
Total 2,398,500		7,444,500

Cost of feeding the guns per day, $50,000,000.

Trust Cases and Legislation

By a majority decision, at St. Paul, the Federal Circuit Court has declared that the International Harvester Company is a monopoly in restraint of trade and must be dissolved. Ninety days are allowed for dissolution into at least three substantially equal, distinct and independent corporations, with wholly separate owners and stockholders. The controlling opinion and decision are those of Judge Walter I. Smith and Judge William C. Hook. Judge Walter A. Sanborn dissented. The court found that there had been no overcapitalization; that the company's treatment of smaller competitors had been just and fair, and that there was nothing to be condemned in the history of the expansion of its business. But the original combination of five companies in 1902, when the present company was formed, is held to have been an unlawful restraint of trade, and therefore the company from the beginning has violated the Sherman law.

The opinion of Judge Sanborn, who dissents, is wholly favorable. No case has been found in the books, he says, and none has come under his observation, "in which the absence of all the evils against which the law was directed, at the time the suit was brought and for seven years before, was so conclusively proved as in this suit." The company will appeal to the Supreme Court.

The first of the administration's three trust bills—all of which were passed in the House some time ago—has been past in the Senate by a vote of fifty-three to sixteen. All but two of the Democrats voted for it, and there was almost an even division of the Republicans. It is provided in this bill—which creates a Federal Trade Commission of five members—that the present Bureau of Corporations shall cease to exist, and that the offices of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Corporations shall be abolished. The new commission is authorized to investigate the organization, financial condition, conduct, practises and man

agement of corporations engaged in interstate business, and to issue orders against unfair competition, which is forbidden. For these orders there may be a restricted court review. All amendments designed to define unfair competition were rejected. It is said that Joseph E. Davies, now Commissioner of Corporations, will be placed at the head of the commission.

The New Haven Railroad

Trial of the suit of the Government for a dissolution of the New Haven Railroad system is to be avoided, owing to an agreement between the company's directors and Attorney General McReynolds for peaceful compliance with the Government's demands, altho these demands are modified. In substance, however, the agreement is a renewal of the original one, which was affected by Massachusetts legislation concerning the sale of Boston & Maine stock. It was on account of this legislation, which provided that each share should show by a stamp that it must be sold to the state on demand, that the company was unwilling to carry out the original agreement, and that the Government resorted to the courts. The new agreement, like the old one, allows two and a half years for the completion of the sale of the Boston & Maine Stock, but also provides that if, within one year, the company and the Massachusetts Legislature shall reach an agreement satisfactory to the Government and the court, it shall be adopted by court order. The company will strive to obtain a modification of the Massachusetts legislation. If it fails to do this, the court may fix the terms of sale.

The company gains by permission to retain the New York & New England and the Rutland roads. It will dispose of its trollevs. The proposed criminal action will not be prevented or delayed by discontinuance of the civil suit. Evidence will soon be laid before a grand jury.

Carranza's Men Hold the Capital

General Obregon, with 15,000 rebel soldiers, marched into the City of Mexico on the 15th, and peacefully took possession of it. Many of the buildings were decorated. The streets were crowded with cheering Mexicans. They were to be seen on roofs, balconies and sidewalks thruout the three miles from Chapultepec to the National Palace. Women strewed flowers under the soldiers' feet. There was every sign of popular support. The troops were under perfect control. There was no disorder. Obregon had posted a decree that any officer or soldier guilty of disorder should be put to death. At the National Palace he reviewed the marching men. Carranza had intended to enter the city on the following day, but he did not come, and it was said that he would assume the provisional presidency a few days later. Carbajal was in Vera Cruz, and all the Federal troops had been withdrawn. Carbajal had placed the city in the hands of General Eduardo Iturbide, governor of the Federal district, and Iturbide had signed a peace compact with Obregon.

This compact had been written after the conference between Carranza and the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France and Brazil. John R. Silliman, President Wilson's agent, was present. Carranza was told that our Government insisted upon an agreement of this kind. For a long time he argued against it, demanding unconditional surrender. At last he yielded, but he would not sign. The signature was General Obregon's. In this agreement were guarantees for the lives and property of citizens, with a promise that the occupation should be peaceful. Federal soldiers were treated with much consideration. In various places they were to be disarmed, but they were not to be molested, and those who were without means were to be assisted to reach their homes. Villa remained in the north. There were rumors that he could rely upon the support of the four states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa and Durango. His ally, Governor Maytorena, arrested and placed in prison General Alvarado, a friend of Carranza and the commander of the garrison at Guaymas. Our Government, it is said, has sent George C. Carothers to reason with Villa and to warn him that he must not oppose Carranza. Three of the American battleships have sailed away from Vera Cruz. Full possession of Mazatlan was gained by the rebels on the 11th, after four days' fighting. Fifteen captured Federal officers were put to death in front of the custom house.



Harris & Ewing

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD MEETS

The first meeting of the Federal Reserve Board was held in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury last Thursday. Seated from left to right: Charles S. Hamlin, William G. McAdoo, Frederic A. Delano. Standing from left to right: Paul M. Warburg, John S. Williams, W. P. Harding and Adolph C. Miller. While commissions have not been given out it is understood that Mr. Hamlin is to be governor of the board and Mr. Delano vice-governor

Santo Domingo

President Wilson has sent to Santo Domingo a special commission, composed of ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey; Charles C. Smith, of Portsmouth, N. H., and the United States Minister, James M. Sullivan. They will present for the consideration of President Bordas and the revolutionists a plan for the pacification of the country. It is understood that Mr. Wilson's plan involves united action by the two factions for the establishment of a provisional Government, and for a general election, which may take place under the supervision of United States officers. The commission will ask for an extension of the armistice which was recently ordered, and which will expire on the 21st.

Reports from Hayti say that the time is approaching when the government must apply to the United States for help. It is said that President Zamor is now inclined to ask for such a fiscal protectorate as was established in Santo Domingo, but that this is bitterly opposed by influential politicians, who tell the people that it would mean slavery for them. It is asserted that he has been restrained by threats of assassination.

THE SOCIALISTS AND THE GREAT WAR

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

Ever since the Great War began there has been almost no reference in any of the dispatches as to the part the Socialists and workingmen of Europe are playing in the situation. This is most surprizing, for the workingmen are the one class of citizens in all nations who are persistently and consistently the bitterest in their opposition to war. Accordingly we have asked Mr. Walling to explain to our readers the present attitude of the Socialists. No writer of the United States is more competent to discuss this question than he, as for years he has been a thoro student of the subject as his numerous magazine articles and books attest. His volumes, "Socialism as It Is" and "The Larger Aspects of Socialism," are standard works of their kind.—THE EDITOR.

IF we get down to actualities, the Socialist parties of the countries involved have done nothing whatever to stop the war. After all these years of anti-war talk they inaugurated no general or partial strike, interfered in no organized or effective way with military discipline and did not delay the mobilization a single hour.

Italy, possibly, is an exception. She is not in the war, but it is probable, as many of the dispatches state that the threat of a general strike and insurrection by her Socialists—both reformers and revolutionists—by her labor unions, by her Republicans, and other radical and democratic elements, carried the day. Two great forces, however, were at work in the same direction—the anti-Austrian ultra patriots (deadly enemies of the Socialists) and the accident of a general strike in June, which involved nearly 2,000,000 strikers, caused twenty deaths, brought barricades and revolts in many places and as an aftermath brought no less than 6000 strikers before the courts —so that another general strike was being seriously considered as a protest against such reprisals, when the war broke out. It must be admitted, however, that the general strike of June was in reality anti-military, being a protest against the effects of the Tripoli war.

It will only take a moment's reflection to see that—after the German invasion of Belgium—the Socialists of Belgium, France, and Great Britain are also in an exceptional position. The Socialists of France had voted in favor of an international general strike in case of war as late as the fifteenth of July and the majority of those of Belgium and Great Britain also favored the well known Keir-Hardie and Vaillant resolution which was to have been decided this month at the proposed international Socialist Congress. French and British parties alike took the stand, most desired by Germany, that Russia—by mobilizing—was the aggressor in the war.

On the invasion of Belgium—which was admitted to have been a wrong even by Bethmann-Hollweg—all was changed in a day. The international congresses have been unanimous in declaring for the rights of the smaller nations. The *majority* (led by Bebel) has always favored the defense of every country against the invader—and the congresses have been *unanimous* again in declaring that such resistance ought to be made where the aggressor was a markedly less democratic country—nearly all agreeing that the German Government is far preferable to the Russian and the French to the German. *Neither in Italy, Switzerland, the United States, nor anywhere in the world was a single Socialist voice raised in protest when the Belgian Socialists hurled themselves into the war to defend their country against this wanton invasion.*

The record of the British Labor Party is not so clear. After the country was already at war it declared itself ready to fight—*because* the government had declared war. The day before the British declaration of war when Belgian workers had already decided to defend their country, and when Belgium had appealed to England for aid, the Laborites had been against war. The Daily Citizen declared that Continental conditions did not concern the British workers, while J. R. MacDonald denied in Parliament that Belgium was in danger—even after she was invaded. Compare this with the *Daily Citizen's* statement the next day, after the declaration of war:

> Our horror at the origin of the war must give way to an understanding of Great Britain's position. We are at grips with a power which has set itself to a life-and-death struggle with this country. That is an outstanding fact which no argument can dispel, no regret can alter. While grave danger to our existence as a nation confronts us, all of us must stand together in defense of our motherland.

We must also make an exception of Russia. There is no doubt that the Czar's Government was an aggressor, nor that it is the worst of all governments. Every Russian Socialist will gladly admit both points. Nor can there be any doubt that Russian Socialists have done everything to overthrow their Government and will redouble their heroic sacrifices during the war. Every Russian Socialist leader has declared as much.

But if there was any doubt it must have been removed by the recent general strike which involved 200,000 men in St. Petersburg and surely from the various reports no less than 500,000 in the country. After the twenty-first of July, when President Poincaré was visiting the capital, it turned into an imposing anti-war revolt. The Cossacks were instructed to use the knout in order that the reactionary representative of the $4,000,000,000 France has invested in Russian military railways and Cossacks might not get an idea of how the people loved the Government and its projects of war.

From riots the workers past on the 23rd to barricades in St. Petersburg, where they had never been before—*not even in the giant revolt of 1905*. On the 24th they held up trains in Finland, on the 25th they stopped the trains at many points between Moscow and St. Petersburg, many railroad workers struck, and large bodies of troops were ordered out to protect this all-important line. On the 26th (two days before the Austrian-Servian war) a state of siege was declared in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Doubtless overwhelming military forces and the most bloody repression will have suppress this revolt at the beginning of the war. But who can doubt—after the mutinies and disturbances of the Russian-Japanese war—that they will break out again at the first favorable moment, or that this moment will soon arrive? It is significant that the revolt was still going on in Warsaw on the day of the declaration of war—and of the Russian censorship—July 28. One of the largest magazines in Warsaw was blown up on that day. And of course the sharpest revolts may be expected in Finland, Poland, the Baltic Provinces and the Caucasus.

This leaves us only Austria and Germany to consider. What did their Socialists do to stop the invasions of Servia and Belgium by their governments? When it comes to overt action, as I have pointed out, none of the other parties was tested, so that we cannot say what they would have done had their governments been wholly in the wrong. But it is admitted that Austria was the aggressor against Servia, and Germany against Belgium, whatever the rôle played by Russia and France.

The Austrian and German parties were undoubtedly tested, and failed to *do* anything—beyond issuing proclamations against the war. But the real question remains: Were they unwilling to take the risk, or were they utterly powerless?

The Austrian situation need not detain us. No Socialist party is more strenuously opposed to militarism and nationalism. This is the very condition of the party's brilliant success in the past, and even of its existence in a country of many naticnalities like Austria. But the Austrian Socialists are both proportionately weaker than the German and are confronted by an even more autocratic government.

But how about Germany? The leading German Socialists have declared that they would fight in defense of Germany against an aggression of the Czarism. They have also declared that Germany could have no legitimate quarrel with England or France. And Kantsky has declared that Socialists should resist to the bitter end a world war involving all these powers. But few German leaders have so definitely outlined their position as to a world war.

Then the party has been equally wavering as to the means to stop war. They have neglected the international general strike proposed by the Socialists of France and England as being utterly beyond the power of the Socialists to carry out in any of these countries—and they are doubtless right. They favored instead the rejection of military supplies by Parliament—a much wiser and more effective policy—and replied to the British Socialists by showing that they had voted in favor of budgets carrying military supplies.

But last year, 1913, after half a century of this policy *the German party in Parliament voted the Government money specifically devoted to an increase of the German army by 40,000 men, and were sustained by two-thirds of the party congress*—against the bitter and still continued opposition of the minority. After this all talk of the anti-militarism of the German party *as a whole* is monstrous pretense. The party had this *one* opportunity to act—the opportunity for which it had claimed to be waiting for fifty years. The German party acted. *And it acted in favor of militarism.* It gave the Kaiser 40,000 additional troops with which to begin this war.

The lame defense was that the rich were to pay the new taxes. As if we could favor the increase of an army and military expenses merely because somebody else pays the money bill. The workers furnish the bulk of the 40,000 men and pay in blood.

The majority claimed the bill would have past without its support. But this was not admitted by the minority, who pointed out that this was the opportunity at least for resistance to militarism. The majority claimed that it had not voted that the new military expenditures should be made, but had merely voted the money to be specifically devoted to these expenditures (I have explained the whole situation at length elsewhere).

The very nature of the excuses shows they were mere pretexts—which is finally proved by the admission of two or the majority leaders before the Party Congress, admission quoted against them in *Vorwärts'* leading editorial, that the majority was influenced by the fact that to vote otherwise would mean that the Socialist delegation would be reduced from 110 to 40 (which would include the loss of their own seats). Because militarism is popular among the middle classes who hold the balance of political power—especially when the rich pay for it—the Socialists abandoned their principles and voted the money to increase the army! Thus at the time when their anti-militarism ought to have reached its highest point it absolutely failed. *So that the German Socialist Party must take its full share of responsibility for this war.*

The powerful minority, however, representing at least 400,000 party members, if not more (of the 1,150,000 members), did not cease their revolutionary agitation. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg especially (now reported to have been shot by the Kaiser) were a host in themselves, and recently have won the most powerful Socialist body in the country, that of greater Berlin, to their standpoint.

The Reichstag elections, because of the unequal election districts which give one voter in Hohenzollern the same voice as ten voters of Berlin, are entirely controlled by middle-class voters, who hold the balance of power in all but some fifty industrial districts, and a somewhat large number of rural districts in control of the Prussian nobility and the middle-class are militarists. But the industrial masses, who furnish the soldiers, are not only anti-militarists, but are embittered against the officers to the last degree. There have been over 10,000 suicides, due largely to brutality, since the Franco-Prussian war. And when Rosa Luxemburg said that such brutality was an "every-day affair," and was prosecuted by the Government, she was able in a short time to produce over a thousand witnesses and her lawyers accumulated 32,000 cases of abuse.

At the same time Liebknecht has shown that many of the officers and officials are corrupt and that all the great armament firms, the chief source of corruption, were international in their ownership and operation—catering to Germany's chief enemy, Russia, and even subsidizing the anti-German press of Paris.

Only a small part of the German revolutionary Socialists imagined that a general strike would be possible at the time of the declaration of war, but all hope to take advantage of the fact that the Government is at war, at first, to weaken, and later to overthrow it. In view of the fact that probably no less than a million of the Kaiser's soldiers hate their officers more than any foreign foe (to say nothing of the Poles, Alsatians and Danes in the army) a number of highly interesting developments may be expected:

1. Breaches in discipline. The reckless disregard of the soldiers' lives by the officers will often lead, as before Liège, to refusals to charge again. Discipline will be steadily undermined.

2. Single desertions and surrender by groups have already been reported in considerable numbers. Some captured soldiers in Belgium explained that they did not know they were fighting Belgium, others that they didn't know who they were fighting, others that they had been butchered or starved, others merely that they were Socialists and opposed to the war—all being excuses for surrender. Many declared they were not going back to Germany.

3. *As night attacks are becoming frequent officers will be more and more frequently shot by their own soldiers.* They may even be decimated in this way before the war is over, as happened in a number of Russian regiments in the Japanese war.

Many embittered German Socialists, tortured and driven into the shambles against peaceable Belgians or French, will remember the advice that the recent Premier of France, Aristide Briand, in his Socialist days, gave to soldiers ordered to fire on strikers. "If the order to fire persists," said Briand, "if the obstinate officer still tries to coerce the will of the soldiers in spite of everything. . . . Oh, no doubt, the guns may go off, but perhaps not in the direction intended." This speech has been circulated by the hundred thousand in France and is not unknown in Germany.

4. With defeats and demoralization

which will certainly occur here and there, if not all along the line, successful mutinies will become more and more frequent—as was happening at the close of the Russian-Japanese war.

5. And, finally, it is hoped that some section of the army will turn its guns against the home government. Even such a non-revolutionary Socialist as Wells expects this contingency "I do not know," he says, "how long the swaggering Prussian officer will be able to drive his crowded men to massacre before they revolt against him. Nor do I know how far the inflated vanity of Berlin has made provision for defeat."

But the chief Socialist advantage will be after the war. In times of peace Socialist parties and labor unions have not been able to advance the working classes in proportion to the advance of the more prosperous classes. They have been weak on the offensive. With existing organization and education they will be infinitely stronger on the defensive.

Who is to pay for the vast burdens the war will entail? The classes that pay will have to submit to a *lowering* of an already fixed standard of living. Everybody knows how much harder people will fight against such an outcome than they will to gain an advance. And the working people will be the most formidable in this fight. In desperation they will not only use the methods of sabotage, they will use every method. And even if they did not resist, the efficiency of industry requires the efficiency of the workers and minimum standards of living. If the employers of one country do not see this those of another will take away their trade.

The resistance of the workers will force the capitalists—large or small—to pay the bill. And another and even fiercer class war will break out to see which group of capitalists shall pay the bill. In this war the large capitalists are bound to be annihilated (as capitalists) and genuine democracies established both in Germany and in every country where existing governments are sufficiently humiliated and where Socialists have prepared the way. The large capitalists' functions will be assumed by the new state Socialist governments and society will pass into the firm control of the small capitalist and skilled labor majorities.

Such will probably be the ultimate result in France and Great Britain. But in Germany, Austria and Russia it is probable that the people will find a much shorter and radical solution. The larger part of the wealthy classes of Russia and Austria and a large part of those of Germany are landlords. It is these that furnish the nobility, the army officers and higher officials; it is they who sustain militarism and religious persecution, and live on the backs of the millions of peasants, keeping them in ignorance, poverty and degradation.

Their wealth—the land—is what is most needed by the people and is most easily confiscated. But besides this there will be no other source of wealth sufficient to pay the huge costs of the war—far greater for Germany and Austria than for the other contending governments, to say nothing of the almost certain indemnities. As to impoverished Russia, she is near bankruptcy now. Six months of such a war as this will mean, first, the repudiation of the national debt—which would involve the loss of some $3,000,000,000 to France, and cause an absolute financial collapse there (which is what the French Socialists desire)—and, second, it would necessitate the expropriation of all large estates.

But the process of confiscation will not stop here. The fortunes of the great armament firms, of the big bankers, of all the monopolists will also be involved. And where the process of confiscation stops that of a nearly confiscatory taxation will begin.

In a word Socialists have everything to gain if the military autocracies of Russia, Austria and Germany are crushed, and if the reactionary nationalist upper classes of England and France are given a fearful lesson, by this war.

This—approximately—is what the majority of Socialists hope for and expect from the war. The British Laborites, above referred to, do not even claim to be Socialists. The compromising majority of the last German Party Congress seems no longer to represent the majority of the Party members, if it ever did so—and certainly it will no longer control the Party after this debacle.

A few voices in America have represented the opposite extreme, that no good can come from this or any other war. But in America as elsewhere (with the possible exception of Germany) the majority of Socialists expect a tremendous advance of Socialism. And no better expression of this view has fallen into my hands than a recent editorial in *The New York Call*. I shall therefore close by quoting from it at some length:

> The staff and business departments of this paper are composed of many so-called nationalities. There are Americans, Germans, Russians, British, French, and even people from the Balkan States. But all stand for and desire but one thing out of this war—social revolution. That consideration subordinates everything else.
>
> The Germans on this paper would gladly see the hosts of the "fatherland" beaten to their knees, the Kaiser made a "fatherlandless rascal," the militarism and imperialism of the country irretrievably smashed, if the victory of the proletariat were certainly insured thereby.
>
> And in like manner, the Britishers would be not only content, but immensely pleased, if the British Empire were to fall to fragments, the mighty navy sunk to the last ship a thousand fathoms deep in the sea, if that in particular would insure the destruction of world capitalism.
>
> And the French and Russians and others here feel exactly the same way—for they are all Socialists to a man—and a woman.
>
> All Socialists everywhere are our brothers. All workingmen everywhere are our friends. And conversely all capitalists, militarists and imperialists of all nationalities are our enemies.
>
> One German workingman is more to us than a thousand British, French or Russian capitalists. And one British workingman is more to us than all the Kaisers, Czars and Emperors that ever curst the earth. Apply this philosophy of things all around and it gives our general position.
>
> We want to see the workingmen of all these lands turn on their butchers and murderers, and rend them into fragments, and stamp out forever the abominable class rule, the capitalism that has turned a continent into a shambles.
>
> And now the thing has started we don't care how they do it, *whether with cannon, musket and saber, or with confiscation and legislation.* Any old way that is most convenient, provided only that they do it.
>
> The things that our correspondent speak of as "Germany," "England," "Russia," etc., represent nothing to us but the capitalism, imperialism and despotism of those countries, and we are only interested in the destruction of these things, wherever they exist.
>
> Between what our German remonstrants call "Cossack domination" and the"military imperialism" of Germany, we have no choice. We should accept neither, and do our best to destroy both. With one or the other dominant, our fight against it would go on just the same. And that goes for the capitalist domination of all the others as well.
>
> We have not the slightest interest in the so-called "civilization" that it is claimed one or other group is fighting for. It is the same thing in all cases—imperialism, militarism, dominion, wage-slavery, exploitation and capitalism. Art, science, culture, music, painting and literature will survive in any case. They are not dependent on militarism and capitalism. The latter, in fact, are deadly enemies to them.
>
> We have not started this thing, and we hope that our correspondents will comprehend us when we say that, now that it is started, the most cold-blooded calculation on our part at the present moment is that they should all bleed each other to exhaustion so that the coming social revolution may have an easier job of sweeping out the stinking fragments. We are thru with protesting, mourning and deploring. That time has past, and now we stand for destruction—the destruction of capitalism. (Italics mine.)

MINES, SUBMARINES, COAL AND NEUTRALITY

INTERPRETATIVE COMMENT ON THE NAVAL SIDE OF THE GREAT WAR BY THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

THE naval side of the Great War, as it has been called, is not likely to present very astonishing or thrilling episodes, altho certain of its features may be fruitful in lessons, tactical or strategic.

That the indiscriminate sowing of contact mines in waters navigated by friendly as well as by inimical vessels must eventually be classed with the use of explosive bullets if not with the poisoning of wells may be taken for granted. "Controlled" mines operated by men who, from stations either afloat or ashore, can fire them at will are in a different category. They are legitimate weapons of warfare. The recent reported sinking of a Norwegian steamer in the North Sea thru one of these infernal machines emphasizes their inability to distinguish friend from foe. Great Britain has officially claimed the right to follow the German example in this particular, but it is decidedly open to question whether she will exercize a right which embodies rather the malevolent rage of the weak than the confidence of the strong. Indeed, it is stated that she is employing "trawlers" to sweep for contact mines in places where they may possibly be found. For this purpose the "trawler" is admirably adapted and equipped.

The straits to which German men-of-war are forced in order to replenish their bunkers proves the sagacity with which for a generation and more, the British authorities have established their coaling stations. In a general way it may be said that no steamer today can undertake an extended voyage without touching at a British port for fuel. It is evident that England's grip on the supply of this indispensable article the world over has made naval campaigns of any geographical magnitude quite impossible to her enemy. The case of the "Karlsruhe," interrupted off Bermuda in the task of coaling from the "Kaiser Wilhelm," by the appearance on the scene of British cruisers, may be quoted in support of this view. Incidentally, the advantage of superiority in speed was well illustrated by the escape of both German vessels from their slower antagonists. This advantage has always been conceded by those who believe ships were made to fight and not to run away.

The "Goeben" and "Breslau," altho frequently sunk—on paper—have reached the Dardanelles and are no longer a menace to British and French commerce in the Mediterranean. While not so stated, the inference is obvious that it was lack of fuel, present or prospective, which drove them into Turkish, for the moment neutral, waters. To the proposition by Turkey to buy them vigorous protests are entered, especially by Greece. Their acquisition is not unlikely to line Greece up with the powers of the Entente Cordiale. Why they did not rush to Pola and add their weight to the Austrian squadron is a paradox. The "Breslau" is but a lightly armed craft about the size of our "Chicago," and credited, like the "Goeben," with a speed of twenty-eight knots an hour. The latter is a sister ship of the "Moltke," which our readers have doubtless seen, and is a battle cruiser carrying ten guns of eleven inches and twelve guns of six inches in caliber. She would have been a notable reinforcement to Austria's sea power.

The submarine appears to be less dangerous than was thought as witness the prompt sinking of the German V 15 in the North Sea. The first shot from a British cruiser smashed her periscope, the optical apparatus by which those inside of a submarine can see what is going on outside. Crudely it may be described as two mirrors set on angle of 45° with the vertical. The upper, carried above water on a hollow spindle, receives the image and throws it down into the body of the vessel where the second mirror reflects the image back into a plane parallel to the horizon. When V 15's periscope was destroyed she had to come to the surface for a peep when a second shell sent her to the bottom. While something serious to be reckoned with, the submarine is not necessarily omnipotent. The British have shown how best to meet its attacks.

The administration in Washington is exhibiting a fine combination of strength and prudence in enforcing its neutrality proclamation. Nowhere can greater mistakes be made than in dealing with wireless stations on our soil powerful enough to communicate across the seas. Information may be quite as valuable as the ability to issue instructions for the movements of cruisers and it is to prevent our violation of our obligations that a rigid censorship of messages transmitted by such stations, owned and operated by corporations belonging to one or another belligerent, has been established and placed under the protection of our Navy Department.

W A R

BY EDWARD BLISS REED

They who take the sword,
  To slay for lust of gain,
With fleets in air, with ships at sea,
Vast armies, Death's artillery,
Can they break the might of the Lord's decree?
  With the sword they shall be slain.

They who take the sword,
  In swords have put their trust.
Their foes shall be the unnumbered dead,
(No sentry hears that army's tread)
Who shall dash the crown from the victor's head,
  And trample it in the dust.

They who take the sword,
  A child shall their end foretell.
One dying mother's faintest sigh,
One girl's imploring, piercing cry,
Shall ring like a blast in their souls till they die,
  Shall ring thru their souls in Hell.

They who take the sword,
  What gain is victory?
Their blood-drenched flags in triumph float?
Their new-won lands are a burial moat;
Better, with mill-stone round the throat,
  Were they flung to the pitiless sea.

They who take the sword,
  For lust, and hate, and gain,
The strength of the hills 'gainst them is set,
The sword of the Spirit is sharper yet,
For God hath said—shall God forget?
  With the sword they shall be slain.



Underwood & Underwood

THEY WHO F

This scene, altho German, is typical of conditions in nearly every c
arms, to the women, children and old men falls the task of harvesti
of Bavaria, a lad of fourteen years, has se



Here every able-bodied male from eighteen to fifty is under orders (as vast armies of peasants) to help the Crown Prince himself helping in the harvest fields



Paul Thompson

THE MOST DIFFICULT POST IN EUROPE

Ambassador Gerard, during the Great War, not only has to look after stranded Americans in the Kaiser's empire, but citizens of Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, and all other nations that have aroused the Kaiser's wrath

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY

BY ELLERY C. STOWELL

One of the most important and interesting phases of The Great War is the question of neutrality. Professor Stowell is particularly well qualified to discuss the subject. He is assistant professor of international law at Columbia University and was one of the secretaries of the Second Hague Conference and secretary of the American delegation at the Naval Conference in London in 1908. —THE EDITOR.

TO one with any realization of the actual consequences of this disastrous war the thinly veiled gloatings of some of our editorial writers seem as deficient in good sense as they are in good taste. We shall all suffer terribly, neutrals as well as belligerents. No doubt as we suffer less from a relative point of view, our national position will be enhanced. But we, as patriotic citizens, may well be glad of an opportunity which comes to this country as a result of the present conflict. It is to take under our protection and transmit undiminished to posterity the enjoyment of neutral rights.

For neutrality alone has gained any decisive victory in the ceaseless war which civilization is waging against war. The neutral says: "I will keep out of the struggle, and I am ready to fight if necessary to protect my reasonable rights as a neutral. I recognize that you belligerents must in the crude stage of our actual development be allowed extensive liberties for grappling with each other, and if in the conflict some of my lesser interests are bruised and battered, I must cheerfully accept the inconvenience because some day I myself may need an equal forbearance on the part of my sister nations. This does not mean, however, that you are at liberty to practise freely any abomination of war your fancy chooses. If you may not poison each other's wells, still greater reason is there that you should not strew the sea with floating mines to sink friend as well as foe. With our powerful navy we may demand a reckoning from any nation which to gain an immediate belligerent end so transgresses the fundamental rules of humanity and the reasonable rights of neutrals."

For over a century this country has made every effort diplomatically to secure the adoption of the principle of the inviolability of private property in naval warfare. If ships were free from seizure, our sea-borne commerce would not be thrown into the confusion which we witness on the outbreak of this war. With the exception of contraband of war, our ordinary sea-borne commerce might continue on its way to the general benefit of international relations. Blockade and contraband would still permit the belligerents to strike at the commerce of his enemy. It is doubtful if the ability to seize private property will ever be of great moment in deciding a conflict. In the present situation England's food supply is upset and suffering entailed which is not, however, likely to be sufficient to cause an outcry, and consequent pressure on the Government. Germany is likely to suffer in the same way, but even in her present hemmed-in situation it would require a blockade of her ports to cut her off from food supplies.

The transfer of belligerent shipping to a neutral flag is closely related to the question of inviolability of private property in naval warfare. For, as has been said, if belligerents' merchant ships were not liable to seizure, the outbreak of war would not frighten them from their regular commerce and there would be no occasion for them to seek refuge under a neutral flag. It is of great importance to our neutral trade to provide immediate shipping facilities, and Congress is preparing an act to facilitate the transfer of belligerent shipping to our flag. But the belligerent, if prepared to exercize his extreme rights, might seize the ships so transferred on the ground that the transfer was an attempt on the part of the belligerent to avoid seizure. It would then have to be shown before the prize court that the transfer was not temporary, nor with any string tied to it. If transferred ships fear they may be liable to seizure and long detention until the transfer is examined and its validity established, the transfer of shipping to our flag would be of little advantage to our neutral interests. We must therefore let it be understood, firstly, that we will not allow any colorable transfers to be made to our flag; and secondly, that the transfers made according to our laws are not to be lightly seized on mere suspicion.

Whichever of the belligerents acquires control of the sea will be tempted to stretch every point to confiscate as contraband all supplies directed to his opponent. Here again there is cause for regret that the liberal proposal of Great Britain at the Second Hague Conference to abolish contraband entirely was not vigorously supported by this country, for it would have been a great step in advance. Eventually our delegation did rally to the support of the British proposal to the extent of advocating the abolition of conditional contraband. When the Hague Conference could not reach a unanimous agreement upon the proposal, Great Britain and a large majority of the nations represented at the conference were on the point of entering into a separate international agreement to this effect, but were prevented by the protest of Germany, who considered such action a violation of the spirit of the Hague Conference requiring unanimous action for the adoption of the proposals under discussion—and so the matter had to be dropt.

Two elements are required to constitute contraband. First, the fitness of the goods in question to increase the equipment of the army or to sustain its fighting force, as by feeding and clothing the troops, or caring for other bodily wants. Those goods, like ammunition and arms, which are directly serviceable for offensive action, are termed absolute contraband and may be seized when bound for a belligerent territory, even tho an intermediate port of trans-shipment should intervene. Other contraband is called conditional contraband.

Second, if belligerents should be allowed the same freedom in seizing food supplies, for instance, as they are in the case of absolute contraband, it would be an insufferable blow to innocent neutral commerce, and to away with any necessity for a belligerent's establishing a blockade. It is necessary, therefore, to draw some equitable compromise between rights of the neutral shipper and the rights of the belligerents bent upon interfering with the military operations of his adversary.

Argentina with her shipment of food supplies, grain and frozen meats and Brazil with her coffee are also interested with the United States in preventing unjustifiable confiscation of these cargoes on the ground of their being contraband.

We as neutrals must see that the belligerents do not interfere with our legitimate neutral trade especially in food supplies. Vigorous action taken early is the only effective means. Vacillation would lose us prestige and might lead possibly to serious friction. Any action we, the leading neutral nation, may take for this purpose serves not only our own present national interests, but what is more important still to the world those rights of neutrals which may be compared to the fortifications of civilization against the horrible invasion of war.

New York City.



Underwood & Underwood

WHEN THE ENEMY DESTROYS THE BRIDGE, BUILD ANOTHER

In attempting to cross the Meuse at Liège on pontoon bridges the German losses were especially heavy



International News

NEW USES FOR THE AUTOMOBILE

The British count on the mobility of automobile artillery



International News

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY MULE

City omnibuses have been commandeered for service at the front



Underwood & Underwood

FRENCH SOLDIERS AFTER A TIRING MARCH

Despite automobiles, motorcycles, and other modern appliances, most of the army still moves in the good old-fashioned way

THE PROBLEM OF INSTINCT

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—TWELFTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

THE reason of man, and to a less degree that of animals, is something to wonder at and admire; but the instinct of animals, and particularly of insects, is even stranger, more mysterious. Reason accomplishes ends, and knows why it uses the means; instinct does as much but does not understand why it does them. Reason rises so high in the realm of freedom that instinct is not needed; for it makes its own rules, finds new ways to meet every new condition, uses tools instead of feet and horns, thinks, plans, contrives, combines, controls the forces of nature and creates civilization. In this highest realm of nature we seem to see God walking in the garden, but may we not see Him quite as really in instinct?

Instinct does the works of reason without its reasons, without knowing why, without being taught. The worker bee just hatched from the pupa state flies unaccompanied to a distant flower, gathers its honey, returns to the hive and deposits it in a cell, and all without knowing that the honey placed there is to be food for the next generation. We know why we store our provisions; the bee knows nothing, simply does it.

THE SOURCE OF INSTINCT

Both instinct and reason are found in man, but instinct is soon nearly suppressed, while in the lower animals, and particularly in insects, it is reason that is little developed and instinct controls. The new-born child takes the mother's breast by instinct, and for a period all, or nearly all its activities, seem to be instinctive; but in a few days it moves its eyes for a dim purpose, and in a few months walks about a creature of reason and will. A grown man is conscious of scarce any act that is instinctive. But the action of the bee as it builds its honeycomb, or of the solitary wasp when it provides for its young, may be regarded as wholly controlled by instinct. It is to be considered whether these actions of instinct can be regarded as purely the product of unconscious evolution, or whether they have been guided by a foreseeing, superintending Intelligence.

In the higher vertebrates it would seem as if some forms of instinct could have been the product of normal evolution. The instinct which sends wild geese from their nesting summer home to escape in more southern lands a hungry winter may seem to have its origin in some more indefinite and gradual pushing toward more abundant food as the northern supply was exhausted with the freezing of the waters. Those which happened to do this once may have followed the sun back in the next spring, altho we do not see exactly why, and their young may have inherited, so it is said, altho such power of inheritance is not evident, the memory of the spring and autumn journey. It is not clear that such northern nesting birds could have survived the winters, small insect-eating birds, before they learned to start, while food was yet sufficient, for their journey of thousands of miles forth and back every year; but perhaps geology may help us. The changes may not have been so extreme then between summer and winter, and the annual trip may not have been so long. Let it be allowed that the instinct of birds of passage may have developed out of the slow accidents of undesigned advantage, remembered and repeated and then transmitted to posterity; yet such migration hardly touches the fringe of the problem of instinct. It has to do with a class of animal life that possesses the mask of reason.

But take another case, instanced by Prof. J. A. Thompson, that of the eel, which has a brain of a very low order. Those of northern Europe probably begin their life on the verge of the deep sea west of Ireland and southward toward the Canaries. The eel rises to the surface, for months a small transparent larva. After a year it is one of a million "elvers" passing up a river. Some have traveled three thousand miles. Here they grow, but do not breed. They return to the deep sea. Can this be explained on the machine theory of life? Can it be explained by any happy accident of environment and evolution? The movements seem too immense and complex to be thus accounted for, without some intelligent guidance in the process of evolution. When I consider this case, which can be matched with the migrations of salmon and many other fishes, I begin to feel more doubt whether evolution will explain the migrations of birds.

THE CASE OF THE HONEYBEE

Let us return to the case of that honeybee whose first flight has led it safely to a difficult flower. Capture it now, and carry it about, and when let fall it turns around and flies to its hive. It knows where it belongs; it has a strange sense of direction beyond reason. That is the way bee-hunters find the hole into which bees enter in a hollow tree in the forest. I cannot see how that sense of direction could have come by evolution, seeing that each colony has a new hive or hollow tree, and has to be born with a separate sense of direction. You can't explain the flight back as you can the return flight of a boomerang.

Is it easy to conceive how among bees the marvelous development of instinct should appear in neither the male nor the female, the drones and the queen bee, neither of which do any work, nor inherit any skill, while the workers, who show such marvelous instinct in finding the flower and expressing its sweet and finding their way back to the hive, and then building the waxen cells and filling them with honey, and then killing the useless drones, are neuters, sexless, and have inherited none of their skill? Can all this have come by the slow process of inheritance, where there is no sexual inheritance? Not a worker will transmit its skill to its progeny, for it has no progeny, and its parentage had no such skill to transmit. One cannot help thinking that this purposive, but not inherited, power has been imposed upon the bee from some outside intelligence, which has even taught it how to select a grub in one of the cells and nourish it to be the future queen. And what has been said of bees can be said of ants whose colonies are divided into masters and slaves. Is it any wonder that Virgil says in the fourth of his Georgics that bees "have received a share of the divine intelligence and drafts from the heavens; for God pervades all, earth and the expanse of air, and the deep vault of heaven."

BLIND PARENTAL INSTINCT

Of the various phases of instinct the parental instinct is one of the most necessary, essential to the continuance of the species, yet apparently inexplicable on the theory of evolution, for it provides for the future of the young of which only mammalia and birds can have any knowledge. And in the case of birds we cannot suppose that they have any knowledge why they sit for weeks most uncomfortably on their eggs. They do not know that young birds are to be hatched from the eggs, nor do they know the eggs must be kept warm. They simply do it from instinct. It is the law and they must. But we can see no way that instinct of law can have been acquired under the mere provisions of nature thru

development. The human race has this parental, or at least maternal, instinct, and adds to it reason. The mammalia have it, and will fight for their young, at least till they are weaned. But it is among the insects, which know nothing of their young, that the most remarkable illustrations occur of the parental instinct.

This parental instinct, often so wonderfully developed, is not easily explained by evolution. In the case of man, who has reason, a plausible explanation can be conceived. The mother consciously carries the child in her body, anticipates its birth, thinks much about it, suffers for it the pains of childbirth, and feels the necessity of suckling it. Both she and the father know the value of the child as he grows to be the defender and the provider of the home and the tribe. Mother-love and father-love are by no means all instinct. But it is not so with the lower animals. They do not feel the eggs or the young growing in the maternal body. They have no sense of prospective value of the young when they shall become adult. What is done for the young is a burden to the parent. The selfish instinct would lead the mother to desert her offspring, as the ostrich is said to leave its eggs to hatch in the warm sand. But parental instincts overcome the interest of the parent. This appears not only in the higher mammalia and birds, but also in fishes and insects which will never have any knowledge of their young.

BUTTERFLY AND WASP SHOW IT

Consider the case of the cabbage butterfly, as one of many. It takes pains to lay its eggs on the cabbage on which its young must feed, but on which it does not itself feed. We call this instinct, but by what power or what evolution does it come to select for the nidus of its eggs the one plant on which its young must feed? It is difficult to refer this instinct to the slow process of eliminating in generation after generation for many tens of thousands of years all the butterflies whose grubs did not happen to find a suitable food in the cabbage. But even so, how came the butterfly to choose the cabbage to lay its eggs on, particularly when it never has seen and never will see its progeny, and does not itself feed on the cabbage? To be sure, as a caterpillar it fed on the cabbage, and it might be said that somehow as a butterfly it remembered its previous incarnation and returned to its first love, but it is not easy to conceive that it had any physical basis for such memory, when we consider that when it passed from the pupa into the chrysalis state all its interior parts were disorganized and reduced to pulp, nervous system as well as digestive, and only the germinal disks left which were to reorganize the butterfly out of the worm.

Consider the parental instinct of the solitary wasps in providing for their young, of which they will know nothing. With the egg they put a caterpillar of some sort which will be food for the worm when hatched from the egg. They choose different victims, of which one has a single nervous ganglion, another three or even more. They sting it in one or three or more places, just where the ganglia are, as if with as much knowledge as a surgeon, so as to paralyze and not kill; and they even crush, when necessary, the head of the victim so that it can live inactive until the wasp's eggs can hatch and it can supply food for the grub. Here is parental instinct and much more, too. We have an extraordinary surgical skill which Bergson tries to explain as "a sympathy (in the etymological sense) between the wasp and its victim which teaches it from within, so to say, concerning the vulnerability of the caterpillar. This feeling of vulnerability, he says, "might owe nothing to outward perception, but result from the mere presence together of the wasp and the caterpillar, considered no longer as two organisms, but as two activities." To my mind this is a meaningless explanation. It explains nothing. They are two organisms and must be so considered, and they are two activities. It is a mad attempt by a mist of words to escape from the easier explanation of a Superior Intelligence which has taught instinct what to do. I do not know why teleology may not be as legitimate as any other device of philosophy. But I agree with Bergson that this parental instinct and this clairvoyance is not to be explained by evolution.

NEW BERRIES AND PIPPINS

THE man who adds a new fruit to the almost infinite variety now afforded to man deserves as well of his fellow men as the proverbial man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, and this is what Father Schoerner, parish priest of Brooks, Oregon, has done. By pollenizing the wild blackberry with the Cuthbert raspberry, or, in other words, reversing the process by which the Logan berry was produced, the Oregon horticulturist has produced an entirely new variety of berry which he has named the "Willamette" in honor of the valley in which the berry had its origin. In the Portland *Oregonian* the new berry is described after this fashion:

> The fruit is firm and of a most delicious, distinctive flavor. It has nothing of the acid sourness of the Logan berry nor of the heavy sweetness of the raspberry. Nor does it resemble the taste of its wild mother. It is neither tart nor sugary and cannot be described. It must be tasted.

To add a new and delicious berry to the blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, huckleberries, etc., of our woods, fields and gardens is a distinct achievement and one that will add to the enjoyment of humanity in general, for in these days of cold storage and rapid transportation the humblest dweller in New York or Boston may buy the choicest fruits of the Pacific coast, the tropics, or South Africa at the corner fruit store, and often at a remarkably low price, considering the distance the fruit has traveled to market. These prices would be still lower if it were possible to save the entire fruit crop, but in Canada, for instance, we are told that tons of berries go to waste every season simply because there is no one to gather them and ship them to a market. Whether the new berry of the Pacific is better than those with which everybody is now happily acquainted can only be determined by a referendum to the berry eaters of the world.

But not in berries alone are there additions being made to fruits that recall those of the Garden of Eden. From Hobart, Tasmania, comes the report of the production of what is called the pipless pippin. A horticulturist there is said to have produced an apple without the trace of a pip and with a smaller and softer core than in any other variety. The apple has been named from its producer Cannon's pipless pippin, and is said to be a good keeper, very bright in color and a splendid fruit for dessert. With these qualities it will probably not be long before dwellers in Europe and America will be able to enjoy the new Tasmanian pippin and in season to get a new taste of deliciousness and enjoyment from the Willamette berry of Oregon.

THE RED CROSS AND THE GREAT WAR

THE Red Cross is the symbol of mercy in war, and under its flags ships are safe, hospitals immune from attack, doctors, nurses and helpers free to serve the wounded and dying without molestation. Not since the Red Cross was organized has that organization been face to face with so great a task as that which confronts it today in the war-ridden countries of Europe. But the Red Cross is rising to the test and already thousands of dollars are pouring into its treasury daily for its great work of mercy.

At a time when so many people in all parts of the world are contributing to the various Red Cross war funds, it is of interest to know what this great organization will do with those funds. First of all it must pay the expenses of its huge field force which will operate with all the armies, it must pay for its great stores of medicines and medical supplies and hospital equipment, it must support a service of intelligence with which friends and relatives can communicate to ascertain the fate or whereabouts of soldiers in the field, and it must organize and have in efficient working order great supply depots, easy of reach and from which can be instantly drawn the articles that are needed in hospital work on so gigantic a scale.



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REAR ADMIRAL AARON WARD, U.S.N.
Who takes command of the American Red Cross Relief Ship

In addition to its work on the battlefields the Red Cross will be expected to have men and means of transportation available for the removal of the sick and wounded from field to base hospitals, to provide the medical nursing forces that will be needed to carry the work forward, and the providing of countless other things which will be needed to ease suffering and make the lot of the wounded soldier more comfortable. There must be central bureaus of medicine, nursing, material, and intelligence, and each must be in charge of an experienced person with an ample force of capable assistants.

The American Red Cross has issued an appeal for funds for the purpose of sending instant and hearty help to the organizations in the countries now at war. A ship, commanded by Rear Admiral Aaron Ward (retired) will be chartered and will sail under the Red Cross flag, laden with physicians, nurses and hospital supplies. It will be under the protection of the treaties of Geneva and The Hague, and may thus enter any harbor for the discharge of its beneficent duty. Assistance will be given to all in the true spirit of the Red Cross, represented by its motto "Neutrality—Humanity."

Admiral Ward is eminently suited to take command of the relief ship. He is an officer of wide experience and speaks French, German and Russian fluently.

Dr. Ernest P. Bicknell, the National Director of the Red Cross, accompanied the Government representatives on the cruiser Tennessee so that he might personally give direction to the co-operation which the Red Cross will lend in assisting American refugees in Europe.

President Wilson in his capacity as head of the American Red Cross has issued the following appeal to the American public:

To the People of the United States:

The present wars in Europe are certain to impose upon the Red Cross of the nations engaged a burden which demands the sympathy and aid of the world.

The American Red Cross is earnestly desirous of assisting its sister societies in their endeavors to alleviate distress and suffering among the combatants and therefore appeals for funds to be expended impartially for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the nations at war.

Contributions for this purpose may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to local treasurers of the society in the United States. I confidently hope that the humanity and liberality of the people of the United States, so often manifested in the past, will cause them to respond promptly and generously to this appeal.

WOODROW WILSON,
President, American Red Cross.

Contributions to the American Red Cross may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to Hon. Jacob H. Schiff, New York City.

JOIN THE RED CROSS

BY the action of the Official Board of the American Red Cross every one who contributes not less than Two Dollars to the organization's fund for relief work will be enrolled as a member-at-large of the Society for the remainder of this year, and will receive the October number of the "Red Cross Magazine" free. Japan has more than a million members, America should have two millions. Join the Red Cross!



MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN
Chairman Red Cross Relief Board



DR. ERNEST P. BICKNELL
National Director of the American Red Cross



The Illustrated London News

THE MAIN DEFENSE OF THE KAISER'S FLEET: THE KIEL CANAL

This great naval waterway between the North Sea and the Baltic, recently reconstructed at a cost of $55,000,000, enables the German High Sea Fleet to play "hide and seek" with the British squadrons. It is protected by great fortifications at Heligoland and Wilhelmshaven

EDUCATIONAL SUMMERTIME

BY FRANK CHAPIN BRAY

CHAUTAUQUA EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT

FORTY years ago people did not consult college catalogs to discover where they might spend the best vacation. Today college announcements of summer attractions are the first thing many persons consult. Illustrated announcements are the rule; the Columbia University Bulletin, for example, contains 190 pages. This practise of exploiting the college and university as an ideal summer resort is distinctively American, and increasing attendance year by year is phenomenal. Such a development comports with the spread of the Chautauqua movement which has emphasized the educational opportunities of vacation-time. How to make recreation educational and education recreational is the summer problem that established institutions are trying to solve. Chautauqua's influence in setting a summer educational fashion is everywhere recognized.

Note some of the devices adopted by various institutions of wholly different size and environment.

Dartmouth College offered for the third time this summer a Festival course dealing with theoretical, historical and practical phases of pageantry. Elementary and advanced courses in festival dancing, folk dancing and pantomime, lectures by specialists on dramatic structure, costuming, festival music and the pedagogic and social significance of the festival were supplemented by the actual out-of-doors production of a midsummer festival. Professional performances by the Coburn Players and amateur performances in the new Little Theater were correlated with the work in dramatic literature and composition.

Columbia University offered evening courses in accounting, advertising, business administration, English, French, German, mathematics, mineralogy, stenography and typewriting. Organ recitals, open-air military band concerts, a music festival and open-air plays were announced, and an elaborate series of university excursions to historical sites, museums and other institutions in and near New York formed part of the summer program.

Among specialized summer schools one finds the School for Rural Social Service and the School for Rural Community Planning at Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst. Kalamazoo College, Michigan, held a three-weeks' summer school for ministers under auspices of the Baptist Association of the state, funds being provided for attendance of poorly paid pastors. Unitarians held three summer institutes for religious education at Meadville, Pennsylvania, Andover, New Hampshire, and the Isle of Shoals, seventy-five of the attendants being sent on scholarship funds. The Roman Catholic summer school was held for four weeks at Cliff Haven as usual. More than 3000 persons attended the summer session at the University of California, Berkeley, whose open-air Greek amphitheater is famous, and there were 1000 students in the summer extension correspondence courses. The summer Bulletin of public lectures, classes, library extension, educational exhibitions and entertainments, covering the entire city of Chicago and issued by the Council for Library and Museum Extension, is unique and is the only publication of the kind which has thus far come to our attention. Parks and open-air recreation centers of Chicago put popular programs within reach of thousands of citizens, old and young.

Educational summer camps for boys and for girls have recently become very numerous, and even the Circuit Chautauqua which does not have a Junior Chautauqua organization is considered behind the times. The summer playground movement has indeed become an all-the-year affair; eighty-three cities employ year-round play leaders, and the Playground and Recreation Association reports campaigns in twenty cities with decision in thirty-five others to develop recreation systems side by side with their school systems. In the United States Steel city of Gary, Indiana, night recreation is provided by the public school system for pupils and adults. At Gary, by the way, it is reported that 5000 adults attend night schools compared to 4300 children attending day schools. The roof of Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, is a fully equipped children's playground.

Besides the agitation for keeping the public schools open all the year (New Jersey is one of the states where success is reported) the increase of Daily Vacation Bible Schools thruout the United States is remarkable. A national association and denominational associations are behind this movement for the summer use of churches by the children. For instance:

Over the door of a Protestant Episcopal church on Fourth avenue, New York, hangs this summer placard: "Calvary Daily Vacation School Here. A happy morning for boys and girls between the ages of 8 and 16 years. 9:30-11:30 every day. Good Singing, Good Dancing, Good Stories, Good Games. Boys learn to make hammocks and baskets. Girls learn sewing, reed work and raffia. An automobile ride every week. Come In." Ten of these Episcopal Vacation Schools at different churches employ about forty teachers and more than 2000 New York City children are cared for.

A nation-wide acceptance of various vacation school methods quite familiar to "old Chautauquans" is indicated by the citations above made at random. In an anniversary year of Music Festival, Dramatic Productions, Schools of Religion, Mothercraft, Storytelling for Children, even European Travel Party abroad, Chautauquans not only look backward but look forward to significant Chautauqua Institution achievements in that interplay of education and recreation for every member of the family for which it stands.

Introduction of speakers to Chautauqua audiences is almost an art. "I am not going to bore you with any address," announced one nervous platform manager, "but I will now introduce to you the man who will."

The introduction of the late Dr. P. S. Henson at Chautauqua years ago by Bishop John H. Vincent has become classic:

Bishop Vincent said: "I now take great pleasure in announcing the lecture on 'Fools' by one—(great laughter) of the wisest of men."

Dr. Henson arose, bowed, and began: "I would have you understand, ladies and gentlemen, that I am not as much of a fool as Bishop Vincent —greater laughter)—would have you believe."

There are two Chautauqua Circles in the Hawaiian Islands and two in South Africa. Members of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle who are taking the Chautauqua Home Reading Course report from China, Japan, Siam, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, India, Italy, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, England, Canada, Bermuda, Cuba, Porto Rico, Isle of Pines, Jamaica, Panama, Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

Sixty children from twenty-three states took part in the Playground Festival at Chautauqua.

SOCIALISM—PROMISE OR MENACE?

A REVIEW OF THE HILLQUIT-RYAN DEBATE

FROM THE SOCIALIST VIEWPOINT
BY
W. J. GHENT
AUTHOR OF "OUR BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM" AND "MASS AND CLASS"

FROM THE INDIVIDUALIST VIEWPOINT
BY
T. N. CARVER
FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Rarely do we have public discussions of a burning question so ably conducted on both sides as the debate between Mr. Morris Hillquit, one of the leaders of the Socialist party, and Rev. Dr. John Augustine Ryan, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, which has been published by Macmillan ($1.25 net) under the title of "Socialism—Promise or Menace?" Since it is a bipartizan book it logically demands criticism from a bypartizan standpoint. We present accordingly two reviews of the book, one by Mr. W. J. Ghent, one of the most able writers in the Socialist party, and contributor for many years to The Independent; the other review by Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, who has recently become Director of the Rural Organization Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.—THE EDITOR.

THE SOCIALIST POINT OF VIEW

MR. H. G. WELLS somewhere sets down the ardent wish that each of the great controverted questions could be presented with all the arguments pro and con, so that the public might have the whole case before it. Here is at least a beginning to the fulfilment of his wish—the presenting of the case for and against socialism. No one can doubt the peculiar fitness for the task of the two controversialists; and no one can question the ability with which the task is performed. The plan of the debate, moreover—with its provisions for exchange of papers, for rejoinders and sur-rejoinders and for a general summary and conclusion—furnished the machinery and method which availed to bring about a thoro and systematic discussion.

Dr. Ryan comes perhaps nearer than most of the anti-Socialist warriors to an acceptance of the Socialist indictment of industrial society. Tho the indictment, he contends, is overdrawn, the reality is bad enough. Otherwise his performance is much the usual thing of the last quarter century in the periodic annihilation of socialism. Of course, the job is done better—that is, more skilfully, with a fuller knowledge of Socialist thought and generally a fairer treatment of Socialist contentions. But in the main it is the conventional onslaught in the face of which the Socialist movement has thrived and grown to giant proportions. It contains no new element of fact, or argument or religious plea which seems seriously to threaten a continuance of that growth.

For the admitted evils of present-day society Dr. Ryan, like most anti-Socialist contenders, offers an alternative remedy. "Social reform" is its somewhat nebulous expression; but he ventures upon certain constituent proposals. Some of them are too vague, either in themselves or their conditions, to be understood. For instance, the anticipation (p. 46), "when the working-class is in a position to secure an ever-increasing share of the national product, up to the limit of industrial resources and social well-being," may mean pretty much anything or nothing at all. But in other places he is more concrete, even if sometimes futile.

He would like to see the power of the trusts curtailed, and he entertains the naïve faith that President Wilson is the man for the task. He favors such legislative measures as the legal minimum wage and social insurance. He favors also an extension of co-partnership and coöperative schemes, tho he expresses skepticism regarding the success of productive coöperation. He even declares—tho there is no suggestion of the manner in which it is to come about—for the "distribution of a large measure of capital ownership among the workers." When such changes have been wrought, "there will be nothing left of the social question except that healthy measure of discontent which is a condition of all individual development and social progress." Here is a most socialistic sanction of discontent, even tho it is accompanied by a most unsocialistic faith in the efficacy of half-way measures.

It is of course as an official churchman that Dr. Ryan bases his main argument. He has the clerical distrust of human nature and particularly the nature of the average man, who must be held to his task by the whip of necessity. Like other anti-Socialist clerics, too, he treats the anti-ecclesiastical views of certain prominent Socialists as an inevitable outcome of their economic beliefs, quite ignoring the Charles Bradlaughs and Herbert Spencers and thousands of others whose antipathy to socialism was, or is, quite as pronounced as their antipathy to revealed religion. And finally, he repeats all the old, stale charges regarding the attitude of the Socialist movement toward the family.

Mr. Hillquit meets all of these arguments and assertions with a dialectical skill and a fullness of knowledge that leaves little to be said. Of course there is no phase of the subject touched upon that could not be vastly elaborated. But within the limits of the space decreed this joint brief contains, in admirable proportion of parts, the whole case. It goes now to the public, which is at once judge and jury. The ultimate verdict is one to which all Socialists can look forward with entire confidence.

W. J. GHENT.

THE INDIVIDUALIST VIEW

IT is with chapter II, where Mr. Hillquit presents the conventional socialistic indictment of our present industrial society, and Dr. Ryan examines that indictment and points out a few of its leading misstatements, over-statements and half-truths that the real debate begins. Starting with generalities Mr. Hillquit's argument consists of a series of bold, unsupported statements which all socialistic agitators repeat with phonographic persistency, and with phonographic persistency, which owe their certain amount of credence to that persistent repetition.

After several readings, the writer did not find in this chapter a single statement which he could conscientiously accept without qualification, usually such qualification as would destroy its cogency as an argument for socialism, while many of them seem to be diametrically contrary to the truth. In rebuttal, Dr. Ryan wisely takes up only a few of the more characteristic of these statements, the high points in Mr. Hillquit's indictment, and shows they are overdrawn or misapplied.

In pointing out the change of front which has taken place in the Socialist propaganda particularly with respect to land and capital owned in small units, Dr. Ryan begins by putting Mr. Hillquit in a difficult position. Such forms of productive property as are operated wholly

or mainly by their owners Mr. Hillquit proposes to exempt from Socialist public ownership. Dr. Ryan generously treats this as a genuine change of opinion on the part of Socialist leaders when it is probably a change of platform for the purpose of attracting votes. The farmers hold the key to the political situation in this country, and the Socialists are keen enough to realize that if they are ever to win they must play for the farmer vote. Such a proposition would involve a complete abandonment of the whole Marxian philosophy. If the private receipt of interest on capital is wrong, as Marx labored to prove, it is as wrong for one to receive a thousand as a million dollars in the form of interest.

Again, according to Mr. Hillquit, only those instruments are to be taken into the Socialist form of industrial organization which can be more efficiently operated by public than by private enterprise. Abstractly, to this everybody agrees. But the industries that can be more efficiently managed thus must be decided either as a matter of opinion or by a test of performance. Moreover, it would be hard to show any reason why such a scheme should not include small rather than large units, or why the farms rather than the factories should not be operated by the public. If it is to be determined by performance, as Dr. Ryan points out, very few would object to a real test; that is, to allowing the public to attempt to run a few businesses in competition with private enterprise.

But the present-day Socialist has not the faith of the Socialists like Robert Owen of the earlier half of the last century, who thought that all that was needed was to start a few communities on a socialistic basis, which would easily demonstrate their own superiority. The Socialists of today, however, will have no competition with private enterprise. The public must have a monopoly of whatever it undertakes. Which means that they are not willing to stand by their declaration that only those industries which the public can run more efficiently are to be taken over.

The doctrine of the class struggle is the natural product of a race which has been thinking in terms of class rather than in terms of the territorial state for well on to two thousand years. But the simple fact is that the antagonism of interests is stronger within what the Socialists call a class than it is between classes. This is involved in what economists call competing and noncompeting groups. The wheat grower's interests sometimes clash with those of the miller, but they clash even more with those of other wheat growers who are selling wheat in competition with himself. Moreover, the more millers there are, the better it is for the wheat grower and the worse it is for the miller. Similarly, the more wheat growers there are the better it is for the miller and the worse it is for the wheat growers. Every wheat grower is, therefore, directly interested in reducing the number of wheat growers and increasing the number of millers. Here is a large fact which the average Socialist has never comprehended and which his doctrine of the class struggle tends to obscure.

Moreover, this large fact absolutely determines the direction and the method of improving social conditions, the elimination of poverty, and the raising of wages. The more the doctrine of the class struggle is brought to the front, the greater the hindrances to social reform and the less is done for social improvement. What laborers need, more than they need anything else, is more capital or capitalists and fewer laborers. There is no such thing as a constructive handling of the labor problem except in one of these two directions.

Increase the number of capitalists and the amount of capital, and interest falls, industries expand and laborers gain. But the Socialist, with his class struggle, is doing his utmost to prevent this increase. The logical result of his preaching of class hatred is to discourage men from entering the capitalist class, from starting new enterprises and expanding the demand for labor. In short, he is doing all he can to make capital scarce in order that the demand for labor may be low.

As regards the doctrine of surplus value, it will be noticed that wherever there are many would-be employers and few employees, there is no great amount of surplus value. Where laborers are so scarce and hard to find that employers have to hunt about to find help, laborers are well treated and well paid. The conditions which Socialists describe in such lurid language never exist here. They are found only where there are so few employers and so many laborers that the latter have trouble finding jobs. Now, to assume that this latter condition is a dispensation of Providence which cannot be helped is a curiously unscientific attitude for people who boast of their scientific spirit and their economic interpretation of history.

Into the discussion of the relation of socialism to morality and religion the present writer does not care to go at length because he cannot agree fully with either antagonist. It cannot be too often pointed out, however, that socialism has become a political movement, and, as such, resorts to every device known to other political parties. There is no more harm in thus resorting to these tactics than there is in any other party doing the same. But we must understand this and not take all its protestations on the subject of religion too seriously. As it has sought to placate the farmer by exempting his farm from public ownership, so it is now seeking to placate the religious element by assuming a friendly attitude. It has discovered that Jesus Christ is rather popular and is now trying to annex him. Yet there is not a single socialistic utterance of his recorded, and if there is anything which he did not do, it was to preach or recognize a class struggle. His teaching regarding wealth was simply that wealth is tools and not means of self-gratification. Nowhere does he express disapproval of ownership or accumulation, but always he forbade selfish consumption. With this understanding, any one who rereads his New Testament will find that the teachings of Jesus fit into the individualistic system rather than into any socialistic system.

As a critic Dr. Ryan has shown himself fair, capable and discriminating. Mr. Hillquit is, as usual, an ardent apostle, attacking the present social order in unsparing terms, apparently realizing that the tactical advantage is always on the side of the attacking party. He and other Socialists have reason to dread the day when socialism can be put on the defensive. Every new movement gains ground so long as it has nothing to do but to attack. Its real test comes when it has to defend itself. While socialism has no achievements to its credit or discredit, it has little to boast of or defend.

The real way out, in the opinion of the writer, is neither the Socialist's way nor the Catholic way, but the economic way of so distributing human talent as to give us a balanced national life. We can have any degree of equality we want, and we can have it under private ownership, freedom of enterprise, freedom of initiative and competition. In short, we can have equality, not only of opportunity, which we must have at all hazards, but of income as well, at least as between occupations, if we want it, without sacrificing a single essential feature of the individualistic system. This is the direction of real progress. The Socialist is headed backward, and he has not yet even considered the right way.

T. N. CARVER.



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THE INDEPENDENT, 119 W. 40th St., New York

THE MARKET PLACE

NO LOANS TO NATIONS AT WAR

Persons representing the French Government recently approached the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. with respect to a loan of $100,000,000, the understanding being that no part of the money should be withdrawn from the United States. All of it was to be expended here for foodstuffs and other supplies. The firm at once reported the facts to the Government at Washington, seeking an opinion as to the relation of such a transaction to our nation's neutrality obligations, and saying that the firm would give the matter no further consideration if the Administration should object to the transaction or be in doubt about it.

Two or three days later, the Secretary of the Swiss Legation called at the State Department and asked what the attitude of our Government would be if Switzerland, a neutral nation, should attempt to negotiate a loan here. In answer to this inquiry, Secretary Bryan made public the following statement:

There is no reason why loans should not be made to the Governments of neutral nations; but, in the judgment of this Government, loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war are inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality

In taking this position, the President is in advance of recent practise with respect to neutrality obligations. In the war between Japan and Russia, loans for Japan were floated here, and Russia borrowed in Europe. Mr. Wilson's decision is one that deserves commendation without reserve. This, we think, must be the opinion of the people of the United States.

THE COUNTRY'S CROPS

A slight reduction is shown by the Government's August crop report, but the indicated harvest totals are still very large. The crop of winter wheat, now safe, is 675,000,000 bushels, instead of 655,000,000, the quantity indicated by the July report. But black rust has cut down the spring wheat crop from 275,000,000 to 236,000,000 bushels, and therefore the entire crop is to be 911,000,000 bushels, or 19,000,000 less than the quantity promised a month ago. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the largest crop harvested in past years, that of 1913, was only 763,000,000 bushels. There is a great abundance of wheat, with about 250,000,000 bushels to be sold abroad, but at present it cannot be carried across the ocean.

A loss of eleven points in the condition of the growing corn permits an estimate of only 2,634,000,000 bushels. This is a reduction of 283,000,000 from the July figures, but the estimated yield is above the average of yields since 1906, if the record-breaking crop of 1912 be excepted. We are to have 1,153,000,000 bushels of oats, against last year's crop of 1,121,000,000, and gains over last year's totals are shown in the figures for barley, rye, buckwheat, hay and potatoes. The conspicuous loss is in the crop of tobacco, which has fallen from 954,000,000 to 791,000,000 pounds.

With the best apple crop known in eighteen years, many of the growers are despondent because it is probable that the surplus cannot be exported. They had expected to send 4,000,000 barrels to Europe. But the embargo on transatlantic trade causes no complaint among the lemon-growers of California. The price of their fruit is rising.

WAR AND TARIFF REVENUE

When the normal flow of imports is checked, the Government's customs revenue suffers. This revenue in the last fiscal year amounted to about $290,000,000. Receipts at the port of New York have been at the rate of about $4,000,000 a week. They will soon be greatly reduced. Some expect that at least one-third of the entire tariff revenue will be cut off, and that provision must be made for a large reduction continuing for several years. The effect of the war upon our customs receipts will depend, of course, upon the duration of it and the work of the fighting navies. Whatever may be the result of the conflict, the shipment of certain dutiable commodities—notably the products of Germany and France—will be greatly reduced for a considerable time.

What action does this loss of revenue suggest? Probably there must be new taxes. It is thought that the shortage for the current fiscal year, which will end with June next, can scarcely fail to be $100,000,000. Higher tariff duties would yield but little revenue, because only a comparatively small quantity of the dutiable imports would be received. Some propose an increase of the income tax percentage, and a reduction of the income now exempt from tax. But nothing could be gained in these ways until after July 1, 1915. It is now expected that the desired revenue will be procured by such stamp taxes as were used at the time of the war with Spain.

It is not absolutely necessary that action should be taken before the end of the present session. The Treasury's working balance is sufficient to prevent any inconvenience before the beginning of the regular session in December. The blockade may be only a temporary one, so far as nearly all of the customs revenue is concerned. The imposition of new taxes should be avoided, if possible. One objection to new taxes, or to an increase of old ones, is that it is difficult to repeal the legislation when it is no longer needed.

PEBBLES

Not yet is the Kaiser liege lord of Liège.—*New York World.*

Is there a "Little Corporal" in the French army?—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Even Belgium "am a hard road to trabble."—*New York World.*

The censor is mightier than the pen. —*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

Belgium has broken the feather-weight record.—*New York World.*

La Belle France has become La Bellicose France.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Up to a late hour Iceland and Greenland had not mobilized.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Why not house the marooned tourists in the Peace Palace?—*Philadelphia Record.*

Think of the pension lists those European nations are going to have!—*Columbia State.*

If all this secrecy is kept up how will either side know it is whipped?—*Florida Times-Union.*

Up to the last the French reservists were reported as jumping for their tips.—*Columbia State.*

All Europe takes to arms at present; it will be different when some of it has to take to legs.—*Philadelphia Press.*

War photographs have been censored, but you'll never know it when you see the movies.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The next thing in order is for Darkest Africa to send a few missionaries to Europe.—*Columbia State.*

This is a good time for every citizen of the United States to remember what he is.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Hostilities found the Kaiser in a state of preparedness. He has sixty-seven uniforms.—*Toledo Blade.*

After this war Europe may look as if some great map-changing finder of rivers of doubt had struck it.—*Omaha Bee.*

Italy doubtless will be referred to by the future historian as the nation that put the trip in triple.—*Boston Transcript.*

As usual, every sovereign who makes war in the devil's service pretends to rely upon the favor of the Almighty.—*New York World.*

We'd better throw up a few waffle fortifications and man the trenches with frankfurters; there's no telling what may happen.—*Baltimore Sun.*

This is a purely defensive war; it has been ever since Austria had to defend itself against the attack Servia would make if it got big enough.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"I met your brother the other day, and he told me he was going to the front." "He has to go when he's called. He's a hotel bellboy."—*Baltimore American.*

The discovery that the German army in Belgium is commanded by General von Pritzelwitz indicates that the Kaiser's nomenclatural department has engaged the services of George V. Hobart. —*Boston Transcript.*

SCHOOLS

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich

THE ELY SCHOOL

For girls. In the country. One hour from New York City.

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Delightful, country, home school for limited number of young children. Personal, individual attention. Terms reasonable. Address Miss RUTH B. SMITH, WOODBURY, Litchfield Co., Conn.

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Organized in 1881 as Chicago Free Kindergarten Association. Two years regular course. Credit allowed for work in special courses. University instructors. University credits. Address EVA B. WHITMORE, Fine Arts Bldg., 410 S. Michigan Ave., Department 506.

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Primary and Outing Classes for Younger Boys.
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Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

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Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, and conducted by a strictly stockholders' company. The entire earnings are liquidated and paid out of its capital. It has paid in [illegible] $24,000,000.

Insuring its customers the entire net earned premiums for the year ended $27,219,045,826.00

Reinsured or unearned thereon to the extent of 282,298,429.80

Paid losses during that period 141,467,500.30

Paid customers on profits or dividends 89,740,400.00

Of which there have been redeemed 82,497,340.00

Leaving outstanding at present time 7,243,060.00

Interest paid on certificates amounts to 22,585,640.25

On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to 13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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and the saving of over ten million dollars for investors by [illegible] since 1857, a large investor makes the first consideration of safety and the next the best 6 per cent. investments obtainable.

Write for new descriptive booklet and state list, containing 6% gold bonds, and other high-class investments.

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Paid In Capital $500,000.00
Personal Responsibility of Directors over $11,000,000.00
P. O. Box D Helena, Montana

DIVIDENDS

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock

of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on **Thursday, October 1, 1914**, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on Tuesday, September 1, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of these dividends.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., August 13, 1914.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 8

A regular quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) has this day been declared upon each share of Preferred Stock issued and outstanding, payable September 15, 1914, to stockholders of record August 31, 1914. The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business August 31, 1914, and will remain closed until the opening of business September 16, 1914.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.

Dated August 12, 1914.

BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLETS

JNO. WILLIAMS, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y. Write for illustrated booklet. Free.

Photoplaywrights

Scenarios corrected, revised, typed and placed on the market. Plots criticised. Short stories, novels, etc., suitable for photoplays dramatized. Correspondence invited.

Rex Literary Bureau
57 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

FORGOTTEN BUT FAITHFUL

There is a curious little corner in that ponderous tome of dry-as-dust statistics called the Life Report of the New York Insurance Department, which is given over to information concerning the few insurance companies once active but not now transacting any new business in the state. The surviving remnants of these insurers only serve now as memorials of former activities—the shadows of dead and gone hopes.

The first name we come upon in this collection is that of the Eagle Insurance Company of London, a solid and prosperous corporation at home today. It was organized and commenced business in 1807, entering the United States in 1851, establishing its American branch in the city of New York. So inadequate to their purposes were the insurance reports of fifty and sixty years ago that it is difficult to trace the movements of the companies of those days, and it was by the merest accident we learned that the Eagle's premium receipts here in that year were $74,184. After the most diligent search we failed to find a statement of its financial condition from the time it entered this country to December 31, 1863—a period of twelve years. On that date the American assets were $181,757. The liabilities scheduled consisted solely of unpaid death claims to the total amount of $18,876. No provision was made for reserves on outstanding policies and, doubtless, the necessity for them was never even imagined. Nor was any record made of the total amount of insurance in force.

We conclude that the Eagle, exercizing a poor quality of business judgment, ceased doing an active business here in 1866; for the insurance report of that year informs us that it is "not authorized to issue new policies in New York." Its managers were evidently endowed with little vision, or they would have awaited the splendid harvests which have been garnered annually since about 1875; and if they had, there is no doubt their American assets and volume of insurance would now be several times larger than they are at home.

The American assets of the Eagle when it suspended writing on December 31, 1866, were $283,558. Its liabilities must be left to the imagination, for the Insurance Department permitted them to go unrecorded. But the Eagle was good for every obligation it assumed, for it has seemingly met them all satisfactorily and is still doing so. The report for December 31, 1913, shows the assets of the United States branch to be $86,520, with a clear surplus of $69,782. During 1913 it received premiums of $355.77 and $2,524 interest. It paid claims amounting to $3,022.25 and ended the year with $14,000 of life insurance in force. The holders of these policies must be very old and in the natural course it will be but a few years when death will have closed the long, unobtrusive and honorable career of the United States branch of the Eagle Insurance Company of London.

A NEGRO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

There are a number of life insurance associations and companies organized and conducted by and in the interests of negroes, but the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Georgia, claims to be the only one operating on old-line, legal reserve principles. This company commenced business in June, 1913, with a cash capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $16,000, all furnished by members of that race. It maintains fifty-five branch offices and 208 agents in the states of Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, its entire staff in home, branch offices and field numbering 336.

The results of its first year's business show a total income of $100,756; death claims paid, $2,164; insurance in force, $1,876,761 on the lives of 9343 policyholders. The company has been twice examined by the Insurance Department of Georgia and all its affairs were found in satisfactory condition. Some of the wealthiest and most prominent negroes of the United States are among its stockholders.

The white population of the South should and will encourage institutions of this character for the constructive value they are bound to have in stemming the tide of thriftlessness and careless living so common among the masses of the negroes in that section.

BROAD FOUNDATIONS

In a statement just issued by the Insurance Department of Wisconsin showing the fire insurance premiums and losses paid in 319 towns entitled to fire department dues, covering the three years 1911, 1912 and 1913, we find the following totals and ratios: total premiums, $19,191,370.89; total losses, $8,007,934.26; ratio of losses to premiums, 41.73 per cent; average annual loss per capita, $2.24. So that the fire waste in Wisconsin, every year for three years past, has been $2.24 for every man, woman and child in the towns included in the list. Forty-six of the 319 towns show an insured fire waste in excess of 100 per cent of the premiums collected in them. In Scott Town the premiums were $812 and the losses $7,435, a ratio of 915 per cent. In West Salem, premiums, $12,838; losses, $94,278; 734 per cent. Kewaskum, premiums, $12,309; losses, $75,422; ratio 612 per cent. And so, in decreasing ratios, the record runs for the forty-six towns.

Now, while the experience of the fire

insurance companies in all the towns taken together is extremely favorable—for there is a good profit in a business that shows a loss ratio as low as forty-one per cent of the premiums—what should be their attitude toward the places yielding a loss ratio running from 100 to 900 per cent? Should they endeavor to recoup by raising the rates sufficiently in those localities? No, nor will they.

The Wisconsin electorate vote this year on an amendment to the state Constitution which, if carried, will make the state an insurer. Under the conditions named would the state, that is to say the people in the low burning towns, consider themselves unjustly treated if the places like Scott Town, with a loss ratio of 915 per cent, West Salem, with a loss ratio of 734 per cent, and Kewaskum, with a loss ratio of 612 per cent, continued to enjoy the benefits of a rating schedule precisely like that used in rating their risks? They would probably feel aggrieved.

There lies the advantage of an insurance fund collected from the nation, instead of from a state or a town. The smaller the area, the weaker the insurance scheme. If Scott Town had been dependent on its $812 premium to pay its $7435 loss it would have been bankrupt. In 1906 the premiums of San Francisco were about $3,000,000; its losses were $300,000,000, of which $200,000,000 were made good—by California?—the United States?—by the world.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

E. R., Andover, Maine.—The concern is not an insurance institution of any sort and its name does not appear in the official reports of the Insurance Department. From the information contained in the advertisement we conclude that it is a savings scheme on the tontine plan. That means that the savings of those who die are forfeited to those who survive. The tontine principle has been thoroly discredited in life insurance and should be in every other department of thrift.

H. E. B., Gulfport, Mississippi.—A semi-annual payment of $49.96 on a 10-year endowment policy should produce $1000 in cash at maturity. If the policyholder borrows $600 from the company at eight per cent on the security of his farm, interest payable semi-annually, the $24 you mention will care for that only and should not be related to the endowment contract. At the end of ten years the principal of the loan will still be outstanding and will absorb $600 of the endowment, leaving $400 in cash, or its equivalent in paid-up insurance, due the policyholder. You say the company, name of which is not disclosed, is a new one and want to know what would happen if it failed. It would be difficult to answer that question without the necessary facts as to the company's resources, how invested, system of business transacted, etc.

J. P. S., State College, Pennsylvania.—See full exposition of the subject in this department of The Independent for July 27.

INFORMATION !

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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Twin Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN," 10,518 tons displacement. Electric fans, wireless telegraphy. Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer.

For illustrated pamphlets with information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, or any Ticket Agent.

EASTON SANITARIUM

For treatment of Elderly People needing skilled care and attention; also for nervous and mentally ill. Superior location. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 166, Easton, Pa.

THE MOHAWK
AND TEN COTTAGES

4th Lake, Fulton Chain. Hot and cold water in rooms, electricity, furnace heat, log fires.
C. S. LONGSTAFF, Old Forge, N. Y.

Hotel Cumberland
NEW YORK
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"Broadway" Cars from Grand Central Depot
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Formerly with Hotel Imperial

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The Finest Resort Hotel in the World

High altitude. Delightful in the Fall. Cool, restful sleep. Finest golf links in the South adjoining hotel. No mosquitoes. Full information at offices of the Southern Railway or direct by wire from us.

GROVE PARK INN
Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

FENWICK HALL
Fenwick-on-the-Sound
SAYBROOK, CONN.

Beautifully located, directly on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River; water view from every room; golf, tennis, bathing, boating; orchestra; rooms with and without private bath; American plan; $12.50 per week and upward. Send for booklet.
H. C. CHAPMAN.

SPA SANATORIUM. A. I. THAYER, M.D.
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

Refined, homelike, well equipped. Six miles from New York State Mineral Springs Reservation. Large addition and garage. Booklets.



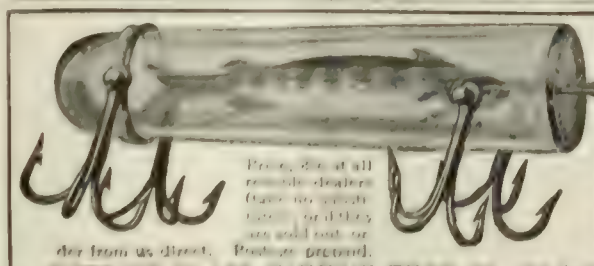
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COATES CLIPPER CO. - Worcester, Mass.



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Price, $2.00 at all reputable dealers. Order no stamps, checks or drafts; we will send you or dealer from us direct. Postage prepaid.

DETROIT GLASS MINNOW TUBE CO., 75 Lafayette Blvd., West, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ROMANCES OF MODERN BUSINESS

Introducing the Dutch Boy

ALL of you who read these lines are familiar with the Dutch Boy Painter. He is a happy, healthy little fellow, radiating a buoyant youthfulness and teaching industry and home pride. The story of the Dutch Boy is interesting, and this chapter of the "Romances of Modern Business" has been set aside to tell how he and his object lesson came into being.

One day, seven years ago, a number of men were grouped about a table in an office in New York City. They were the directors of a company which was in the peculiar position of having an article of merchandise distributed throughout the country but lacking a mark of identification as the output of the company.

The question puzzling these men was how to retain certain old trade-marks which had become sectionally famous for white lead and, at the same time, seize the advantages of nationalization offered by the consolidated organization, the National Lead Company. Abandonment of the old trade-marks, the directors reasoned, would be playing into the hands of competitors; for, though each of these long-used brands was supreme in its territory, not one of them had a national distribution.

Several plans had been considered from time to time and abandoned as inadequate. The directors at this meeting heard the suggestions of a new advertising manager, which were, in substance: "Retain all the old brands as factory marks on the head of the keg, but place one new and uniform mark on the sides of all kegs from all factories. And advertise the change! This will add the national prestige of a uniform, universally-distributed identification mark to the local prestige of each brand."

The directors adopted this plan, and at the same meeting the Dutch Boy Painter, the design which has since become famous, was selected as the national trade-mark of the company.

This was in September, 1907. By January first, of the following year, everything was ready for launching the new trade-mark on all the white lead manufactured by the National Lead Company. The February periodicals carried full-page announcements of the trade-mark and its significance in the white lead business. The Dutch Boy Painter thus began his ministrations as an apostle of beauty, cleanliness, and preservation; and he since has served as a vigorous little educator.

The Dutch Boy advertising was immediately effective. Only two issues of the magazines and weeklies bearing the announcement of the trade-mark were out when dealers began to report refusals on the part of their customers to buy white lead without this new trade-mark—this, too, in spite of the fact that the old factory brand was on the head of the keg as it always had been. Within a few months the periodicals had created a national interest in Dutch Boy White Lead.

The National Lead Company uses most of the principal media of advertising, but the nationally-circulated magazines and weeklies have always figured as the back-bone of the annual campaigns. This is because an important feature of the company's advertising is educational, and the periodicals have demonstrated their power in the field of education. White lead is not an article of every-day use in any household. Houses are painted only once in three or four years. Therefore, the value of white lead in painting must be told over and over again, whereas in the case of another product the repetition of the name may be sufficient.

"The advertising of a concern with a product like ours is responsible for a very definite result," said Mr. O. C. Harn, advertising manager of the National Lead Company, "but that result is in some respects different from the one aimed at by the advertiser of other commodities. The great bulk of white lead is paid for by the man who does not buy it—that is, he does not buy it as white lead. What he buys and pays for is a finished job of painting, of which the white lead is the most important part.

"Why, then, should we advertise to the property-owner? Why not advertise only to the painter who buys the material? It is because we have found that the most powerful influence which can be brought to bear upon the painter is to invest him with a conviction that his patrons prefer Dutch Boy White Lead and expect him to use it. This we have been able to do through our educational work in the national periodicals."

This is one of a series of articles that is being published to show how magazine advertising is serving the public

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent, June 1, 1914

Monday, August 31, 1914

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED, AT 119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, PRESIDENT
FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, TREASURER

WILLIAM HAYES WARD
HONORARY EDITOR

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We welcome contributions, but writers who wish their articles returned, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addrest envelope. No responsibility is assumed by The Independent for the loss or non-return of manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercized.

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JUST A WORD

Among the letters speaking pleasantly of the recent issues of The Independent, we are glad to place before our readers the two which follow. The first comes from a lady in New Haven, Connecticut, and the second from a subscriber in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"I would like to express to you my appreciation of the usefulness of The Independent since the European war broke out. Your weekly was the first to give us interesting and helpful articles on the subject and your pictures and maps have been valuable to the whole family and superior to any on the news-stands."

"Tho it has nothing to do with the matter in hand, I cannot forbear saying something about The Independent. Of all the publications I receive, none has ever been more carefully read. But your last two numbers dealing with the war have surpast every previous excellence. I am more minutely familiar with European geography than with that of my own country—this by reason of my occupation—and am also fairly well versed in the history of the nations involved and have acquaintance and sympathy with their peoples. I am not putting it too strong, I believe, in saying that both the causes, proximate and remote, and the events of the war, so far as either causes or events are clearly known, could not be better stated in the given space than has been done in the news review, the editorials and the special articles of The Independent. You must have a great organization to be able to concentrate your batteries so swiftly and effectively."

CALENDAR

At the Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, New Hampshire, the national amateur golf title will be played for between *August 31* and *September 5*.

A Colonial Exhibition will be held at Samarang, Java, from *August* to *November, 1914*. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

There will be a national celebration in Chicago, on *September 1*, of the organization of the new Federal Reserve banking system. More than 1000 commercial and financial associations have been invited to send representatives.

The Biennial Conference of Friends (Liberal) will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, from *Ninth Month, 2d*, to *Ninth Month, 8th*.

September 6 has been designated as Labor Sunday by the Federal Council Commission on the Church and Social Service.

The National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial, commemorating the successful defense of Baltimore at North Point and Fort McHenry, and the writing of the national anthem, will be held at Baltimore, *September 6* to *13*.

The annual conference of the International Law Association will be held at The Hague in the Palace of Peace from *September 7* to *12*.

At Denver, Colorado, from *September 8* and *9*, will be held the eighth annual conference on taxation, in charge of the National Tax Association.

The Baltic Exhibition at Malmö, Sweden, to which Swedish, German, Danish and Russian exhibits have been sent, is open until *September 15*.

World's Temperance Sunday will be observed on *November 8* in most of the states. In some states it will be *November 1* and in Ohio *September 20*.

At Leipzig an International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts is scheduled to remain open until *October, 1914*.

The United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America will hold their twenty-eighth annual convention in New York *October 6, 7* and *8*.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held in Richmond, Virginia, *October 12* to *17*.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting on *October 20, 21* and *22*, at Washington. There will be addresses by William Howard Taft, president of the association; Senator Root, the Ambassador from Argentina, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada.

The seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of Roger Bacon will be observed at Columbia with commemorative exercizes and the publication of a volume of studies. A great pageant of the culture of the thirteenth century will be given on *November 4*.

Barnard College, in Columbia University, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on *November 5*.

The annual convention of the National Suffrage Association will be held at Nashville, *November 12* to *17*.

The sixth annual Medical Missionary Conference will be held at Battle Creek, Michigan, *November 17-20*.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association will hold its national convention in Topeka, Kansas—the prohibition capital of the nation—*December 29* to *January 4*.

The International Congress on Alcoholism will be held in Atlantic City in *July, 1915*. Delegates from forty nations are expected to attend.

The Truth Set Forth

Why Royal Baking Powder is superior to an alum baking powder. An answer to inquirers.

In Royal Baking Powder the leavening gas is produced by the admixture of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) and cream of tartar. Cream of tartar is of fruit origin—from grapes.

In an alum baking powder the leavening gas is produced by the action of the acid property of the alum upon the bicarbonate of soda.

The alum powders therefore leave in the food a mineral salt, sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt) and aluminum hydrate. These residues cause the objection of hygienists because they are believed to have a deleterious effect upon the alimentary organs.

Royal Baking Powder leaves none of these objectionable products or compounds in the food. This is why Royal Baking Powder is the most heathful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY

The Independent

VOLUME 79 | MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914 | NUMBER 3429

THE PREMIER OF JAPAN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

A MESSAGE FROM COUNT OKUMA

[*By Cable to The Independent*]

I GLADLY seize the opportunity to send, thru the medium of The Independent, a message to the people of the United States, who have always been helpful and loyal friends of Japan.

It is my desire to convince your people of the sincerity of my Government and of my people in all their utterances and assurances connected with the present regrettable situation in Europe and the Far East.

Every sense of loyalty and honor oblige Japan to co-operate with Great Britain to clear from these waters the enemies who in the past, the present and the future menace her interests, her trade, her shipping and her people's lives.

This Far Eastern situation is not of our seeking.

It was ever my desire to maintain peace as will be amply proved; as President of the Peace Society of Japan I have consistently so endeavored.

I have read with admiration the lofty message of President Wilson to his people on the subject of neutrality.

We, of Japan, are appreciative of the spirit and motives that prompted the head of your great nation and we feel confident that his message will meet with a national response.

As Premier of Japan, I have stated and I now again state to the people of America and of the world that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or any other peoples of anything which they now possess.

My Government and my people have given their word and their pledge, which will be as honorably kept as Japan always keeps promises.

Tokyo, August 24, 1914

THE AUGUST MARTYR OF THE WAR

SINCE the Fisherman of Galilee was bishop of Rome no more simple-hearted, true-hearted, devout man has held the pontificate than the peasant's son, Giuseppe Sarto. His election illustrated the democracy of the Church of the common people, to whose richest cathedrals the beggar is as welcome as the king.

The whole world liked Pope Pius, in part because he genuinely did not wish to be Pope. He did not like the state and ceremony of the office. He was too democratic. He would have much preferred like any common priest to walk the streets of Venice or New York. He shocked his attendants by the way he rebelled against antiquated pomp.

He was not the first, but the most august martyr of this hateful war. His horror at its outbreak was inexpressible; and he refused to give his prayers and blessings for one combatant rather than another. He grieved over it as over the death of his own children. His last thought and effort were for peace, and the outbreak of war and its fearful extent shortened his life. They that made the war unwittingly slew the pure and gentle pontiff whom they claimed to reverence.

He began his pontificate with the pledge of his chosen motto, "To reëstablish all things in Christ." So he was to be a reforming Pope, to bring the Church back, as far as he could, to its pristine purity and simplicity of worship and faith. Tho no great scholar or statesman he yet secured important reforms in the inner economy of the Church. Accordingly, early in his reign he began the codification of canon law, a very important work. He regulated music in the Mass, forbidding female voices. More important was his care for children liable to be led astray in public schools, against which he provided by religious teaching and admission to holy communion at the age of nine. He took special pains for the education of priests, and consolidated Italian seminaries. He made stricter rules for marriage as a divine sacrament. He established at Rome a special school of Bible study to meet critical excesses; and he forbade priests to have financial control of social organizations.

We are obliged also to record that his aim to reëstablish all things in Christ seemed to him to forbid any yielding to the scientific or critical spirit of the age as to doctrinal matters once settled perhaps centuries ago. He was a follower of Pius IX, not of Leo XIII. He fought Modernism with all his power, to the serious loss of the Church and the driving out of many of its loyal scholars, while many others were content to bow their heads till the storm be overpast. From the eloquent Archbishop of St. Paul we have heard of late years no such bold urgency that the Church should move in the van of modern progress as he uttered in his sermon at the one hundredth anniversary of the episcopate at Baltimore. The late Pope required the strictest supervision of seminaries and dioceses and the reporting of theological novelties, under a system called delation, which drove out professors and suppressed a theological journal in New York. Meanwhile the Biblical Commission made pronouncements on the Bible which amazed and amused biblical scholars. All this was done, and more, by one of the best of men, and with the best of intentions.

The next Pope may be another Pius, or he may be another Leo. For the welfare of the Church we hope he will be one who will not antagonize France and Spain and all the Catholic countries, but who will recognize the duty of harmonizing faith and knowledge, and giving liberty of thought to the devout scholars of the Church which from Rome has ruled too stringently the larger half of Christendom. It can be done, and the welfare of the Church requires it.

FRANCE

THE France of Caillaux and Calmette is hushed and forgotten: the France of Descartes and Laplace, of Pasteur and Poincaré, of Hugo and Renan, is tense, and fighting for life.

More than any other nation France has suffered from those shallow judgments that mankind so dearly loves to form of men and things that do not fully reveal themselves to impressionistic observation. France so long ago attained the culture which can smile and remember rules of good breeding under hardship, or even in tragic situations, that the enlighten-you-while-you-wait philosophers have held her careless, heartless, wanton. Theirs is the world-old blunder of such as take themselves too seriously when estimating those who do not; it is the fatal error of Roderick Dhu, who assumed that the gracious James Fitzjames was only a "carpet knight," boasting "a braid of his fair lady's hair"; or, to take our figure from France itself, it is the mistake of those envious rivals who did not believe that Cyrano de Bergerac meant what he said when he promised that at the end of the last lines of his song his sword should "touch."

There is an unreal France known to the newspaper reader and to the loiterer on the boulevards, as there is an unreal and too often an unworthy man in every human being. A fine social culture, making light of follies and foibles in days of peace and luxury, permits unreality to be in evidence too much. The real France is happy-hearted, but not light-minded. It is polite and gracious, but not insincere. It does not bluster, but it has never been found wanting in bravery. It does not preach, but it pays its debts, and cherishes wife and child.

The heart of the real France was not in the Second Empire; it was not altogether in the war of 1870. In the war of 1914, the real France will spend the last franc of its hoardings and will give the last drop of its blood, if need be.

It will make this last sacrifice, if it must, because when all that is superficial has been stripped away, the soul of France is an idealistic and deathless love of civilization. No other people since Periclean Greece has cherished such a love, because no other people has seen so clearly what civilization is, and seeing, has so long defended and maintained it.

The elements of civilization are few and simple, but they are won and held at heavy cost, and only by those nations that love them supremely.

Civilization demands that men shall toil and save, practise thrift and raise the standard of living. France,

despoiled and humiliated, turned to "the instant need of things," and paid the five milliards. Civilization demands that men shall cultivate intellectual clarity, think accurately, and express their thoughts with precision. Every educated person knows that in these things France is exemplar to the world. Civilization demands that men shall put away rudeness of speech and demeanor, and treat one another in every-day intercourse with that outward consideration which keeps the way open for intelligence to master heat and impulse. In this achievement also France is the world's teacher.

Civilization demands that women and children shall receive not only personal attention and courtesy, but also opportunity. Nowhere in the world have real opportunities been so freely opened to women as in France. In business, in the professions and in intellectual life their competition with men is looked upon as a matter of course. Nowhere in the world have those elements of feminism which are sane and of good report been so largely realized, and nowhere else would militancy be so out of place.

Civilization demands admiration of intellect and its achievement. Above all other nations of the world France stands preëminent in the reality, the emotional sincerity, of popular admiration for intellectual ability. The acclaim that America yields to the financier, Germany to the soldier, England to the parliamentarian, France gives, not as an act of "good form," but of keen joy, to the man of letters, the engineer, the scientific discoverer, the mathematician, the creative artist.

And, finally, civilization demands that men shall have those qualities of soul which enable them to wait for results, to hold on thru years or decades of disappointment, of discouragement or small reward. This dauntless endurance, as Renan and Marillier in matchless analyses have shown, is the inmost soul of the Celt. Not the boulevardier, not even the glad Gascon, or the light-hearted Provençal, but the tireless Pasteur, or the Renan of undying faith, is the true representative of his people.

Whatever fate may be in store for France the political unit, the world will see to it that France the nation, France the people, France the bearer and exemplar of the fairest civilization, is not destroyed.

JAPAN AND THE GREAT WAR

THERE are three main reasons which caused Japan to enter the Great War.

First, England called her. Under the explicit terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty either party could invoke the other's aid whenever and wherever attacked. England, of all the great powers, has been the one true friend of Japan. Japan could scarcely refuse her, even had there been no treaty.

Second, Germany has been the same disturbing element in Asia that she has been in Europe. She entered China by force, she has maintained herself there by force. Now is the opportunity to rid Asia of the mailed fist.

Third, the restoration of Kiau-chau to China will reinstate Japan in the good graces of the Celestial Republic. The yellow race will thus be unified and the only remaining element of disturbance in the Far East will be the territorial ambitions of Russia.

How will all this affect the United States? In no vital respect. It is certain that Japan is sincere in expressing her purpose of restoring Kiau-chau to China. It will be accomplished immediately or at least as soon as arrangements can be made with China for such preliminaries as the destruction of the fortifications. Japan has no intention of holding Kiau-chau. On a preceding page Count Okuma, the Premier of Japan, in a message sent to the American people thru The Independent, makes this declaration in no uncertain terms. He says: "As Premier of Japan, I have stated and I now again state to the people of America and of the world that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other peoples of anything which they now possess."

It is also certain that Japan will do nothing in Samoa or the Caroline Islands or elsewhere to harm the United States. Japan is well aware that England would forsake her for the United States in case she should affront us. England would no more remain in the alliance under those circumstances than Italy remains now in the Triple Alliance.

The United States can rest assured that Japan's primary purpose in entering the Great War is to preserve the peace of the Far East. Next to that her one thought, in which she is undoubtedly largely influenced by the desire of her ally, England, will be to preserve the friendship of the United States.

PEACE IN MEXICO

THERE is peace in Mexico. Huerta is in exile—exile seemingly voluntary, actually forced by the logic of events. Carranza is in Mexico City, declared Provisional President. The Federal army is disbanded; the Constitutional forces are in power.

It is a double triumph—for President Wilson and his unspectacular policy of watchful waiting, for the A B C powers and their public-spirited service of mediation. If the United States had not refused to recognize Huerta, if President Wilson had not persisted in his policy of patience and aloofness, would Huerta be gone and Carranza in the President's chair? We do not believe it. If Argentina, Brazil and Chile had not made their offer of mediation would peace have come in Mexico so soon, and without war with the United States? We do not believe it.

It had become the fashion to speak jeeringly of "watchful waiting." What other policy could have hoped for better and quicker success?

But is this a lasting peace? It looks doubtful. Villa, holding his forces together in the North, seems to be sulking in his tent. But if a second revolution comes and Constitutionalist fights Constitutionalist, it will not be the first time that fellow soldiers have fallen out over the fruits of victory.

The troubles of Mexico are too grievous, its problems too vext, to be likely to be resolved by any single event or series of events. The birth pangs of popular government are wont to be protracted and severe.

Meanwhile the duty of the United States is plain—an attitude of watchful waiting, of warm friendliness to the people of Mexico, of stern opposition to tyranny and bloodshed, of persistent encouragement to the cause of constitutional government and popular rule.

SANTO DOMINGO IN DISTRESS

THERE is nothing surprizing in the news that Haiti and the Dominican Republic are both involved in intestinal strife and facing financial ruin. It is the natural consequence of our own neglect, and what has happened is just what was foretold long ago by those who had the interests of the island at heart. In 1869 and again in 1874 the Dominican people knocked at the door of the United States and asked our help and both times their plea was rejected. Since then the twin republics have been on the decline, until in 1905 the condition of Santo Domingo became so bad that the European powers threatened to take charge of affairs if we did not. To prevent such foreign intervention the customs service was placed under the control of American fiscal experts and their administration has given satisfaction to both the foreign creditors and the Dominican republic. In fact, it has been too successful, for it is the increased revenue of the Government that has set six factions to fighting for it. It is now evident that we can no longer ignore the internal chaos of the Dominican Republic nor altogether neglect Haiti, which is suffering from the same troubles and threatened by the same danger.

So long as merely the welfare of the island was concerned we paid no attention to it. But now, when it is apparent that the interests of our own country are involved, something will doubtless be done. By one of those curious shifts of the current of commerce such as brings an obscure way-station on to the main line of a railroad the opening of the Panama Canal places the island of Haiti in the midstream of world traffic. The two main channels by which the shipping of Europe and America may enter the Caribbean Sea and thence the Pacific Ocean pass on either side of it. On the west is the Windward Passage, between Cuba and Haiti. On the east is the Mona Passage, between Santo Domingo and Porto Rico. Now on the Windward end of Cuba we have Guantanamo Bay and on the other side of the Mona Passage we have Porto Rico, but nothing at all on the island that stands between. On the western and Haitian half of the island opposite Guantanamo is the harbor of Mole St. Nicholas, which Germany covets, and on the eastern and Dominican side, opposite Porto Rico, is Samana Bay, which would have been ours forty-five years ago if the Senate had not by a tie vote rejected the treaty of cession negotiated by President Grant. The island thus occupies a position of unique importance in both naval and commercial strategy. It is already apparent that whether the Panama Canal will attract enough traffic to repay us for the $400,000,000 we have sunk in it depends more on fuel facilities—that is, on the coal and oil stations of the route—than on the rate of tolls, and if the Senate will devote a tenth of the time to the consideration of this point that it wasted in discussing the question of tolls there will be a better chance of seeing some returns for our investment.

To say "I told you so" is not regarded as good form, but what is unmannerly in a man may be permissible in a periodical, so we hope that we may be pardoned if we quote from an editorial of The Independent of April 13, 1871, and say these are our sentiments still. Others may have lost faith in the value of American institutions and in the vigor of the American people, but we have not. At any rate, the logic of events is now bringing about what argument could not then accomplish:

> The case is simply this: a distracted people, not too far distant from us, offer us themselves and their land at our own terms. They want protection to their industry and a chance for development.
>
> There are two ways of considering the matter. We may look at our immediate interests, or at theirs. If asked whether we need Santo Domingo, we should certainly say, No. We can get along without it. . . . And to many this will be argument enough. But Santo Domingo needs us and to us that is argument enough. . . . As philanthropists and Christians and no less in the interests of the broadest patriotism, we would annex any neighboring territory which our institutions would bless. Our own interests may say, No; broader interests say, Yes. Party may say, No; Christianity says, Yes.
>
> If the United States has one mission it is to propagate liberty under the direction of education and morality. True, this, like charity, must begin at home, but it has begun at home, and we can afford to go abroad—at least, to those that ask our help.
>
> Our country has had some experience in annexation, but even where intended for evil it has turned out for good. Nobody is sorry now we made the Louisiana or Florida purchase. No one charges that we are weaker for having taken Texas and California. All these Territories had a population and language utterly diverse from ours, but we have assimilated them. Our assimilating power is no feebler now and it is just because Santo Domingo needs this energetic Anglo-Saxon influence that we are in favor of extending our mission. We are not insensible to the glamor of "manifest destiny," which means a destiny of power and control; but there is a higher and no less manifest destiny to which the nation must not be untrue—a destiny to extend sound government and stable institutions.

A SCRAP OF PAPER

THE London *Times* would hardly make a false report of the closing conversation of the British Ambassador at Berlin with the German Imperial Chancellor. Expressing his surprize at the declaration of war by Great Britain the latter said, "Why should you make war upon us for a scrap of paper?" Ambassador Goschen replied that England attached value to that bit of paper because it bore her signature as well as Germany's.

Great Britain's action in going to war for a scrap of paper is a promise, a warning and an example that treaties are to be sacredly kept.

RACE OR LANGUAGE?

WE hear much of late of the antagonisms of race, Teuton against Slav, or Caucasian against Mongol. Are we quite sure about it, quite certain that it is race that makes the antagonism?

This country is the melting pot of the races. Europe thinks of us, not as a melting pot which brings all into unity, but as a cockpit of discordant nationalities: Irish against English; German, French, Bohemian, Russian, Jew. That is all nonsense. The grown men and women who come here when in masses remain in sentiment and prejudice what they were, but their children, who are of precisely the same race, are Americans, have been melted into the mass, and have no personal interest in the fatherland. They read American papers; they think American thoughts; we cannot tell them in looks, or speech, or politics, or character from those of us who are of Anglo-Saxon origin. Their names in the school catalogs are in all languages, but that is the only way that we can classify them racially, and there we are apt to blunder, for they may have got the name five generations ago, or the foreign name may have been Anglicized.

Race does not count. What counts is mainly language.

It is language that keeps nations apart. In the old days men were classified roughly as Greeks and barbarians, and barbarians were those who did not talk Greek. When conquest made the old world Greek in language it mightily broke down the wall between nations and races. People who understand the same language can understand each other. England is our mother country not because Englishmen settled Jamestown and Plymouth, but because the language of England prevailed, and not that of the Dutch settlers of New York, or of the German settlers of Pennsylvania, or of the French settlers of Louisiana, or of the Spanish settlers of Florida.

Unity of language greatly conduces to unity of culture and so of sentiment and thought. German Poland holds to its Polish language because the people know that if their children talk German they will become Germans. So Hungary and a dozen smaller integers industriously cultivate the speech that separates them for fear they will be inundated by the larger language. We even see Jews recovering a dead language in Palestine so as to develop a separateness from their neighbors.

So we do not believe that the native, inherent hostility of Teuton to Slav has any real basis in fact. It is language which keeps them so suspiciously apart. The Slav dialects constitute one group, and very different from the Teutonic. The Slav people understand each other and hold together. Were Europe freed of the curse of Babel we should not hear any more of races in Europe. A Russian who talks French is very French. The spread of the English language does much to make the world kin.

THE WOMEN FOR PEACE

THE great demonstration to be made by a parade of women in New York City in favor of peace has the approval of President Wilson and of every one else. In accord with his advice they will carry no national flags and hear no speeches. It will be a silent but impressive protest against war, that evil from which mothers and wives suffer most and longest. Soldiers are killed and cease to suffer, but their mothers and wives and orphan daughters live to weep and too often to starve. Yet women are commanded cheerfully to send their sons and husbands to be blown to pieces by cannon. Women are bidden to breed sons just to be mown down like grass before the scythe. They now protest; later they will rebel.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR IMPARTIALITY

PRESIDENT WILSON, in his address which we print in full on another page, earnestly and admirably urges on the American people the full exercize of the spirit of impartiality, in speech and action, as between the combatants in this sad war. He warns us that only by avoiding the partizanship of hostile expression can we do our proper duty as a nation loving peace and friendly to all combatants when the time comes "to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation."

All this is true. We "must be impartial in thought as well as action." But that does not deprive us of the right to have and express opinions and judgments, as individuals or as journals, on the actions of the nations involved. We have done it freely; we expect to do it in the future, but never with bitterness or passion. We cannot suppress our balanced judgment. What America thinks is of value to the world, and the world has the right to know. Newspapers and magazines, ministers in their pulpits and men on the streets, to mention those to whom the President appeals, have the right, and it may be duty, to express themselves, but always with calmness and courtesy and without passion.

We thank the President for his warning, and expect to heed it, yet without suppression of our proper judgments.

WEAR A RED CROSS BUTTON

EVERY contributor to the Relief Fund of the American Red Cross, for the sending of a relief ship loaded with hospital supplies to the hospital camps of Europe—if the contribution is not less than two dollars—becomes a member-at-large of the Red Cross for the remainder of the current year, and will receive without charge a copy of the October issue of the *Red Cross Magazine*. As a member each contributor is entitled to wear the Red Cross button, the outward and visible sign of identification with this greatest of all international humanitarian organizations. Contributions may be sent directly to The Independent, if desired, by which they will be immediately transmitted to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer for the Department of New York. The Independent is authorized to send to each contributor of two dollars or more a certificate of membership in the Red Cross, and will also at its own expense send a Red Cross button in white and red enamel.

It is just fifty years since the signing of the Treaty of Geneva, which established the international status of the Red Cross. In those fifty years no greater opportunity for service has confronted the Red Cross. He gives twice who gives quickly.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

COUNT BERNSTORFF, the German Ambassador to the United States, upon his return to this country from Berlin last Monday, found himself in an unprecedented situation. Circled by her foes, with all telegraphic and cable communications with the outside world destroyed, Germany is incommunicado indeed. Not even the Imperial Ambassador can get word from his government save by the tardy agency of the mails, rendered more tardy by war.

The word which the Ambassador is denied by the inevitable course of events, how can the rest of the world hope to obtain? For the present, at least, our news about Germany must be fragmentary and often colored and partial.

For this reason, we are particularly glad to be able to announce that Count Bernstorff will contribute exclusively to next week's issue of The Independent a full statement of Germany's position in the Great War. We believe that every reader of The Independent will be eager to lay aside any possible prejudice and bias in reading this official statement from the Ambassador of a people for whom Americans have only friendship, admiration and regard.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The First Great Battles

After weeks of preliminary skirmishing and cavalry clashes, as the general staffs have sought to uncover each other's points of strength and weakness, the great armies of Europe have at last met in the shock of the first great battles. Along the French frontier from Mons to Luxemburg the allied French and English armies are in contact with the Kaiser's forces; the Russians are already in Prussia, moving westward over a front of more than a hundred miles, and have occupied Johannisburg, Ortelsburg, Arys and Insterburg, of which the latter two are the centers of important railways of great strategic value. The Russian invasion of Austrian Gallicia is also reported well under way, and from Servia comes the news of a great victory over 200,000 Austrians at Losnitza on August 18.

Japan failed to receive any reply to her ultimatum to Germany demanding assent before Sunday, August 23, to the evacuation of the German base at Kiau-chau, and at six o'clock that afternoon proceeded to declare war. Three Japanese fleets are now bombarding Tsing-Tau, the port of the possession, while 45,000 troops are said to have been disembarked to invest it from the land side. The Germans are provisioned for an eight-months' siege, but the Japanese expect to reduce the fortifications within three months.

THE GREAT WAR

August 18—Germans advance on Brussels. Austrians suffer serious defeat on the Servian line near Saboc. Russians announce mobilization complete.

August 19—Germans reach Louvain. Battle raging from Namur to Diest.

August 20—German cavalry occupy Brussels. Belgians retire toward Antwerp. French recapture Mulhausen. Russians occupy Gumbinnen in East Prussia.

August 21—German cavalry occupy Ghent. Allies report victory at Tirlemont. Antwerp prepares for siege. Germany levies tribute of $40,000,000 on city of Brussels and $10,000,000 on Liège. Namur partially invested by Germans.

August 22—Allies and Germans battle from Charleroi to Namur. French forced back east of Vosges Mountains. Servians defeat Austrians on banks of the Drina.

August 23—Japan declares war against Germany. British and French line extend from Mons to Luxemburg frontier.

August 24—Germans drive the allies close to the French frontier and left wing enters France, capturing Lunéville and Longwy. Japanese blockade Tsingtao. Russians occupy greater part of eastern Prussia beyond the Vistula. Austria abandons Servian campaign.

From Italy come reports of growing dissatisfaction and increasing friction with Austria. The Italians claim that in the bombardment of the Montenegrin port of Antivari the Austrians deliberately turned their guns on Italian property, notwithstanding the fact that it was protected under the Italian flag. Austria, on her part, is claiming that Italy by the shelter of her harbors and in other ways has aided the allied French and British fleets in the Adriatic, which are expected shortly to shell the Austrian ports of Pola and Trieste.

One of the three Austrian army corps aiding the Germans against France is said to have been withdrawn in order to protect the Italian frontier. In London and Paris there is a general belief that Italian neutrality cannot much longer be maintained and that Italy soon must be drawn into the war, not as the ally of Austria, but as her foe.

The German Operations

The record of the week has been one continuous victorious German advance in Belgium, altho its net results still find the German armies beyond the French frontier except at Lunéville, where the German advance guard has penetrated.



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FOR THE RELIEF OF LIEGE

One of the first pictures from the front, showing Belgian soldiers crossing the Meuse for the relief of one of the surrounding forts. The bridges were destroyed to delay the German advance

The battle before Brussels expected last week, where it was thought the allies would meet the German columns deflected around Liège, did not take place, either because the Germans were in superior numbers or because of the success of the German flanking movement. A strong German column, sweeping far to the north and around the left flank of the Belgian army centered on Louvain, forced the Belgians to retreat in order to save themselves from being cut off from Antwerp. Brussels was thus left undefended, and on Thursday it was occupied by the German troops, which swept immediately thru and then turned south to meet the allies at Mons and Charleroi. Raiding parties of Uhlans occupied Ghent, Bruges and Ostend, but encountering no Belgian troops, withdrew. A war tribute of $40,000,000 is said to have been levied on Brussels and $10,000,000 on Liège, whose forts, the Belgian Legation in Washington reports, are still holding out, altho official announcements in London say that General Leman, their commander, has been taken prisoner.

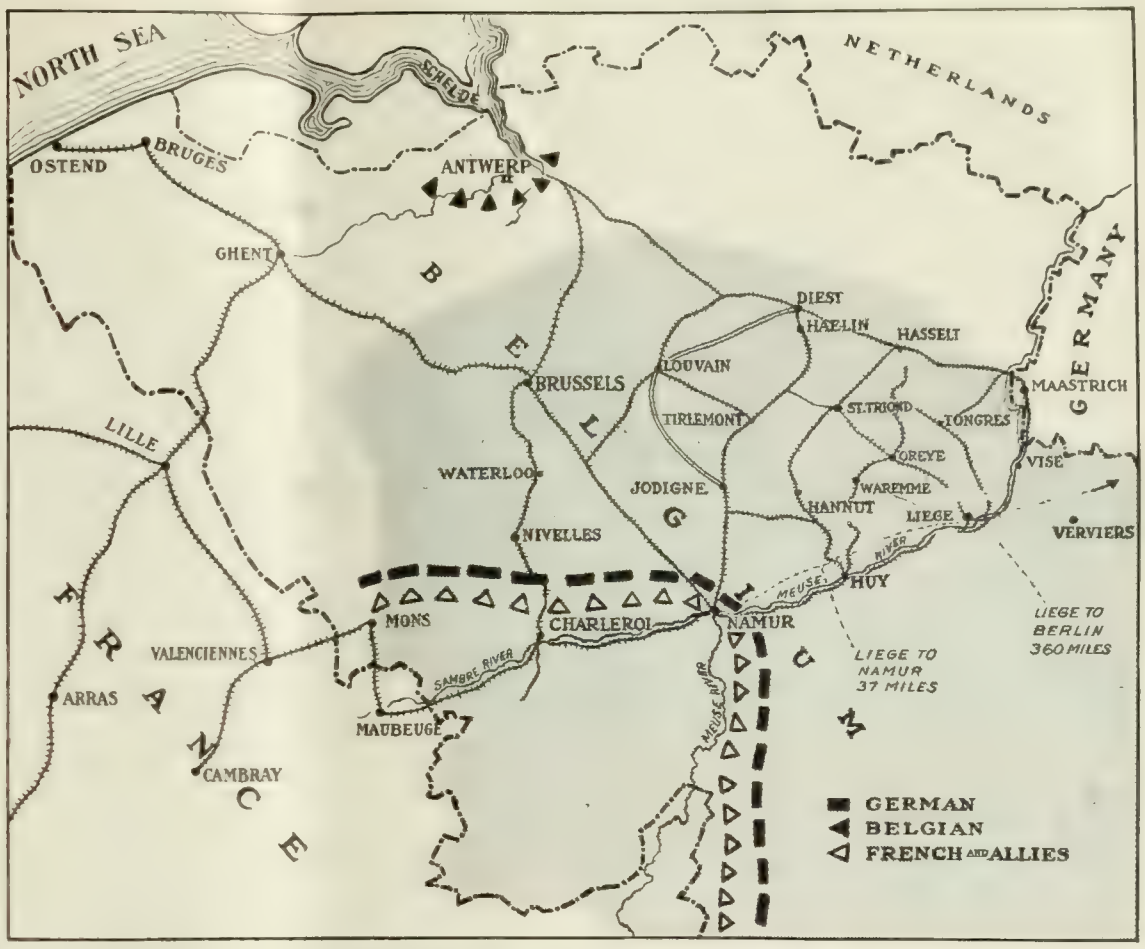
On Saturday, August 22, the German advance south from Brussels encountered the allies from Mons to Namur and the Luxemburg frontier, and for three days the struggle went on absolutely concealed behind the veil of the censorship, only to be broken by the announcement in London on Monday that the Germans had penetrated the allies' line and hence that it was necessary to withdraw to the first line of French defenses inside the French border itself. Simultaneously with this, came the announcement from Berlin by wireless that the Germans under the Crown Prince had gained a decisive victory in Lorraine, routing



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A GERMAN POSTER SPY IN FRANCE

Innocent looking posters scattered thruout northern France were recently ordered destroyed by the French Government because they were believed to be information signs for the German army. By clever devices and color combinations in the product advertised they were made to tell clear messages of information about the surrounding country



THE GERMAN FLOOD IN BELGIUM

After overrunning all Belgium, their cavalry penetrating to the coast, the Germans swept down upon the allies from Mons to the Luxemburg frontier. Here the battle raged from Saturday until Monday, when the fall of Namur caused the allies to fall back to the French frontier

five French army corps and capturing a number of French generals and more than one hundred and fifty guns. Pressing their advantage, the Germans then occupied Lunéville and are said to be threatening Nancy. Three new French armies are being rushed to the points in danger.

While the invasion of Lorraine has thus ended so disastrously, if the report be true, and the French are being pushed back to their first lines of defense, the French offensive in Alsace is also reported to have halted. After retaking Mülhausen from the Germans on August 8, they are reported beset by new German advances. Three Austrian corps are said to be aiding the Germans in Alsace.

The War on the Sea

While the British and German North Sea fleets have not yet come in conflict, the Mediterranean has been the scene of several smaller engagements. The German cruisers "Goeben" and "Breslau" managed to escape the French and English fleets, by which they were reported sunk, and took refuge in Messina harbor, but Italy, having declared her neutrality, refused to protect them unless they were interned to the end of the war. The cruisers therefore again put to sea in a supposed dash for Austrian ports on the Adriatic. While the allied fleets, according to the Admiralty announcement, were busy convoying French transports from Africa, they made their escape, finally turning up in the Dardanelles where they were promptly purchased by the Turks.

France and England, in view of the German influence at Constantinople, immediately assumed this as an unfriendly act on the part of Turkey and made vigorous representations to the Porte. Turkey replied that the cruisers had been purchased to take the place of the battleships building in England, which had been seized by the Admiralty, and that she had no hostile intent. The German crews, it was explained, were also to be repatriated, and the vessels manned by Turkish seamen. Both Greece and Italy, who have recently had wars with Turkey, took alarm, and have begun to make preparations for a possible conflict.

The declaration of war against Austria by France and England made her Mediterranean fleet also subject to attack, and the allied fleets have already caused the Austrian fleet to raise the bombardment of Antivari and to retreat to its base at Pola, which is in imminent danger of bombardment. Several Austrian cruisers have already been sunk, the "Zeuta" and the battleship "Zrimya" being reported destroyed, and the Adriatic cleared as far north as Cattaro. Russia also has announced her intention of defying Turkey and forcing, if necessary, the passage of the Dardanelles for her Black Sea fleet in order to co-operate with



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THE GATEWAY TO FRANCE

The River Meuse which the Germans must cross on their way into French territory. At Liège, Namur and Dinant their progress has been fiercely resisted, but all three are now in German hands. The view is from the citadel of Dinant

France and England in the Mediterranean.

Austria Abandons Servian Campaign Because of the pressure of the Russians on her northern border, and the menace of Italy, which is rapidly assuming alarming proportions, in addition to the fact that no Austrian troops have yet been able to set foot in Servian territory, Austria announced on August 24 that she had abandoned the Servian campaign, which would henceforth be merely a "punitive expedition." The note is the first official admission of Austrian losses:

> The considerable losses sustained by Austria on the banks of the Drina are not surprizing, in view of the superiority of the numbers of the enemy and the fact that the latter are fighting for their existence.

Thus are confirmed the Servian reports of great victories on the Drina at Losnitza on August 18. According to the Servian dispatches more than 200,000 Austrians, in attempting to cross the river, were led into an ambuscade and then routed by the Servians with losses of over 20,000 men. The Serbs took 5000 prisoners, with more than sixty guns and large amounts of supplies and ammunition.

The Servians are preparing to follow up their successes not only by an invasion of Bosnia, but of Hungary. Belgrade, tho unfortified, and subjected to a heavy bombardment from the Austrians, is still held by the Servians.

Death of Pope Pius X So complete has been the absorption of the world in the drama of the Great War that as a complete surprize came the news of the death of Pius X at the Vatican, on Thursday, August 20. Only on Tuesday it had been announced that the Pope was suffering from a slight cold, which, owing to his advanced age and his deprest spirits at the devastation of Europe, rapidly developed into the fatal attack of bronchitis. An appeal to the nations to pray for peace was his last official act and almost the last words on his lips were thoughts of the war.

Born of peasant parentage at Riese in 1835 and elevated to the Papal throne because Emperor Francis Joseph, under an ancient right of the Hapsburgs, vetoed the election of Cardinal Rampolla, the leading candidate to succeed Leo XIII, the pontificate of Pius X was notable for three things. The renewal of the conflict between Church and state in France, Spain and Portugal, with their final separation in France, stands out as its most distinguishing feature, followed by the conflict with Modernism, in which Pius resolutely set his face against all attempts to reconcile the doctrines of the Church with science. The great work of Pius was the codification of the canon law. Pius X was particularly friendly to America. During his papacy not only were the archbishops of New York and Boston created cardinals, but under his decree of November 3, 1908, the United States ceased to be regarded as a missionary country and was raised to the same rank and standing in the Church as the countries of Europe.

The task of choosing a new occupant to the papal throne, a difficult one at best, is complicated by the war. Of the sixty-six cardinals who must make the choice, Italy has a majority, and in view of Italian relations with the powers, a foreign Pope, besides breaking a tradition, would be very unwelcome to the Quirinal. Ten days after the death of the Pope the conclave meets to elect his successor, who must have a two-thirds majority of those present. Among those mentioned as possible candidates are Cardinals Ferrati Gotti and Serafino Vanutelli.

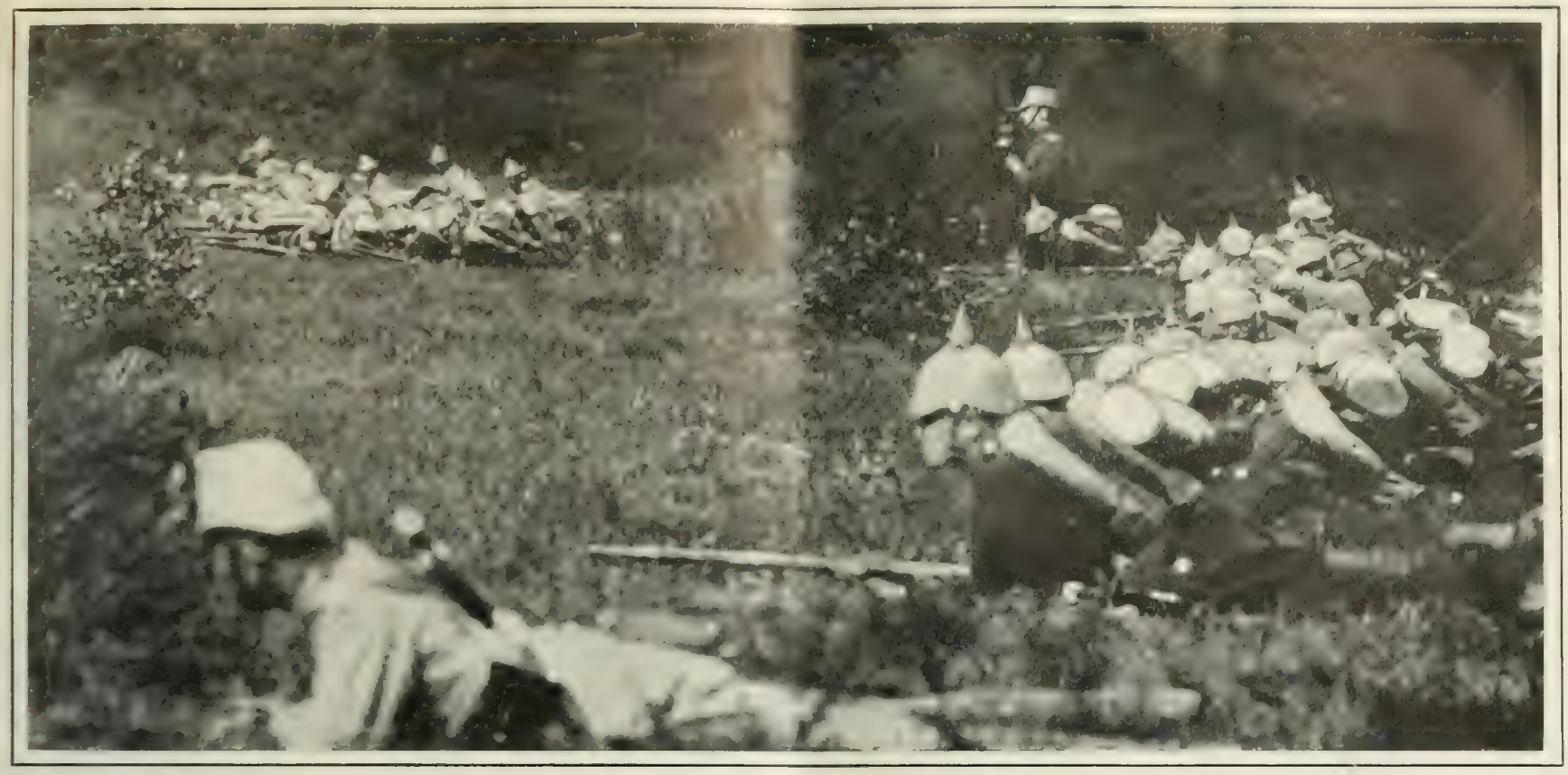
War Measures in Congress The Senate unexpectedly rejected the conference committee's report on the Ship Registry bill, and, by a vote of forty to twenty, past the bill in the form given to it by the House. In this way it rejected its own amendments and the changes reported by the conference committee, and the provisions permitting the newly registered foreign-built ships to enter the coastwise trade were lost. Rejection of these provisions was due mainly to the earnest objections of the owners of coastwise ships and the shipyards, and the petitions of shipyard employees. The bill finally past and signed was the House bill. Promptly upon the signing of the bill application was made for American registry for one hundred foreign-built ships, owned by the Standard Oil Company, the United States Steel Corporation and the United Fruit Company. The owners of other ships, however, appeared to be unwilling to transfer them, because of navigation laws



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WATCHING FOR THE ENEMY

In addition to observation work the officers on these collapsible towers, which are a German invention, direct the artillery fire by observing thru field glasses its effect on the enemy



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A GERMAN SKIRMISH LINE

Under the enemy's fire, the advance is made by crawling from cover to cover until within charging distances

that, they assert, make the cost of operation from twenty-five to forty per cent higher than it is under foreign flags. Several of these laws the President is now empowered to suspend.

To supplement this bill and to promote the transfer or purchase of ships the Government proposed the creation of a War Risk Insurance Bureau in the Treasury Department, with a fund of $5,000,000. A bill for such a bureau was favorably reported in the Senate and the House, and was past in the Senate. Passage in the House was delayed.

It became known that Mr. Wilson, desiring to facilitate the exportation of wheat and other products, was in favor of the purchase of merchant ships, to the value of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, by the Government, using the agency of a corporation, fifty-one per cent of whose capital stock the Government should own. Ships of two German lines tied up in New York, and valued at $50,000,000, were for sale. It was not clear, however, that the purchase and use of them on the high seas would be acceptable to Great Britain and France. The project, brought forward because private capital seemed unwilling to enter the foreign trade under the American flag, excited strenuous opposition. Ship owners asserted that Government ownership would discourage private enterprise and prevent the purchase of foreign ships, because private capital could not compete profitably with the Government. It was also asserted that the purchase of German ships would be a violation of neutrality, and that the use of such ships would expose the Government to complications and risks which might involve the United States in war. The proposed bill was withheld and many thought the project would be dropt.

Nominations at Washington

The President has nominated Attorney General James C. McReynolds to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, thus filling the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Lurton; Thomas Watt Gregory, now special assistant Attorney General, to be Attorney General, and Frederic C. Howe to be Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York. Mr. McReynolds, a native of Kentucky, who for some years practised law in Nashville, was an assistant Attorney General from 1903 to 1907. Some time afterward he was employed as special counsel to represent the Government in the Tobacco Trust case. It is known that he differed with Attorney General Wickersham as to the decree approved by the Government in that case, believing that it was not sufficiently severe. Recently he was not in full accord with the Interstate Commerce Commission and its counsel as to the proceedings concerning the New Haven Railroad Company, but the recent suit for the dissolution of that company was begun under his direction.

Mr. Gregory, a native of Mississippi, and for many years a resident of Texas, has recently been employed as special assistant in charge of the proceedings against the New Haven road. Mr. Howe, a lawyer, is an authority concerning taxation, municipal ownership and municipal administration. He practised law in Cleveland, where the late Tom L. Johnson had his support. He was special United States Commissioner for the investigation of municipal ownership, has been a lecturer of the University of Wisconsin and else-



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WILL THEY REACH BERLIN?

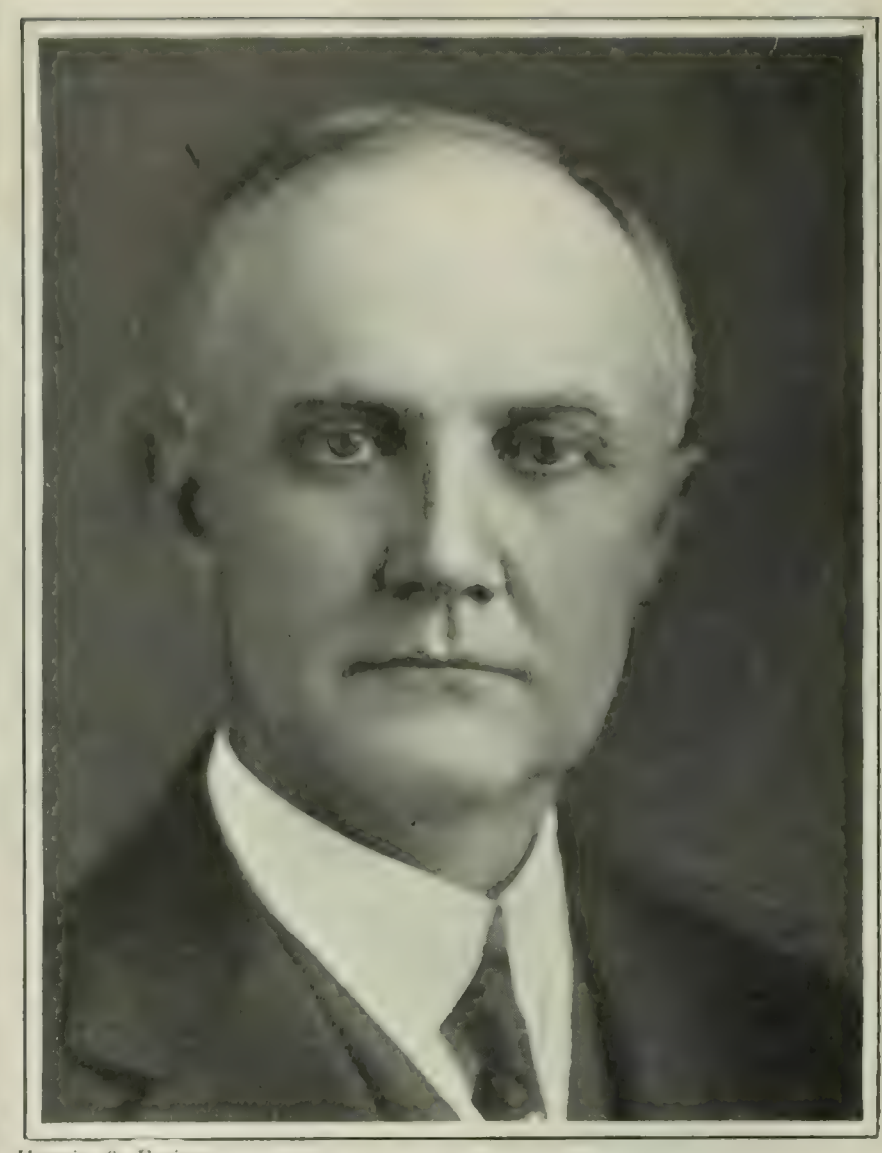
As the Germans have Paris for their objective, so the Russians have set out to march to Berlin. They are already fifty miles over the frontier and have occupied important German towns



Harris & Ewing

MR. JUSTICE McREYNOLDS

The nomination of Attorney General McReynolds to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, made by President Wilson last Wednesday, August 19, marks the first break in the President's official family. Attorney General McReynolds has been especially active in enforcing the anti-trust laws



Harris & Ewing

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

Nominated by the President to succeed James C. McReynolds. As Assistant Attorney General Thomas Watt Gregory had charge of the Government's investigation of the New Haven Railroad. He was born in Mississippi in 1861, and acquired his experience as a trust prosecutor as special counsel for the state of Texas

where, and is the author of several books relating to the subjects which have engaged his attention.

Mexico's New Government

Carranza entered the Mexican capital on the 20th, escorted by cavalry and infantry, and was received with manifestations of loyalty and respect. There were 150,000 people on the route, six miles long, from a point in the suburbs to the National Palace. The First Chief carried a national flag on which was a portrait of Madero. School children in white sang patriotic hymns, the cathedral bells were ringing, and there was a salute of twenty-one guns. In an address from the balcony of the palace, Carranza promised justice and reforms, saying he and his forces had had no foreign aid except sympathy. Huerta was authorized to issue $60,000,000 of gold bonds on notes, and $10,000,000 of them are in circulation. This issue Carranza has repudiated or annulled, in fulfilment of a promise publicly made in April last. He has restored the old stamp taxes, which were doubled by Huerta. The head of his cabinet is Ysidro Fabela, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He says that the financial condition of Mexico is good, but it is known that more than $100,000,000 is needed. In the past, Mexico has looked to Europe for loans, but the money cannot be borrowed there now, and some think it cannot be obtained in the United States without the assistance of our Government.

There has been no disorder in the capital. Criminal tendencies were restrained by severe orders and prompt punishment. One of Carranza's colonels was put to death for killing a citizen in a quarrel, and his body was exhibited for several hours with a warning placard on it. A man was shot for stealing a watch, and two thieves were hanged in a public place. It is asserted that before the rebel troops arrived Carbajal asked that the American troops at Vera Cruz be sent to the capital to preserve order, and that President Wilson, while declining to send them, gave Carranza a very emphatic warning. A mass meeting in Saltillo has asked Carranza to procure the withdrawal from Vera Cruz of the American forces, whose presence there was called "an affront to the nation."

Villa and His Army

Villa, with an army of 40,000 men, remains in the north, and his course has caused misgivings at Washington. For some time past he has been ignored by Carranza, who overlooked him and his friends in forming the new cabinet. He continues to assert that Carranza has broken the agreement made and signed at the Torreon conference. His ally, Maytorena, Governor of Sonora, is in open revolt against Carranza's authority. In recent engagements between Maytorena's forces and the Carranza soldiers commanded by Colonel Calles, at points near the Arizona border, thirty or forty have been killed. Villa sent word to Calles that interference with Maytorena would compel him to attack Calles.

Many of Carranza's soldiers, no longer needed in the vicinity of the capital, are moving northward. It is said that they will be stationed at San Luis Potosi, Saltillo and other points not far from Villa's territory. Many believe that he can control the four northern states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa and Durango. For some time, George C. Carothers, as an agent of the State Department, has been striving to bring him to the support of Carranza. He was unsuccessful, and the President recently sent to him Mr. Paul Fuller, a prominent lawyer of New York. The result of his mission has not been given to the public. Carranza has asked Villa to confer with General Obregon concerning the quarrel between Maytorena and Calles.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE GREAT WAR

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WILSON TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST 18, 1914

MY fellow countrymen: I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during the last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States, and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our own choice what its effects upon us will be and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster.

The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what our ministers utter in their pulpits and men proclaim as their opinions on the streets.

The people of the United States are drawn from many nations, and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility—responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans all, bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided in camps of hostile opinions, hot against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and opinion, if not in action.

Such diversions among us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan but as a friend.

I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

My thought is of America. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self-control, the efficiency of dispassionate action, a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own counsels, and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world.

Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves the restraint which will bring to our people the happiness and the great and lasting influence for peace we covet for them?



Drawn Especially for The Independent

THE SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT OF THE GREAT WAR

The first act of the great drama has been played in Belgium, Luxemburg, and in Alsace, with the brave Belgians in the leading rôles. For the second act the scene divides between France, as the Germans battle their way toward Paris, and Prussia, with the Russians advancing toward Berlin



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THE FLOWER OF ENGLAND'S ARMY IS ON THE CONTINENT

WHEN THE BRITISH CAME TO FRANCE

BY AN AMERICAN REFUGEE

"VIVE l'Angleterre!" "Vive la France!" It was an enthusiastic, gesticulating, jubilant crowd of several hundred Frenchmen that was gathered before the offices of one of the local papers in the port of Havre. A bulletin had just been displayed, announcing that several thousand English troops would be landed here the next day.

This was exciting news, indeed. To no one was the prospect of witnessing the disembarkation more pleasing than to me and my American fellow passengers on the "France." On August 4th we had arrived from Paris after a ten-hour ride in a train of cattle cars, my palatial equipage bearing the label "moutons" (sheep). At Paris we had been thru three days of standing in line consecutively at the banks and express offices, the steamship lines, the American consul's headquarters, and the police prefecture; then had wrestled with an excited crowd of compatriots for a sheep car railway ticket; and finally had encamped at the Gare St. Lazare from nine in the evening till three in the morning to make sure of getting a place in this train-de-luxe. As each of us was permitted to carry but one piece of hand baggage, our encampment at the station had been preceded by a wholesale donation of trunks, suit cases, wearing apparel (my evening dress suit now has found a place of honor on the garcon of the hotel), to the delighted personnel of the various Paris hostelries. Some ladies, it is true, added to the ludicrous character of our situation at the station by wearing four or five party gowns on their persons and topping these off with costly furs and capes. But on the whole the gathering was one of fellow citizens whose tribute to the European war consisted in the sacrifice of many a coveted article of utility or adornment.

We expected to heave anchor that same evening. But a sudden telegram from the Minister of Marine at Paris, stating that the ship could not sail for the present, "on account of the insecurity of the Atlantic," inflicted upon us the most severe test of our "watchful waiting" abilities that any of us had yet encountered.

Day after day the smoking funnels of our floating palace gave us hopes that we might sail almost any moment. Anxious inquiries from the officers in command elicited but a characteristic French shrug of the shoulder. "Perhaps we shall sail today," was the daily answer.

After a few timid ventures off the boat—in no case farther than the end of the dock—we grew bolder, and between tides would stroll down into the city to relieve the monotony of our enforced imprisonment. Some of us were held up as spies and had to prove in fifty-seven varieties of ways that we were bona-fide subjects of Uncle Sam; others were run into police headquarters for carrying a kodak or for casting too admiring glances at the preparations under way for converting the ocean liners into navy transports. But everything had in every case come out all right in the end, and I felt emboldened to join the crowd before the newspaper office, and to throw my hat into the air with the rest.

Back and forth they surged, now bursting into the strains of the "Marseillaise," now attempting, with an accent all but English, to give vocal expression to "God Save the King." Old men clasped hands in the exuberance of their joy; children waved their tricolors; women forgot the sorrow of their husbands' departure to the front, and joined in the general exultation; what few soldiers were left as a garrison were the recipients of ovation after ovation.

The evening papers contained a proclamation from the mayor of Havre, asking his fellow citizens to decorate their houses with the British emblem in honor of the beloved allies. The French boy scouts were asked to report for duty, and to act as guides, messenger boys, or what not for the English comrades. Impulsive editorials were given to the

[illegible] of the ever trusted friends from England, who remained true to their traditional friendship when the hour of need came.

The next day the city gave every appearance except that of war. It might well have been carnival day, or the day of some Franco-British sporting event. Side by side the Union Jack and the tricolor fluttered in the breeze, King George's picture was in evidence in every shop of importance, as if by magic a whole industry of bunting, pennants, emblems and flags of the various allied forces had sprung into life. One could not pass a street corner without being approached by some vendor who charged you with the rankest unpatriotism if your coat did not give the appearance of a spot-map with the flags of half a dozen allied powers!

And then the British came. At first there were only a few officers, who evidently were charged with making advance preparations. Spick and span they looked in their trim khaki suits, much like our own Rough Riders, and decidedly more attractive than the French zouaves in Havre, with their ungainly long coats. Every time one of these officers past a French private, the latter would present arms and salute just as tho a superior officer from his own army were passing him.

The tone of these officers was one of supreme confidence. Germany, to them, was already off the map. The English were merely coming to join their French comrades in the celebration of victory!

When the first transports arrived—and they kept coming from August 10 to August 14, when the "France," on which I had secured passage, left for America—the whole population lined upon the docks and quays to cheer and welcome the allies from across the channel.

The transports presented one moving mass of tan. Closely crowded the English lads stood on deck, waving white handkerchiefs and singing their national anthem. On the promenade deck the cavalry horses were lined up, somewhat bewildered at their surroundings and still more so at their strange quarters. From every mastpole there waved alternately the British and French insignia.

The days during the week of August 10 were hot and sultry, and, to make matters worse, the troops, each soldier carrying some eighty pounds of military accoutrement, had to be disembarked during the heat of the day. It seemed an endless procession that, day after day, wended its weary, hot way along the quays, thru the long and narrow streets of the lower city, and then up, up the steep road to the suburb of Sanvic, behind which it disappeared from view. Now it was a detachment of infantry, then of cavalry; now of motor-cyclists, then of supply wagons—everybody cheerful as could be expected, and making light of the untoward situation by humorous sallies or attempts at pronouncing the French words.

For some the ordeal proved too trying, and, overcome by heat, now this one, now that, staggered, dropt out of the ranks, and fell on the hot pavement. It was then that the French women came into their own. Out of their houses they would rush, to minister to them with fresh, cooling water.

Along the coast is a series of bathing establishments. It was little wonder that every soldier, as soon as he was off duty, plunged into the refreshing waters and, temporarily at least, forgot the hardships of military life.

One day during our involuntary ten-day confinement at Havre, I took a tramway to Sanvic. I was rather surprized not to find more evidence of the presence of the English in the village. A French lady stepped to me and asked whether I was looking for the English. My affirmative answer was followed by her pointing out a narrow, hilly road to me. I followed it for some five minutes, when there was an abrupt turn to the right. There, below me, lay a vast plain of several hundred acres, dotted with upward of a thousand tents, among which the khaki-clad warriors moved in and out. To the left was the huge fortress that commands the port of Havre. The location was an ideal one. Some 100,000 troops, one of the soldiers informed me, were to be landed at Havre. From there they were to march to the Belgian frontier.



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AT LAST A REALITY: FRENCH PRACTISING A CHARGE ON THE ENEMY



The Illustrated London News

THE WAR LORD AND GEN. VON MOLTKE, HIS CHIEF OF STAFF

The Kaiser is reported to have gone to join the General Staff at Mainz, in order to be near his armies

Stain Not the Sky

By Henry van Dyke

Ye gods of battle, lords of fear,
  Who work your iron will as well
As once ye did with sword and spear,
  With rifled gun and rending shell,—
Masters of sea and land, forbear
The fierce invasion of the inviolate air!

With patient daring man hath wrought
  A hundred years for power to fly,
And shall we make his wingéd thought
  A hovering horror in the sky,
Where flocks of human eagles sail,
Dropping their bolts of death on hill and dale?

Ah no, the sunset is too pure,
  The dawn too fair, the noon too bright,
For wings of terror to obscure
  Their beauty, and betray the night
That keeps for man, above his wars,
The tranquil vision of untroubled stars.

Pass on, pass on, ye lords of fear!
  Your footsteps in the sea are red,
And black on earth your paths appear
  With ruined homes and heaps of dead.
Pass on, and end your transient reign,
And leave the blue of heaven without a stain.

The wrong ye wrought will fall to dust,
  The right ye shielded will abide;
The world at last will learn to trust
  In law to guard, and love to guide;
The Peace of God that answers prayer
Will fall like dew from the inviolate air.

The Hague, Netherlands

WHEN THE POPE DIES

HOW THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS ELECTS THE NEW POPE

THE meeting of the cardinals for the election of a Pope is called a conclave, from *clavis*, a key. The name is justified by the fact that during the election the princes of the Church are actually under lock and key. This custom arose out of stern necessity, and can be traced back no further than the thirteenth century. Several times in those troublous days the need of an immediate choice became so imperious that the people resorted to the expedient of shutting the college up until an election was made. Such was the case when Innocent III died at Perugia, in 1216, and the election of Honorius III was in consequence accomplished in two days. Gregory IX was elected under similar circumstances at Rome in 1227, the election requiring but eleven days.

In the Middle Ages a papal election might be held almost anywhere in southern Europe, but for a long time there has been no election out of Rome, and usually the conclave is held in the Vatican. The conclave that chose Pius VI in 1775, however, was held in St. Peter's. Directly after the death of a Pope, under the direction of the chamberlain, the arrangements are made for the coming gathering. For centuries it has been the custom to erect little wooden cells, each about nine by twelve feet; and the materials, numbered for putting together, were kept always in readiness. At the conclave of 1878, for the first time these cells were not used, but small apartments of three or four rooms each were specially constructed in the great halls of the Vatican. These little suites were much more convenient than the cells, since each cardinal is allowed two attendants, who were thus able to lodge near him and be constantly at his service. On the other hand, this arrangement necessitated the spreading of the cardinals over a large space in the palace, which made communication less easy.

On the morning of the tenth day after the death of a Pope occurs the inaugural of the conclave. The cardinals form in solemn procession in order of rank, and usually proceed to St. Peter's, where the mass of the Holy Spirit is sung, at the close of which a sermon is delivered by some ecclesiastic previously appointed by the college. This is known as the election sermon (*"Pro Eligendo Pontifice"*), and the preacher's duty is to exhort the cardinals to lay aside all prepossessions and preferences of their own, and to fix their eyes on God, so that as speedily as possible a shepherd may be chosen who may be equal to the exigencies of the times. A master of ceremonies then takes the papal cross and behind him follow the cardinals. Before the cross go the attendants and the pontifical choir singing *"Veni Creator Spiritus."* Having arrived at the chapel of the conclave, the dean of the cardinals reads the Apostolic Constitutions relating to the election of a Pope, and each cardinal takes in turn an oath to observe them. The dean exhorts them to fulfil the obligations resting on them in so grave a matter as the election of the head of the Church, and the cardinals then betake themselves to their cells or apartments.

In the afternoon the college meets and receives the oaths of all the officers and attendants of the conclave. Of these there is a large number, of which it is necessary to specify only two: a governor, who is a prelate, and a marshal, a secular officer. In the evening the conclave is officially closed. Then all except the cardinals, their authorized attendants and the sworn officials, are required to leave the palace. All doors save one have been walled up ere this; now the last is locked and the keys placed in the keeping of the chamberlain. The governor and marshal henceforth keep strict charge of this door and both egress and ingress are forbidden. To this rule there is an exception, however: a cardinal arriving late must be admitted and a member of the conclave may be permitted to leave on account of sickness. Three cardinals with the chamberlain verify the report of the officials that all but those having business there have been excluded, and the chamberlain usually makes a further round before retiring for the night to assure himself that all is right.

The night is spent in silence, the hours not given to sleep being pre-

sumably devoted to prayer and pious meditation. The chamberlain does not trust too much to this charitable presumption, but stations sentinels to see that no communications are held in secret during the night. In spite of this cardinals do manage to prowl about and electioneer every night while the conclave continues. On the following day the real business begins, that of election. In theory there are three methods by which a Pope may be chosen. The first is election by "inspiration," "acclamation" or "adoration," for all three terms are used to describe it. This is accomplished in those rare cases when all minds turn at once to some one as the sole possible candidate and he is saluted by unanimous acclamation. The election of Gregory VII is described as occurring in this way. The obsequies of Alexander II were performing and Hildebrand as archdeacon was directing them. All at once clergy and people with one voice cried out "Hildebrand is Pope! It is the will of St. Peter! Hildebrand is Pope!" And he was immediately enthroned and crowned. Such elections, however, tho always possible in theory, have been rare and none has occurred in recent times. Another method is known as election "by compromise." Not infrequently a deadlock occurs in a conclave and the cardinals agree to depute the election to a committee and to abide by its decision. Elections by this method have been not infrequent, but it has not been necessary to resort to it latterly. The commonest method is now, and probably always has been, election "by simple ballot."

The rules of Gregory XV for the preparation of ballots are curiously minute; in connection with his bull, "*Decet Romanum Pontificem*," he not only gives a full description, but diagrams accompany the text, as sample ballots. The voting is secret, and therefore the ballot is in three divisions. In the upper part of the ballot each cardinal writes his name and title, thus: "*Ego Robertus Card. Bellarmine.*" This he folds down and seals and it is not examined save it becomes necessary to verify all ballots. In the lower division he writes a number and a motto, known only to himself, so that he may be able to identify his own ballot in case of necessity, thus: "18. *Gloria in Excelsis.*" This he folds up and seals. All that is visible to the tellers is the middle part of the ballot, in which he writes: "*Eligo in Summum Pontificem Rev. D. meum Card. ———*," filling the blank with the name of his candidate.

In general only a member of the College of Cardinals has been regarded as eligible to the papacy since the time of Nicholas II. But he admitted exceptions to this rule in case of necessity, and as a matter of fact, between his day and that of Urban VI (1378) nine Popes were chosen from outside the college. Since that time none but a cardinal has been elected and the precedent has acquired practically the force of law.

The voting sessions are held in the Sistine Chapel and two ballots must be taken each day, the first directly after the morning mass, the second in the afternoon, usually about four o'clock. About two hours are ordinarily required for the taking of a vote. When the votes are ready to be given each cardinal advances in order of rank to the altar, where the tellers stand, kneels and offers a short prayer and then, holding his ballot over the great silver chalice that serves as an electoral urn, he repeats in a loud voice the electoral oath: "I call to witness Christ the Lord, who will judge me, that I choose him who I judge before God should be chosen, and I will do the same on the 'accession.'" Then, laying the ballot on the paten, he causes it to slide into the chalice, salutes the cross and returns to his place.

When the votes have been verified and counted and the result is announced, if nobody has received the necessary two-thirds majority, cardinals have the privilege of changing their votes. A ballot of the same general character as the one before used is prepared, but in the middle each writes "*Accedo Rev. D. meo Ego Card. . . .*" If he does not wish to change his vote he writes in the blank space *Nemini*, nobody. At a late conclave a nervous or absent-minded cardinal wrote in his first ballot "*Eligo, etc., Card. Neminem*," and the ballot was read out by the tellers amid the hilarious laughter of the cardinals. It sometimes happens that exactly two-thirds of the total number of votes have been cast for somebody. In that case all the votes are carefully verified; the tellers open each one and if it turns out that any cardinal has voted for himself the result is invalidated and there is no election.

After the concluding of the voting the ballots are burnt in a little stove kept for the purpose; and when the people gathered without see the smoke go up they know that no Pope has yet been chosen. This is supposed to be their only means of information, for besides the oath of secrecy imposed on all inmates of the palace, no communication with outside persons is permitted except in the presence of the marshal and governor. Nevertheless, in some way the secrets leak out and the proceedings are reported from day to day with tolerable accuracy. The rules of Gregory XV provided that if a choice were not made within three days, for the next five days the cardinals should be restricted to one dish at each meal and thereafter should be confined to bread and wine or water until they completed the election. These rules have been relaxed in these later times, but long deadlocks have also become infrequent.

Will it surprize anybody to learn that, notwithstanding all these strict rules and these solemn oaths, there is often a great deal of wire-pulling and electioneering in a conclave? As so often happens in our Presidential contests, the successful candidate is frequently not one of the several who have been hotly prest by friends or have used all their arts to advance themselves, but a "dark horse." Some of the ablest and best, and also some of the weakest and worst, of the Popes have been chosen because the favorites were only strong enough in the conclave to kill off each other.

When, by any of these methods an election has been made, the dean of the cardinals goes to the Pope-elect and in a loud voice asks, "Do you accept the election, canonically made, to the supreme pontificate?" The answer is communicated to the assembly by the prefect of ceremonies. By a second question the dean asks the new Pope what name he wishes to take and on receiving his reply announces it in a loud voice to the electors. The official act of election and acceptance is then prepared and in the meantime the Pope is conducted to the altar if he has not gone there at once on notification of his election. The robes of a cardinal are removed, and the pontifical garb, made ready in advance, is put upon him. He is then placed on a chair, back to the altar, the chamberlain puts on his finger the Fisherman's Ring, and all the cardinals in turn give him the first obeisance, kneeling before him and kissing his foot and hand and receiving from him the kiss of peace. The first official act of the new Pontiff is to confirm the powers of the former chamberlain, or, if he prefers, to appoint another.

Preceded by a choir singing "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus," the senior cardinal deacon goes to the balcony and says to the people: "I announce to you a great joy. We have as Pope the most eminent and most reverend ———, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, who has taken the name of ———." And thus the world is made aware that the Church has a new Pope.



Underwood & Underwood

A MARTYR TO THE WAR

Grief at the turning of the Christian nations of Europe against each other in bloodshed hastened the death of Pius X. who succumbed to a throat attack on August 20

THE SCHOOL-MA'AM

BY THE BACHELOR MAID

A DISTINGUISHED writer, discussing from his Easy Chair the results of The Independent's voting contest for the most useful American, with the question raised by it whether "the great actor, author, painter, sculptor, preacher," shall ever again "be counted a supreme friend and helper of a grateful generation," meets the question, in part, by answering, "That depends a great deal upon how the coming generation is taught."

Considering the amount of pedagogical literature, and the lecturers, training schools, book agents, not to mention mothers' clubs and "social center" school houses, now abroad in the land, it would seem at first thought as if slight peril could menace the teaching of the coming generation—except perhaps that of its being talked—and vaccinated—to death. Yet I wonder if everybody is not too busy talking of education to find any serene moments for actually thinking how much of the *real thing* is sticking to the intellect of the coming generation. Accordingly I am moved to do some talking about it myself. As must be perfectly obvious, the object of *my* talking is to inspire thought in my fellow creatures.

How the coming generation shall be taught depends directly upon the teacher, but more vitally upon the influences, laws, schools and popular opinions which are teaching the teacher herself. I say "herself" in compliance with the up-to-date grammatical rule, whereby "teacher" is now made feminine gender. But I do not look with complacency upon this conceded victory over the laws of English speech. While I earnestly desire to see every profession known to man freely entered by woman also, I have never desired that women should monopolize any one of them. And just as I should find exceeding satisfaction in seeing about half the hands that rock the cradle protruding from masculine coat sleeves, so I should view with dissatisfaction the shoots of the young idea being trained exclusively by feminine fingers. Therefore I do not consider it a good sign for education that "teacher" is becoming practically a synonym for "schoolma'am."

Not that I could be so traitorous to my own sex and profession as to make the admission that women cannot be as good teachers as men. A considerable acquaintance with members of the noble army of pedagogs leads me to the opinion that, given the same education and general equipment for their work, there is practically no difference in their educational effectiveness. Yet even the complacent "middle class" is dimly perceiving that there is a vast deal of villainously bad teaching being done in these United States, and even the nimblest feminist can hardly dodge the fact that most of the teaching is being done by women. The conclusion following upon these two premises I myself have no desire to evade except with the incontestable rejoinder that men are doing some very bad teaching too; but I tender here an explanation of what I cannot deny. It is that the schoolma'am is *not* generally given the same equipment for her business as is the man, and, because her kind so greatly outnumbers the schoolmaster's, she has become, thru no fault of her own, a most powerful influence in disseminating a false public sentiment and general ignorance which is really responsible for what she is.

Perhaps one of the worst things which the world has done to the schoolma'am is to make her feel that if for a phrase in a previous paragraph I had said "the noble army of martyrs" instead, it would have made no appreciable difference. When the great originators of the woman movement sought the privilege of teaching school along with other "women's rights," they really sought it as *a privilege*. Those brainy young women who became distinguished old women looked upon the profession as one especially congenial for the exercise of strong and active brains struggling for freedom to grow. The light of this twentieth century beams upon a great company of women seeking opportunities to teach—for the growth of their brains? Oh, dear, no! Simply that they may attain, perhaps, a maximum of seventy-five dollars a month to keep them clothed and fed until somebody will marry them, or to keep them outside of the poor house after they have abandoned the hope (which, according to their detractors, they never do) that anybody ever will. One of the worst things, I repeat, which we have done for our schools and for women is that, while we have now admitted women freely into the teaching profession, we have made it a purely financial and correspondingly sordid matter on both sides. The woman wishes to teach because she can earn a little money thereby; the public also wishes her to teach because she is willing thereby to earn a *little* money. Men have left her there an almost uncontested field, as one which is too unprofitable for themselves.

I do not propose to brand myself with a certain most undesirable epithet by rushing in where political economists may fear to tread, but I have at least observed that cheap teachers generally mean cheap teaching, because they generally represent cheap preparation and cheap educational ideals. In a certain city there has recently been much friction between the public school teachers and the school board, the former complaining with justice of certain regulations promulgated by a collection of business men whose knowledge of school teaching is just about equal to the teachers' knowledge of business. But while one can give only cordial sympathy to the most of the teachers' complaints, one significant remark has been often heard:

"Why don't they just *fix* our salaries at seventy dollars, and let it go at that, instead of worrying us with saying that we must take university extension courses if we want them raised to seventy-five? We'd be perfectly satisfied with seventy, if we could be sure of that, and not be bothered with having to do more studying all the time."

Do you want your children taught by a company of women who do not even suspect that in confessing themselves satisfied to remain seventy-dollar teachers till death they confess their present worth to be about seventy cents? But if not your children, at least thousands of children of others, are getting their instruction and their ideals of life from just such teachers.

I am not attempting just now to put the case upon the high plane of the altruistic motives that should animate the teacher. Everybody's *theory* is that the supreme consideration of the teacher should be the greatest good of the pupil. But this is unlikely of realization unless it has some less sublimated and more humanly selfish motives for a foundation. In my belief the very cornerstone of that foundation is the teacher's own desire for self-improvement and mental growth. No teacher who is not burning with the desire to know can kindle that same fire in the souls of the future citizens whom she teaches. And no teacher brought up on the doctrine that it is a calamity for her to be teaching at all, and that no woman should do it but from financial necessity, can possibly know that burning desire.

It is perhaps not surprizing that in a state so conservative as

Louisiana, a recent act of legislature should contain the words, "Provided, that the marriage of a female teacher at any time shall *ipso facto* vacate her position." Possibly also it can be explained that in New York there should survive the antediluvian (with apologies to the contemporaries of Noah) idea that motherhood unfits a woman for teaching children; but no easy explanation is apparent when there comes out of the progressive and big-minded West this sentiment from one of Colorado's representatives at Washington, *in a speech delivered there in favor of female suffrage:* "Women . . . are not earning a livelihood in competition with men of their own election. No one will ever assert that women voluntarily leave their homes to become wage-earners."

I am not making a plea for "women's rights," but I do plead for a recognition of the effect of such a sentiment upon the efficiency and elevation of our schools. What standard do we expect them ever to attain or maintain if we deliberately, and by law, turn them into a vast eleemosynary establishment for the support of impecunious females until marriage?

To call teaching the most vitally important work in the world may be platitude, but it is not exaggeration. And a child's habits and ideals are most generally established at the time of his life when we permit and encourage the worst teaching, the period between the primary grades and the high school. Personally, I think that that arid desert of intellectual barrenness known as "the grades" need never have taken so many years to cross as we have prescribed, if the elaborators of our public school machine had spent a tenth as much thought and money upon the provision of good teachers as upon the construction of a "system." But it being a cardinal principle of that system that school boards should always be entirely composed of men unconnected with school work, it naturally follows that any nice high school girl with a "pull," or any needy woman with a gift for inspiring compassion in the masculine breast, may secure "a grade position" wherever there is a vacancy. It would seem to me that a good teacher, *a scholar,* might find something as worthy his scholarship in superintending the unfolding of the minds of children of from seven to twelve years as in the kindergarten or the senior class of the high school. But public sentiment is not with me on that point. It has developed to the point of paying, in some sections, extra salaries to the trained kindergartner or primary teacher, and of exacting a collegiate degree of its high school instructors, but any old thing will do to fill the gap between; and any old thing—or, more often, any young thing—all too generally fills it. The president of a large middle western institution which maintains a normal department told me last summer of a letter he received from a rural teacher desirous of making some additions to her store of knowledge. Its opening words ran thus:

"Dear Sir: I seen your ad in the paper."

This instructor of English as she is wrote, likewise spoke, *already held a position and a teacher's certificate,* which last being near expiration, she merely desired a few weeks of bolstering up to meet the examination necessary to its renewal. I do not overlook the hundreds of ambitious teachers who flock to the various summer schools to add to their knowledge and teaching efficiency. Yet, full of hope for the educational future as this spectacle is, it is offset by the deadly blankness of the thousands of teachers who desire no more study, and even resent the suggestion of "extra work."

There is another cause for a pessimistic forecast of the future of the schoolma'am and of American education in her hands. For some reason the idea prevails that the proper "practical" preparation of women for teaching is by an education, if not of an inferior type, at least standing on its head. My meaning, I think, may be conveyed by the remark to me of a young woman who was entering college after a considerable time spent in well known "schools of education." She said that she had devoted some years to acquiring "methods" when it dawned upon her that what she principally needed to know was *something to teach.* Somehow the fact seems to be rather generally overlooked that the woman teacher needs to be a *scholar,* and the most salient feature of our "education courses" is the fractionally educated type of woman they turn out. One cannot but wonder just what contribution to education those schools consider themselves to be making which offer "a short course for teachers," as if a teacher need know less than an ordinary college sophomore. I think myself that while it is desirable that a teacher should know enough to suspect adenoids in a backward pupil, it is at least equally important that she should know how to teach arithmetic intelligently to the unafflicted. But at present education is more keenly alive to adenoids than to fractions and compound interest. My own acquaintance embraces a primary teacher and special student of child psychology who gives no evidence of herself knowing the parts of speech. She is also somewhat hazy upon the distinction between a vowel and a consonant, but she addresses public gatherings upon the subject of defective children. This is a statement of fact.

I do not mean to say that teachers should be ignorant of the valuable results of investigations that have been made into the relation between the physical and mental conditions of school children. But it is too common to meet teachers carrying advanced extension or summer school courses in psychological and pedagogical subjects when they have never had enough of mathematics, or ancient or modern language, to place them beyond the second year of the high school. We find schoolma'ams seeking to meet the need of more English in our schools by advanced courses in literary criticism, when they have much ado to analyze a moderately complex English sentence.

From the instruction of women trained to value only immediate visible results, to value their profession only for its alleviation of their financial necessities, there can only come a generation of pupils with the same ideals. Such a generation of the ill-taught has already had time to grow up, with its inability to appreciate all but the obvious, and its complacency in that inability, and is particularly vocal in the demand for the "useful" and "practical" in education. We have the curious and not entirely hilarious spectacle of mediocre teachers having trained up a public which in turn would train *them* to satisfaction with ever-increasing mediocrity. For the present dissatisfaction with educational conditions is no "divine discontent," but a superficial idea that *a change* will accomplish more than good use of what we already have. What we need to improve our schools, I opine, is neither nature study, nor home economics, nor agriculture, nor hand-made furniture, nor any other excrescences upon the traditional curriculum, but teachers with *minds.* Minds so well trained for training younger minds that they cannot be deceived with any cheap and showy substitutes for the business of education: the production of thought, not of tabourets and tea cakes to carry home to a doting mother. When that is the standard for the would-be teacher, there need be no further discussion of the gender of that noun.



Campbell Studios

A S. UNPOLITICAL APPOINTMENT

The post of Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York is preeminently one the incumbent of which should be selected for other than political reasons. The keeper of the nation's gate at Ellis Island not only must be an efficient administrator, but also should be a man of broad human sympathies. The millions of immigrants who pass thru the gateways into the new land should find themselves looked upon by those who receive them there not as inanimate units in an administrative problem, but as men and women. In selecting as Commissioner at Ellis Island Frederic C. Howe, the head of the People's Institute in New York, an institution notably human and in the best sense popular in its civic activities, President Wilson has made an appointment as admirable for the completeness with which it fulfils these requirements as for its freedom from any taint of utilitarian politics



© *Paul J. Rainey*

A CHEETAH TREED BY MR. RAINEY'S HOUNDS IN AFRICA

The second series of African hunt pictures is more remarkable than the first, for they show the animals at closer range. These moving pictures of animals are the best means yet devised, short of actual observation, for the study of zoology



© *George Kleine*

THE MARCH OF THE LEGIONARIES TO ATTACK ANTONY IN THE FILM OF *ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA*

Scenes like this come as grim interruptions to the pictured revels of the Queen's palace. The film is brilliantly staged and surpasses *Quo Vadis* in spectacular effect

THE MOVING WORLD

A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES

ANIMATED AFRICA

LAST year Paul Rainey astonished the public by bringing to them in motion pictures the life of wild animals in the heart of Africa. His second series, now on exhibition, is more remarkable than the first, for he has got closer to his game. By concealing his camera at a water-hole he shows us the animals which congregate there, as they behave when they do not know they are having their pictures taken, the rhinoceros and the oryx, the elephant and the gnu, herds of zebras and baboons, the little Dick-dick, an antelope hardly larger than a rabbit, and the giraffe, which some schoolboy rightly called "the highest form of animal life." Then we are shown wild buffalo by the hundred and we see how the cheetah is hunted by dogs and killed by the poisoned arrows of the arboreal natives, the Wandorovos. As a grand climax we have the hunting of the king of beasts with a lion charging straight at the camera, only thirty-five yards away when a bullet stops him.

In the study of zoology the approach toward reality is made by steps in this order: (1) verbal description of the animals; (2) drawings of them; (3) still photographs; (4) mounted specimens in a museum; (5) one or more specimens in the cages or pens of a zoological garden; (6) motion photographs as they live in their natural habitat; (7) actual observation on the unconscious animals in the open. Each of these has its peculiar advantages, but next to the last—which is impossible for most of us in the case of African animals at least—comes the moving picture, for that leads us to the true object of zoology, the study of life in the living, not the examination of specimens which once were alive. *(Shubert Feature Film Co., New York.)*

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

The story of Mark Antony's treason and overthrow has furnished the theme for innumerable dramas and romances, but the cinematograph finds in it the opportunity for a new version with merits of its own. Neither painter nor dramatist, for instance, has been able to produce so effective a contrast as the series of scenes where Antony and Cleopatra banquet in state in the palace of the Ptolemies while every few minutes the fête is interrupted by views of the avenging legions of Rome, landing from their galleys on the Egyptian coast in the darkness and tramping along the sands at the edge of the surf, a procession seemingly without end, steadily drawing nearer to their unsuspecting victims.

For those of our readers who have seen "Quo Vadis" it will be sufficient to say that this film is prepared by the same company, the Italian Cines, imported by George Kleine, New York, and that it surpasses the Sienkiewicz play in spectacular effects. The cast, it is claimed, numbered over 7500 and we cannot disprove the statement, for they were too many for us to count. In any such census of the cast the animal actors ought to be included, for here we have the lion and the cheetah, the crocodiles to which the charming Charmian was thrown, and the asp by means of which Cleopatra escaped being led thru Roman streets behind the triumphal chariot of Octavius. From a medical point of view we must commend the experiments in applied toxicology with which the Queen employed the moments immediately preceding her demise.

The Italians beat all the rest of the world in the artistic setting given to their photoplays, and in this case they have the advantage of being able to reproduce Roman villas and streets with ease and accuracy. The scene of the debate in the Roman Senate is admirably handled, and this, as well as the one in which the Roman galleys go into commission for the battle of Actium, will give the classical student a more vivid sense of the reality of ancient life than he can get from books.

PSEUDO-EUGENICS

An amusing instance of the way in which a popular scientific phrase will be caught up and misapplied is afforded by the feature film adapted by D. W. Griffith from Armstrong's play, "The Escape." This is advertized in New York as a eugenic play and is preceded by a lot of views of amœbæ, spirochætæ, vorticellæ and frog skeletons having no perceptible relation with what follows, which is a well-acted melodrama of the slums, but its lesson, if it has one, is quite the opposite of eugenic. The degenerate son of a dipsomaniac sire owes his evil propensities chiefly to a blow on the head and is cured of them by a trephining operation. But his sister, who of course has the same bad heredity as he, is married to the hero, who as a physician should have known better, for their children or half of them are likely to turn out as bad as their uncle and grandfather. In a state ruled by eugenists such a marriage would be prohibited and we fear that the play would also, on the ground that it teaches a false and hence immoral lesson. So long as dramatists insist upon happy endings they must let heredity alone or choose a better set of characters. *(Mutual Film Corporation, New York.)*

FOREST AND STREAM

Of the many "movied novels," as we shall soon be calling them, one of the most attractive on the screen is *The Conjurer's House* by Stuart Edward White, of which the Jesse E. Lasky Company of New York has put a version into pictures under the title of "The Call of the North." It is a tale of the Hudson Bay Company in the days when that gigantic trust held sway over the greater part of this continent. The plot is somewhat too involved for the observer to follow in spite of the very ingenious way of introducing the characters in the prolog, but one watches with delight the succession of beautiful scenes supposedly in the Canadian Northwest, the voyageurs on their snowshoes and the Indians in their canoes amid the mountains, forests and lakes of that region. We do not know what salary was given to the cast headed by Robert Edeson, but whatever it was they were underpaid for the strenuous action demanded by the story.

The cinematograph is speeding up. Photographs at the rate of a hundred thousand a second is its latest triumph. This extreme rapidity was necessary for recording the trajectory of a pistol ball and showing in detail how it penetrated a thin board. At the instant of firing an electric coil giving sparks at the rate of a hundred thousand per second is set going and the views of the flight are taken on a ribbon film. Since this film is mounted on a wheel making nine hundred revolutions per second the individual images are distinct and can be projected as slowly as desired for the analysis of the motion.

FOUR HEADS OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS AT CHAUTAUQUA



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Educator, editor, author; director of religious work; Dean Divinity School, University of Chicago, President Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America



MR. EARL BARNES

Author of *Women and Society, Where Knowledge Fails;* head of Department of Pedagogy; the leading lecturer on education in the country



MR. ALFRED HALLAM

President of the New York State Music Teachers' Association; musical director; Director of Conservatory, Skidmore School of Arts, Saratoga Springs, New York



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Head Arts and Crafts Department; author *Art Education, The Flush of the Dawn, Twelve Masterpieces of Painting,* etc.; editor *School Arts Magazine,* Boston

WHAT CHAUTAUQUA PLATFORM SPEAKERS ARE SAYING

"IN a very fundamental sense, Chautauqua has revolutionized many of the basic educational concepts of the last century. Educational formulas and methods, initiated or adapted in the great Chautauqua System of Home Education, are so familiar and unchallenged now that to state them would seem trite; yet when first put forward here from this Chautauqua, which the New York *Herald* once called 'the visible center of the greatest university in the world,' these formulas and phrases came with the force of innovations."—*Justice William L. Ransom, of New York City.*

SPECIALIZATION AND CULTURE

"Education and training nowadays are everywhere tending more toward specialization. The range of scholarship is becoming increasingly small and follows more and more narrow lines. This same tendency is seen in practical life. Again and again, we ask ourselves the question 'will it pay?' Some of the things most worth while 'do not pay.' We must apply the question on a higher plane. To know anything well, you must know it in its relation. No more pathetic spectacle is to be seen anywhere than the 'cultured ne'er-do-well.' The tendency toward specialization is very apt to overreach itself and err on the other side. The larger liberal culture is absolutely necessary. The merely specialized individual along a certain line to the exclusion of every other kind of knowledge will be nothing more than a human cog-wheel. Emerson pointed out that when a man becomes either head or hand he does not do good work with either his head or his hand. He must be able to use his whole body. He must be able to balance his specialization with something else, or else he will defeat his own end."—*Edward Howard Griggs.*

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF WORK

"Mind never gets beyond its instrument, and the most perfect mind in the world is destroyed if the nervous system on which it depended is thrown out of gear.

"It is very difficult to make people accept this psychological explanation of work, because of the old theological belief that work came to man as a curse. The French writer was nearer right who maintained that God first cursed man with life and then gave him work as an ameliorating circumstance. Our thinking is further confused by the emphasis we have laid upon the industrial product, especially in these last years of industrial democracy. The fact is that there are only two things of transcendent value in the world for man or woman; one of these is love, and the other is work.

"Every child must be taught to work in order that he may develop a strong, well-integrated nervous system, which will give him intelligent use of himself. Without work there cannot be a strong and vital development of the subjective life.

"The educational value goes far beyond this. It trains these qualities which we call will, determination, persistence, courage and independence. It goes further, and helps the girl to relate herself to the social group in which she is a unit. An absolutely idle girl can never understand her father or mother in terms of service, devotion and sacrifice. She can never understand the communal whole in terms of mutual responsibility, obligation to play a fair game, loyalty to leaders and admiration of human excellencies. Hence, my second plea would be that a girl must work, not only to become an intelligent individual, but that she may become a socialized individual."—*Professor Earl Barnes on Vocational Training of Girls.*

THE WASTE OF HOME COOKING

"There is great waste in the kitchen. Ninety-eight per cent of the kitchens, of the kitchen utensils, of fuel, light and other kitchen supplies is wasted, and useless. The waste in the purchase of food is the greatest of all. The waste in purchasing is that amount of money which maintains the retail men, upon which milk trusts fatten, upon which all the commission men thrive. There is an immense difference between the cost of living and the price of living. We are struggling to reduce the cost of living as it affects the dealer. What we should be doing is to reduce the cost of living as it is affected by our handling of the food.

"I do not advocate coöperative housekeeping. Coöperative housekeeping means a union of families to engage a common cook and a common kitchen. It is a hopeless, predestined failure. Each woman must specialize; each woman must take up the work she is best fitted for. The business of cooking shall be recognized as a trade, as an art, as a handicraft, and as a business, the biggest on earth.

"Today it takes an immense proportion of our strength to wrestle with our food. We don't know what to eat, or when. The new law shall read: 'A private family in a private home, without a kitchen.' We shall be buying food cooked instead of raw —food cooked by a new generation of women who have the specialization, the organization and an exchange of products. As a result there will be less work, trouble and expense but the work will be better done and the income will be vastly increased."—*Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, editor "The Forerunner."*

THE THIRD "R" FOR WOMEN

"The third 'R' is the ability to reckon. This is perhaps one of the weakest points in the education of women. Women are not interested in the scientific matter that is sent out by the Government and from other sources simply because it implies the art of reckoning. Therefore the study of foods and dietary processes proceeds slowly, because women do not learn to think in percentages. How can we expect women to do anything with dividing the income, or in studying out labor unless we are stronger in this question of arithmetic. In spite of all this the woman spends money. She does not always spend intelligently. The education of the girl should begin early in the use of money, and there is no better way than for her to have money which she has earned herself and of which she knows the value."—*Anna Barrows, secretary Home Economics Association.*

WOMAN'S MEASURE OF HUMAN LIFE

"As property is the product of man, the child is the product of woman. As the work of men for centuries has been with things, that of woman has been with human life. We measure human life in different terms than men. Man measures human life in terms of production, while woman measures it by adding to production its cost. Woman is particularly interested in legislation that protects humanity. Humanity is not sufficiently protected in this country and when women are allowed to express themselves on equal terms with men our laws will assume a more ethical and more humanitarian tone."—*Mrs. Scott Nearing, secretary Pennsylvania College Equal Suffrage League.*

THE COWBOY ROVER

"I've seen a lot of places where I'd like to stay,
But I gets a-feelin' restless and I'm on my way.
I was never meant for sittin' on my own door-sill,
An' once you get the habit—why you can't keep still."

—*Professor John A. Lomax's "Songs of the Cowboy."*

INFORMATION !

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA KUPFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 32

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, September 1, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Checks will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
August 13, 1914.

THE MARKET PLACE

NEUTRALITY AND WAR LOANS

Owing to the exprest opinion of our Government that "loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war are inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality," the tentative negotiations of representatives of the French Government with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. for a loan of $100,000,000 were promptly discontinued, at the suggestion of that firm, which, as Mr. Morgan said, desired to be "in harmony with the ideas of the Government" at Washington. It is known that Austria had been making inquiries about a loan of $100,000,000. These are at an end. There will be no American loan to any nation directly involved in the war. The London *Economist* remarks that our Government "has done honor to itself and a service to the world by maintaining neutrality in its strictest sense and refusing to allow its bankers to take profit by prolonging the carnage in Europe."

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill providing that it shall be unlawful and shall be treated as a violation of the neutrality laws for any person, firm or corporation in the United States to lend money directly or indirectly to any country engaged in war with any other country with which the United States is at peace, or during the hostilities of any two countries with which we are at peace. It also makes it unlawful to sell or to offer for sale, or to purchase or receive within the United States any bonds of such countries authorized or issued after the beginning of hostilities.

While the attitude of our Government with respect to the loans deserves emphatic commendation, the enactment of such a law is not required. No statute is needed now to prevent our bankers from financing a loan for any of the warring nations. The exprest disapproval of our Government was sufficient to restrain J. P. Morgan & Co. or any other great banking house. That disapproval will continue to be sufficient. It is supported by American public opinion.

OUR INDUSTRIES AND THE WAR

American industries are affected directly by the war in several ways. An industry that relies largely upon its export trade cannot ship its products. The most notable example of disadvantage on this account is seen in the cotton-growing industry. Two-thirds of our cotton, under normal conditions, is sold abroad. There is lack now of transportation, and also a slackening of demand. The unprecedented dislocation of international exchange facilities presents great difficulties on the financial side of the question. We have an exportable surplus of 250,000,000 bushels of wheat. The export movement was checked, but probably it will soon be

possible to supply the foreign demand. The steel industry's exports are reduced to almost nothing, and the prices of certain raw materials which it uses have been greatly advanced. There is a very small supply of ferro-manganese in this country. The price of tin, the metal, which we do not produce, has been doubled, to the great disadvantage of the tin plate mills.

Our supply of potash is controlled by a group of German companies, and for want of potash the manufacturers of fertilizers must be idle or be content with a product of little real value. There is but little raw silk in this country, and the silk manufacturers await with anxiety the day when there will be none. But with ocean carriers again at work, this raw material can be obtained. This will not be true, however, with respect to chemical dyestuffs, for these are made, or have been made, in Germany. If ships were free to bring them, they would not come, for several of the great factories where they have been produced for all of the world's manufacturers are now closed. The employees, chemists and others have gone to the war. It is said that a million workers here may be affected by exhaustion of the supply of dyestuffs and certain chemicals used in manufacturing, all of which have come from Germany. The supply on hand is enough for only a few weeks, and several textile factories have closed already because they have none left. The price advance for some of the chemicals and drugs in ordinary use is 200 per cent. For example, that is the increase for carbolic acid. Our Government, realizing how important to many industries is the supply of German chemicals, is striving to arrange for shipments. But, even if the ocean transportation should be permitted, the closing of German chemical plants may have left no products to be exported.

Chemicals used in photography are here only in small quantities. The price of one of them has risen from ninety-two cents to $15 a pound. Imports of leather have been checked; the price has advanced, and the cost of manufactures of leather is increased. Linens are up twenty per cent; scarcity and higher cost of burlaps affect the linoleum industry. About fifty per cent of our copper output has been exported. Lack of carriers and reduced foreign demand have made many workmen idle at the mines. One company laid off 2100 men last week. There are now no exports of automobiles.

The following dividends are announced:

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, coupons from 4½ per cent convertible gold bonds, payable September 1

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, coupons from 4 per cent convertible gold bonds, payable September 1

Federal Mining and Smelting Company, preferred 1 per cent, payable September 15

Southern Pacific Company, quarterly, $1.50 per share, payable October 1

Union Pacific Railroad Company, preferred semi-annual, $2 per share; common, quarterly, 2½ per cent, payable October 1

United Cigar Stores Company of America, quarterly, preferred $1.75 per share, payable September 15

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

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Notice is given as follows:

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3. Until October 1, 1914, Bonds may be deposited with Central Trust Company of New York at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, or in St. Louis, Berlin and Amsterdam with the depositaries in said cities;

4. In accordance with its notice, dated August 4, 1914, the Committee will make no further purchases of coupons which matured July 1, 1914.

New York, August 24, 1914.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman,
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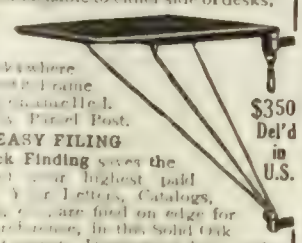
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DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF
FEDERAL MINING AND SMELTING CO.
52 Broadway, New York, August 18, 1914.

A dividend of one (1%) per cent on the Preferred stock of this Company has today been declared, payable September 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 22, 1914.

ERNEST SWEENY, Secretary.

American tourists who went to Europe to look at historic ruins now have a splendid opportunity to see how they were made.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Silas—What's your son studying at college? Hiram—Pharmacy. Silas—Some new fangled farming eh? *Judge.*

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IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS' FUND

We receive many inquiries in the course of a year for information about the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the abstract following is prepared for the use of those interested.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Fund was organized and began insuring lives in 1759, thus making it the oldest institution of its kind in the United States. Its membership is presumed to be confined to the clergy of the Presbyterian Church, their wives and families. The company is mutual in form; its expenses are unusually low; it is capably managed and policyholders' dividends are substantial. The funds are properly and profitably invested. Its annual growth is comparatively slow, but is steadily persistent. The policies provide for dividends annually and are up-to-date in every respect. In 1913 the company's actual mortality experience was but forty per cent of the expected. It writes a limit of $15,000 on one life up to age fifty-five and $10,000 over that age.

Its financial condition on December 31, 1913, was: admitted assets, $5,953,122 (of which $3,968,816 was in bonds and $1,144,042 in loans on its own policies); legal reserves, $5,205,708; surplus, $554,690. The interest earnings in 1913, calculated on mean investments, were 4.4 per cent.

Income and disbursements in 1913 were: premiums on new policies, $88,680; premiums on renewed policies, $564,768; dividends and surrender values applied, $187,097; annuity premiums, $5,991; interest, dividends and rents, $58,267; total income, $1,074,338. Total disbursements (including $192,473 for death claims, $136,289 surrender values, $142,520 dividends) were $540,998. The company wrote $2,347,426 new insurance in 1913 and ended the year with $19,378,373 in force.

NO NEED FOR ALARM

American policyholders in European companies which have been legally admitted and are doing a direct business—that is, issuing policies thru agents or brokers directly to insurants—need have no apprehensions respecting the security of the contracts they hold. Our laws virtually compel such companies to be domestic institutions, with capital, reserves and surplus maintained here independently of their home organizations. These funds are in the custody of trustees provided for by law and the United States branches are rigidly supervised by the several state insurance departments. Of course, the war has affected the value of all securities constituting the assets of domestic and foreign companies; but this is not material, nor is it expected to be of long duration.

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[illegible] preparation for all [illegible] sports.

[illegible] NO EXTRAS.

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Few, if any, of our readers do any business with a minor class of foreign companies, not admitted, but which accommodate owners of exceedingly large values by carrying what are known in the business as "surplus lines." These insurants are able to take care of themselves and proceed under the doctrine of *caveat emptor*.

There is also another class of foreign companies, legally admittted and maintaining United States branches and independent American funds. These confine their activities to reinsuring the excess lines of the direct writing companies. Their services are utilized by American and foreign companies alike. The latter will, of course, see that the security they accept is in every respect adequate.

POSTAL'S NEW POLICIES

In our article on the Postal Life Insurance Company, several weeks ago, we said it was reasonable to presume that to the extent it could do so, the company was taking up the policies of the Mutual Reserve, the Economic and the Provident Savings Life, the three companies reinsured by it.

We are advised by President Malone of the Postal Life that the company is not doing so and that it has never sought to make such substitutions. He continues:

"From every standpoint there would be no advantage in doing this, but a distinct disadvantage. For instance, the low mortality of the non-agency group might thereby be increased, which would be a decided unfairness to such policyholders. Furthermore, such a method of shifting the reinsured business would be an injustice to agents of the reinsured company whose contracts entitle them to renewal commissions; the Postal does not resort to such practises to secure 'new' business which in fact would not be new. Agents of reinsured companies will tell you the Postal is maintaining the integrity of their contracts."

The fact is of no great consequence and our observation was in no sense a criticism.

Since our original article was written the New York Insurance Department life insurance report has been received, and we are enabled to supply the number of new policies issued in 1913 and the total number in force at the end of the year. The number issued was 1563; number in force at end of year, 23,673.

The Insurance Club of Barcelona, Spain, has invited the World's Insurance Congress (which holds its first meeting at San Francisco in 1915) to hold its 1917 session at Barcelona.

There is a movement under way to amalgamate three accident underwriters' associations—the Detroit Conference, the American Association of Accident Underwriters and the National Mutual Union. A conference on the subject will be held at Atlantic City September 9-11, perhaps followed by the first annual convention of the consolidated bodies.



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The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

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CALENDAR

The National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial, commemorating the successful defense of Baltimore at North Point and Fort McHenry, and the writing of the national anthem, will be held at Baltimore, *September 6* to *13*.

The annual conference of the International Law Association will be held at The Hague in the Palace of Peace from *September 7* to *12*.

At Denver, Colorado, on *September 8* and *9*, will be held the eighth annual conference on taxation, in charge of the National Tax Association.

The Baltic Exhibition at Malmö, Sweden, to which Swedish, German, Danish and Russian exhibits have been sent, is open until *September 15*.

World's Temperance Sunday will be observed on *November 8* in most of the states. In some states it will be *November 1* and in Ohio *September 20*.

A tuberculosis census of the churches of the country will be taken in *September* and *October* under the direction of The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

At Leipzig an International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts is scheduled to remain open until *October 1914*.

The United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America will hold their twenty-eighth annual convention in New York *October 6, 7* and *8*.

The Society of American Indians, the largest organization of native Americans in the United States, will hold its annual conference at Madison, Wis., from *October 6* to *11*.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held in Richmond, Virginia, *October 12* to *17*.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting on *October 20, 21* and *22*, at Washington. There will be addresses by William Howard Taft, president of the association; Senator Root, the Ambassador from Argentina, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada.

The annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States will be held at the University of Virginia *October 22* and *23*.

On May 17, 1814, Norway adopted a Constitution as a free and independent kingdom, having just been released from Danish control. To commemorate this event a Centennial Exposition is being held at Christiania until *October 15*.

A Colonial Exhibition at Samarang, Java, will continue to *November, 1914*. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

The seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of Roger Bacon will be observed at Columbia with commemorative exercizes and the publication of a volume of studies. A great pageant of the culture of the thirteenth century will be given on *November 4*.

Barnard College, in Columbia University, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on *November 5*.

The annual convention of the National Suffrage Association will be held at Nashville, *November 12* to *17*.

The sixth annual Medical Missionary Conference will be held at Battle Creek, Michigan, *November 17-20*.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association will hold its national convention in Topeka, Kansas—the prohibition capital of the nation—*December 29* to *January 4*.

The fifth International Congress of the American Republics will hold its opening session on *November 29* at Santiago, Chile. It will be in session for several weeks, adjourning about New Year's, 1915.

Between *March 4* and *April 15, 1915*, a monster naval parade from Hampton Roads to San Francisco via Panama will mark the formal opening of the Canal.

The general session of the Woman's Congress of Missions is to be held during the first week in *June, 1915*, in the new Civic Auditorium of San Francisco.

The International Congress on Alcoholism will be held in Atlantic City in *July, 1915*. Delegates from forty nations are expected to attend.

The biennial convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America will be held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, from *July 6* to *10, 1915*. It is expected that 30,000 will attend.

The Royal Historical Society of England is beginning preparations to celebrate the seven hundredth anniversary of the grant of magna charta, on *June 15, 1915*.



Paul Thompson

THE IMPERIAL GERMAN AMBASSADOR: COUNT J. H. VON BERNSTORFF

AN ARTICLE BY COUNT VON BERNSTORFF
ON "GERMANY AND THE GREAT WAR"
WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE

The Independent

VOLUME 79 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1914 NUMBER 3430

BRITAIN'S ENTRANCE INTO THE GREAT WAR

ON another page Mr. Sydney Brooks, the London representative of The Independent, describes vividly the state of mind of the British people as they enter upon the Great War. Serenely confident of the righteousness of their cause they are silent, united, determined. A careful reading of the White Paper issued by the British Government and containing all the correspondence that past between the British Foreign Office and the Chancellories of Europe prior to England's declaration of war on August 4, reveals what a sure foundation it is that the British people have for their confidence.

From the first note of Sir Edward Grey to the British Ambassador at Berlin on July 20 to the final telegram to the same official on August 4 instructing him in effect to announce a declaration of war the British activities were upon the highest plane of international honor, disinterested friendliness and unimpeachable sincerity. Every communication from the British Foreign Office is infused with reasonableness and an earnest desire for peace.

In his first conversation with the German Ambassador Sir Edward Grey offered the invaluable suggestion that "the more Austria could keep her demand within reasonable limits, and the stronger the justification she could produce for making any demand, the more chance there would be of smoothing things over." From the first the British Minister urged that Austria should modify the strict time limit of forty-eight hours which she had imposed upon Servia for the reply to her ultimatum. But Austria would neither relax her demands in the slightest degree nor give Servia a minute more of time in which to meet them. Nor could Germany in any way be induced to exercize her influence at Vienna.

When his efforts for an extension of time were fruitless Sir Edward Grey urged again and again in every capital in Europe that representatives of the four governments least involved, Germany, Italy, France and Great Britain, should meet in conference in order to see if a peaceful way out could not be found. Again his efforts failed, for Germany and Austria held firm to their position that Austria's ultimatum to Servia was a question for those two nations alone, in which the other powers could have no word to say. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's persistent reply to Sir Edward Grey was that to preserve the peace of Europe Great Britain should join with Germany in efforts to "localize" the war.

Again and again Great Britain was urged by Russia and France to declare that she would support them if war broke out. But to the last Sir Edward Grey, with fine persistence, kept his country free from any entangling commitments, while at the same time warning Germany that circumstances might arise in which Great Britain could no longer hold aloof.

With infinite patience and great skill Sir Edward Grey sought day after day to find a road by which the great powers might avoid the awful recourse of war. There was no assertion that either side or any nation was right in the original premises, no insistence that anybody do anything but take time to talk things over quietly and reasonably and try to find a way out. A remark of Sir Edward Grey to the Austrian Ambassador early in the diplomatic proceedings is indicative of the spirit in which Sir Edward approached the critical situation. Count Mensdorff had declared that "all would depend upon Russia." The British Minster replied that "in a time of difficulties such as this, it was just as true to say that it required two to keep the peace as it was to say, ordinarily, that it took two to make a quarrel."

When it came to the last and Great Britain found no way of honor before her save that of war it was for the splendid cause of neutrality and loyalty to a weaker nation that she found herself impelled to enter the conflict. The final word that went from Sir Edward Grey to the British Ambassador at Berlin for transmission to the German Government must ever be an inspiring one for the British people to remember, "His Majesty's Government feel bound to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany is as much a party as ourselves."

No nation could have done more than England to ward off the Great War. No man could have done more than Sir Edward Grey to preserve the peace of Europe. If the same spirit had animated all the Chancellories of Europe, there would have been no war. Germany has been loud in her condemnation of England for joining the Allies against her, but if the German Chancellory had been the least bit conciliatory on its part, Germany today might find herself at peace.

As late as July 31 Sir Edward said to the German Ambassador that "if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it His Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences." But he then added that if, under any other circumstances France became involved, Great Britain would be drawn in.

CIVILIZED WARFARE AND BARBAROUS

WAR is a denial of civilization. Nevertheless there is civilized warfare and barbarous warfare. The civilized nations of the world have agreed upon certain rules which they will observe when they are fighting each other. They are pledged to play the cruel game of war according to the rules of the game, to make war no more horrible than it must inevitably be. Like the prize ring, war has its ethics. And he who strikes below the belt is and ought to be an outlaw.

In dealing with Belgium, Germany has struck below the belt. She has made barbarous warfare upon the intrepid little country that resented with arms the perfidious violation of her neutrality.

The dropping of explosive bombs upon an enemy's city is not civilized warfare, it is barbarism. At the Second Hague Conference a declaration prohibiting the discharge of explosives from airships was adopted by the vote of twenty-eight nations, eight nations voting against the prohibition and seven refraining from voting at all. It is true that Germany, in company with France and Russia, was among the eight nations who voted against the prohibition. Germany, therefore, is not bound by her given word to refrain from the act which she has committed at Antwerp. But she should have been bound by the public opinion of the world. By two to one the nations had declared against the use of the air for the bombardment of cities. Even Germany's ally, Austria-Hungary, had recorded herself against the practise. And now we believe that the whole world outside of Germany and Austria stands aghast at the killing and wounding of a score of defenseless men and women by a rain of fire from the sky.

If additional basis for an indictment against Germany were sought, it might be found in the provision of the Hague Treaty, which she did sign, declaring that before a bombardment is begun, the officer in command of an attacking force must "do all in his power to warn the authorities." No warning was given at Antwerp; the bombs fell like a bolt from the blue.

But the indictment which the best opinion of the world has drawn against Germany does not depend for its weight upon any written covenant. It is based upon the essential difference between civilization and barbarism.

War is by its very nature cruel. But barbarism is needlessly, wantonly cruel.

The sacking of the Belgian city of Louvain and the wholesale killing of its inhabitants is no less barbarous. It is contended by the Germans that citizens of Louvain, not soldiers, had fired upon the German forces occupying the town. This is contrary to the rules of war. Only soldiers, uniformed and carrying arms openly and commanded by a responsible officer, may fight.

But even if citizens of the town did violate this fundamental rule, their action affords no justification for wholesale killing, wholesale destruction, wholesale pillage. Individual non-combatants who treacherously take up arms against an enemy render themselves liable to be killed without delay or warning. But their acts cannot render their community liable to extinction. Article 50 of the Hague Treaty declares that "no general penalty . . . shall be inflicted upon the population on account of the acts of individuals for which they can not be regarded as jointly and severally responsible." Article 47 declares that "pillage is formally forbidden." Against both these prohibitions the Germans have offended at Louvain. They have offended against civilization.

WHY THEY WENT TO WAR

THE British and German White Papers, giving the diplomatic correspondence that preceded the war, have been made public. From these it appears that the various nations involved went to war for the following reasons (accepting each nation's statement of its own case):

Austria. Because Servia would not permit Austrian officials to take part in investigations in Servia into the responsibility of Servians for the murder of the Austrian Crown Prince and Princess.

Servia. Because upon her refusal to accede to this demand of Austria on the ground that she would be sacrificing her own sovereignty, and in spite of her proposal to leave the matter to arbitration, Austria attacked her.

Russia. Because Austria was making war upon Servia.

Germany. Because Russia declined to cease mobilizing her army—a mobilization which Germany believed was directed at herself as well as at her ally Austria.

France. Because her ally Russia was attacked by Germany.

Belgium. Because her neutral territory, whose neutrality was guaranteed by a treaty signed by Germany, was invaded by German arms.

England. Because Germany had violated the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, of which both Germany and England were signers.

Japan. Because her treaty with England bound her to join with England when the peace of the Far East was threatened.

The impartial historian will some day know how to apportion the final responsibility for the Great War among the nations that entered it. We now merely report what each nation has to say for itself.

RUSSIA IN THE ALLIANCE

BEYOND all denial it is a curious alliance, this of despotic, tyrannous Russia with free, popularly governed France and England. It is plain that it is not popular sympathy that has created the alliance, but some temporary danger. What the reason is everybody knows. France and Russia both feared Germany, and Russia wanted French money for development, and so they came together. Later Great Britain was afraid of Germany, and so she joined the two strange partners. They will hold together as long as the outside necessity is supposed to last, and then they will fall apart, if occasion offers.

And yet we may say a good word for Russia. Russia is the unknown factor in European history, because she has no past to be worth the recording, but has a tremendous future before her. She has had a mighty mass of ignorant serfs, disunited, having no cohesion because no education and no intercommunication, and so no public sentiment. Such a people, if governed at all, are to be governed by an autocracy. The Russian governing

autocracy has had two aims—one to maintain itself by holding the people down, and the other to expand its territory, as if bulk made strength.

If we look at the past or the present of Russia there is little in her to make her a fit ally to the highly civilized empires of Great Britain and France. But we will do well to look forward a generation or two. The forward pressure of education cannot be resisted. The forward flow of civilization cannot be dammed; and the Russian people give fine promise of genius and independence. We must not judge of Russia by her throne and her pogroms, her Jewish pales and the persecutions of her sects. It is the people we must judge her by, her splendid novelists, her Tolstoys and Turgeniefs, her broad statesmen like Witte, her brave sons who have dared persecution and death, and the youth in her universities, who, with their teachers, have seen the vision of a new and free Russia which shall, as in the vision which in his youth Prince Ito saw of Japan, select and unite out of the civilizations of all nations those elements which shall create in free Russia the noblest nation in the world. And why not? Russia is in territory the greatest nation on earth. She holds half of Europe and a full third of Asia, all compact, with no outlying colonies. She owns well nigh half of the world's North Temperate Zone, the most fruitful region for the production of an energetic and ruling population. Her people are of various races, tolerant of each other, good mixers; and another century is likely to see them stand well in the forefront of intellectual culture and political power.

But why do we speak of political power? The day is fast passing when it will be the ambition of nations to exercize political power over their own citizens or over other nations. We are not looking forward to a Czar-dominated nation, but to a nation ruled by its own Duma, with a hundred smaller dumas governing limited territories, as we have nigh fifty legislatures and one Congress; and our Congress, not set to rule the people, but to help the people rule themselves. We are thinking of the time wished for in the old French song:

> If I were King of France,
> Or, what's better, Pope of Rome,
> I'd have no fighting men abroad,
> No weeping maids at home.
> All the world should be at peace,
> And if kings must show their spite,
> Let those that make the battles be
> The only ones to fight.

Russia will not, cannot dominate Europe. The victory of the three allies in this bitter war will leave her comparatively unharmed, but mightily influenced by her relation to the two free nations which she has aided. The defeat of Germany and Austria will be the defeat of absolutism, even of Russian absolutism. Liberty will rule Russia also, and there will be no more persecution of Jews or Christians. It is absurd to imagine that the fellowship in this war of Slav with Frank and Briton will send Cossacks galloping with brandished knouts all over Europe. It is far more likely that Siberia will cease to be thought of as the dismal prison of political convicts, and its old shame will be forgotten, as is that of the days of penal servitude in the now proud commonwealth of Australia. We are glad to see tyrannous, Czar-ruled, Church-ridden, blundering Russia awakened to seek the counsel and join fortunes with the freest and most enlightened nations of Europe.

THE NEW THEORY OF EVOLUTION

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science, fortunately meeting this year at the antipodes of the center of war, has had presented to it by its president a novel theory of evolution that is in some respects the direct opposite of that we have learned from Darwin and Spencer. Darwin assumed as the basis of his theory of descent the tendency of every species to slight spontaneous variation in all possible ways and declared that these variations were inheritable and so could accumulate and become established thru natural selection. Spencer taught that evolution was progress from the simple to the complex, from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous.

But now Professor William Bateson, in his opening address to the British Association at Melbourne, challenges both these fundamental assumptions. He questions whether there is any experimental evidence to support the belief "that variation in the old sense is a genuine occurrence at all" and whether it is possible in any case to produce modifications in a species by changes in climate or conditions of life. It is true that the creation of a new species—which Darwin's opponents asserted to be impossible—is now a common laboratory experiment. New plants and animals, breeding true, are being "made to order" right along to suit the needs of mankind or the caprices of fashion. But these new species are produced by the use of Mendel's principle instead of Darwin's, that is, by the crossing of species having severally the desired characteristics and not by the gradual accumulation of minute accidental variations. But all the peculiarities combined in the new species pre-existed in some of the ancestors, altho they may have been suppressed in the parents by the presence of some inhibiting factor. By the redistribution of the inherited elements effected by the cross-fertilization it may happen that in some of the progeny the determinant causing a certain quality, such as color in a flower, or horns in an animal or musical genius in a man, will be freed from its restraining factor and so attain a novel and striking development. That is to say, the variation is not due to the addition of a new factor, but to the elimination of one previously present. The course of evolution, according to this view, has, then, been in the direction of increasing simplicity rather than complexity, and so is contrary to the Spencerian formula.

Professor Bateson doubts whether there is any case of the origin of species that should not be thus explained by division instead of multiplication. For instance, the wild crabapple, he believes, contained hidden within it all the wide variety of size, form and flavor manifested in the cultivated apples which have been produced from it by the successive elimination of the inhibiting elements present in the original crab. He extends the theory also to the higher powers of the psychic life of man and says:

> I have confidence that the artistic gifts of mankind will prove to be due, not to something added to the make-up of an ordinary man, but to the absence of factors which in the normal person inhibit the development of these gifts. They are almost beyond doubt to be looked upon as releases of powers normally suppressed. The instrument is there, but it is "stopped down."

In concluding his address, Professor Bateson said:

> The outcome, as you will have seen, is negative, destroying much that till lately past for gospel. Destruction may

useful, but it is a low kind of work. We are just about where Boyle was in the seventeenth century. We can dispose of alchemy, but we cannot make more than a quasi-chemistry. We are awaiting our Priestley and our Mendeleeff.

In truth, it is not these wider aspects of genetics that are at present our chief concern. They will come in their time. The great advances of science are made like those of evolution, not by imperceptible mass-improvement, but by the sporadic birth of penetrative genius. The journeymen follow after him, widening and clearing up, as we are doing along the track that Mendel found.

The old evolution of Darwin is gone; the new evolution—of whom?—has not yet come. But the fundamental fact of evolution is only established more firmly by every new discovery.

THE FRINGES OF THE PATENT MONOPOLY

THE Senate has added to the Clayton Anti-Trust bill a provision for denying to the owners of patents the broad privileges now afforded to them. The decision of the Supreme Court in the mimeograph case declared that the owner of a patent is within his rights when he compels the purchaser of the patented article to use with it only materials purchased from the patentee, even tho the materials themselves are not patented. The manufacturers of the mimeograph, for instance, compel the owners of mimeographs to use with the machine only ink made by them. In this practise the Supreme Court upheld them.

This practise the amendment to the Clayton bill would prohibit.

It is a wise prohibition. There is such a thing as making the patent monopoly too broad. The purpose of the patent law is to encourage invention and to ensure the inventor the reward of his skill by granting him for a term of years a monopoly over his invention. It is framed not only in the private interest of the inventor, but in the public interest. It is for the general good that invention should be encouraged.

But when the patent monopoly is stretched to cover unpatented articles the advantage to the public disappears. The makers of sanitary enameled iron ware attempted in one way to stretch it and their endeavors were peremptorily stopped by the decision in the Bath Tub case. Other manufacturers have stretched it in other ways and their attempts have been upheld by the Supreme Court. It is right and expedient that the inventor should be assured a special profit from the product of his genius. It is neither right nor expedient that to it should be added other special profit from things with whose invention or discovery he has had nothing whatever to do.

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL TRANSIT

A CERTAIN town in New York state contains seven thousand people. They live mostly in separate houses of one or two stories which are scattered over a considerable area; so in order that they may get from one part of the town to another electric cars are run. For this service the people pay five cents a trip.

A certain building in New York City contains seven thousand people. They occupy offices arranged in layers one above another to the hight of 750 feet. In order to get from one to another of the fifty-one stories there are run electric cars known as elevators or lifts and this service is free to the people who occupy the building and their more numerous visitors. They can ride up and down as often as they please. Some of the offices have hundreds of visitors a day, others but few, so it would seem a fairer arrangement to make every passenger pay as he enters, say a cent a trip, or use the stairs. But the tenants would all rebel at such a system even tho it would relieve their rent of the expense of the service. They prefer to pay for the elevators collectively because it promotes business and gives them all an equal chance whichever floor they are on. The notion of an individualistic pay-as-you-go elevator service seems very funny when we think of it.

On the other hand the idea of an individualistic street-car service does not seem funny at all—until we think of it. When we do we cannot help wondering why it might not pay a town corporation to run its cars on the same system as the building corporation runs its elevators, that is, to regard it as a community obligation to provide transit facilities free of charge to all the inhabitants and strangers whenever they want to ride, just as sidewalks, street lights and drinking water are furnished free.

But obviously there is a great difference between the two cases. In one case the movement is vertical. In the other it is horizontal.

THE ACUTE NEED OF RED CROSS AID

MAJOR LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN, The Independent's representative at the front, cables an urgent appeal for Red Cross contributions, Red Cross supplies and Red Cross nurses.

The Hamburg-American liner "Hamburg" has been chartered to carry a Red Cross expedition of surgeons, nurses and hospital supplies for the relief of the suffering on the battlefields of the warring nations.

The horrors of the contest have been largely veiled thus far by the unexampled severity of the military censorship. But it is doubtless true that no tragedy so appalling has called for aid since the Geneva Conference of fifty years ago.

The Independent is receiving daily replies to its appeal for Red Cross contributions, all of which are forwarded at once to Hon. Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York Fund.

To each contributor whose gift is two dollars or more The Independent is authorized to send a Certificate of Membership in the American Red Cross for the current year, and will also send at its own expense a Red Cross button in red and white enamel.

There is no distinction of nationality in the work of the Red Cross. The wounded of all nations are equally regarded.

Every man and woman who reads this issue of The Independent may join the Red Cross, and help on the work of mercy by wearing the Red Cross button, by contributing two dollars or more to the Red Cross Relief Fund.

Why not do it today?

THE GREAT WAR

WE are glad to see that two great English weeklies, the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News*, agree with the Independent that the name of this war is The Great War.

There has been no collusion between us. The name was arrived at entirely independently on both sides of the water. How could it be otherwise?

The name sprang, not from any one's invention or ingenuity, but out of the logic of events.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Fulfilling German Military Predictions

Too hasty were the judgments of those prophets who saw in the German delays at Liège and the heroic resistance of the Belgians the breakdown of the German military machine and the failure of its much-vaunted power of rapid and forceful attack. If the events of the past week are to be taken as a basis, not only must it be granted that the machine is in thoro working order, but that it is in a fair way of fulfilling all the predictions of its makers.

As rapidly as last week saw the German legions pushing their way thru Belgium, this week has seen their uninterrupted advance thru northern France. Gradually they have pushed the allied French, English, and Belgian armies before them back toward Paris, tho at tremendous cost. On Sunday, August 23, the British, holding the French left, were fighting at Mons, outside the French frontier; a week later they were before La Fere, only eighty-five miles from Paris.

But despite the success of this advance, the Germans have failed to achieve the one thing which each day makes increasingly urgent: they have failed to administer a decisive defeat to the Allies. Only in such a way can they detach a part of their armies to meet the Russians who each day are penetrating further into Prussia. With terrible energy and courage the German regiments have been thrown in assault after assault upon the Allies' lines in efforts to pierce them, but so far apparently without result, despite Berlin's claims of success.

Successful in every other respect, the one failure of the German plans has been in their time schedule. Like Frederick the Great, it was necessary for the Kaiser to crush the Allies singly, before they could join their forces in action against him. France crippled with a quick and smashing defeat, Germany could then turn to meet the Russian invader. This plan has failed because of the unexpected resistance in Belgium and the Fabian policy of the Allies. Germany, as a result, has lost no less than two weeks of precious time.

In a word, then, while Germany finds herself forty-five miles within the French frontier and only eighty-five miles from Paris, she still has before not only the entire forces of the Allies, as yet not decisively defeated, but there remains to be encountered a formidable second line of French defenses in the forts of Amiens-La Fere-Laon-Rheims. From Antwerp, where there is an effective force of nearly 200,000 men, she faces also the possibility of a strong flank attack by the Belgians. Thus, at a time when her army is most urgently needed to oppose the Russian advance beyond the Vistula, which they have already reached, there are still these obstacles to surmount, and Germany, with some degree of truth, finds herself, in the picturesque words of the French War Of-

THE GREAT WAR

August 25—Germans capture five Namur forts. French and British massed near Givet. French abandon Alsace campaign. Austria declares war on Japan. Zeppelin bombs fall in Antwerp.

August 26—French Ministry resigns and coalition cabinet formed on war lines. Allied forces withdraw to St. Die. Russians sweep over East Prussia.

August 27—German army, led by the Crown Prince, captures Longwy. All Namur forts captured. British cruiser "High Flyer" sinks "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" off coast of West Africa.

August 28—British fleet sinks two German cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers off Heligoland. Germans burn and sack city of Louvain, Belgium. British defeated at Maubeuge. Russians reach Allenstein. British marines land at Ostend.

August 29—Left flank of Allies repulsed at St. Guentin. Germans march on La Fere, in the second line of French defenses. Paris prepares for siege. Germans report repulse of Russians, but the report is denied at St. Petersburg.

August 30—German right wing continues advance. German aeroplane flies over Paris. France calls out 1914 reserves. Czar's forces advance to the Vistula, bombarding Thorn and Graudenz.

August 31—Allies again fall back before German advance. Germans report capture of 30,000 Russians. Another aeroplane flies over Paris.



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THE PITIFUL PLIGHT OF THE BELGIANS

Every road into Antwerp is filled with these armies of the refugees, who, having abandoned homes and everything except that which could be carried, have undertaken to save themselves from the fury of the German invaders. Entire districts are deserted and once prosperous cities and towns now have as their inhabitants only half-starved dogs and the dead



Underwood & Underwood

THE BRITISH LANDING AT BOULOGNE

About 125,000 men, under the command of Sir John French, are aiding the Allies

fice, in the position of the "nut between the two bars of the cracker."

The German Advance on France

Were it not for the detracting elements mentioned above, the German success in France might be called complete, and such in a large measure it is. With the exception of two slight engagements favoring the French—slight in the scale of the general operations—the Germans have been uniformly victorious.

This success has been largely due to the strength of the turning movement on the left flank of the allied armies. It was a maxim of the elder von Moltke never to make a frontal attack when he could get around the flanks of the enemy, and it was on such strategy that the campaign of 1870 was so brilliantly won. From Brussels, this enveloping force, estimated at 600,000 men, swept west, threatening Ostend and Dunkirk to such an extent that on August 27 British marines were landed at the former place; next its advance caused the evacuation of Lille and Boulogne, and the retirement of the Allies to the Amiens-La Fere line.

On the British, holding the left flank, fell the brunt of this attack, and the report of Field Marshal Sir John French, issued from the War Office on Sunday, says that for four days they were engaged in a constant struggle. The German objective was to get between the Allies and Paris, and thus cut off their retreat. They would thus be brought into the same position as the French at Sedan and would suffer a like fate. So confident were the Germans of the success of this movement that on Friday, August 28, a wireless message announced its accomplishment at Maubeuge, but according to the British War Office the catastrophe was prevented by the coolness and orderly retreat of the British.

"On Monday, the 24th," says the report of Sir John French, "the Germans made a vigorous effort in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army and to drive it into the fortress at Maubeuge. This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted, and, as on the previous day, very heavy losses, far in excess of anything suffered by us, were inflicted upon the enemy, who in dense formation and enormous masses marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines."

Desperation of the German Attack

There is no mistaking the determined and desperate character of the German attempt to thus administer a crushing defeat to the Allies. The losses of the Germans have been staggering, estimated in London at more than 60,000 killed and 150,000 wounded, or five to one to the losses of the Allies. The British losses in the four days of fighting were estimated by Sir John French at between 5000 and 6000 men. Beyond human endurance was the continuation of such an attack, and from Thursday to Monday, the 31st, the German offensive rested, giving the Allies a chance to bring up reinforcements under General Pau from the fruitless invasion of Alsace to strengthen their position. As this is written, it is evident that the German attack is again under way, and that a continuance of the enveloping movement in the vicinity of Amiens may cause the abandonment of the last line of forts, and again compel the retirement of the Allies, this time upon Paris itself.

Such have been the operations in the north. In the south, Longwy, after a heroic defense of twenty-four days, was captured by the army of Crown Prince Wilhelm on August 27. More than half the garrison had been killed in the siege and not a gun remained in operation.

In general, however, the French right and center have held their own against the German attacks. Indeed, a slight offensive has been attempted against the German left, but not with sufficient success to weaken the pressure on the Allies' own left.

The Germans burnt and sacked Louvain, one of the oldest and most picturesque cities in Europe, on August 28, alleging that civilians had fired on the troops. The son of the burgomaster of the city is said to have shot the German commandant of the city and that this was a signal for a general rising of the citizens against the Germans.

Similar in atrocity, according to the Allies' point of view, to the burn-



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RESPONDING TO THE CALL OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY

Canada, from whence this picture comes, is sending 30,000 troops to the Continent. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa also are ready with men and supplies. Troops from India, as Lord Kitchener announced to Parliament, are already on the way to France



THE CRESTS OF THE GERMAN AND RUSSIAN WAVES OF INVASION

Beginning on August 3, when the Germans began the invasion of Belgium, the Kaiser's armies in almost a continuous battle have fought their way to within eighty miles of Paris. The Russian movement began on August 17 and except at Gumbinnen, their progress toward the Vistula has been almost unopposed

ing of Louvain, was the bombarding of Antwerp from a Zeppelin on the night of August 24. Ten non-combatants, most of them women and children, were killed by the bombs which are said to have been aimed at the Royal Palace but fell wide of their mark. More than 700 houses were injured. A Belgian commission has left Antwerp to lay the German outrages before President Wilson.

Russia Invades Prussia

No less startling than the German advance in France has been the rapidity with which the huge Russian army has been mobilized and begun its invasion of the Kaiser's empire. According to the accepted views of military experts Russia's army was not to be expected to take the field for at least a month. August 26 was set as the earliest possible date for her offensive movement to begin, yet fully two weeks in advance of that time the Czar's legions began to move and August 26, instead, found them inside both the German and Austrian frontiers.

On August 20 at Gumbinnen, in East Prussia, the Russians encountered and defeated three German army corps. August 21 found them at Goldapp and Arys, the 22d at Darkehmen, Johannisburg, Ortelsburg and Villinburg; on the 23d they took Soldau and Neipenburg, and the end of the week saw them investing the fortresses of Thorn, Koenigsburg and Grandenz in Prussia and advancing on Lemburg in Austrian Galicia. They are thus brought to the Vistula River, along which Germany has constructed enormous defenses to bar the way to Berlin. What the Meuse is to France, the Vistula is to Prussia.

While most of Eastern Prussia has thus been occupied and the Czar's forces brought within two hundred miles of Berlin, the Russian plan of operation, other than in a general way, has not yet disclosed itself. A double offensive against Germany and Austria is shown, which Austria tried to break up by an ineffective invasion of Poland, while the movement against Thorn and Posen indicates that the Russians are attempting to imitate the German flanking movement by passing around the Vistula rather than over it. The Czar is reported to be using four armies of two million men each against Germany and Austria, but conservative estimates place the Russian effective force at about half that number. No German army in any force as yet has been encountered, Germany having concentrated practically her entire army against France, leaving probably not more than five corps with the reserves to oppose the Russian advance. For strategic reasons it is imperative that the Russians be met east of the Vistula, and to free her armies for this purpose Germany has made supreme efforts to crush the French. Already Belgium is reported as having been



New York World

THE BEAR THAT WALKS LIKE A MAN



London Punch

BRAVO, BELGIUM!

stripped of troops, who have been sent east to oppose the invader. The garrison of Brussels is said to have been reduced to scarcely more than 300 men, while the German communications are reported to be practically unguarded. It is to this Russian menace that the Allies in France are looking to relieve the tremendous pressure which, applied unremittingly for ten days, has gradually forced them back on Paris. Each day's delay, therefore, is counted as an Allies' advantage.

England Sinks Five German Ships

If Germany's fleet does not come out to fight, the British battleships will go in after it seems to be England's determination as drawn from the engagement of August 28, when off Heligoland a battle-cruiser squadron and destroyers under the command of Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty attacked a German cruiser squadron and destroyers and in an eight-hour action sunk two cruisers and two destroyers and left a third cruiser in flames and in a sinking condition. Except for slight injuries to one cruiser and one destroyer the British warships escaped practically uninjured.

Taking advantage of an early morning fog the light cruiser "Fearless" slipped into the Bight of Heligoland with the purpose of reconnoitering and drawing out, if possible, the German fleet. Four German cruisers and destroyers pursued her until they fell into the trap of the waiting British cruisers and destroyers. The British then pursued in turn, with apparent disregard of the mine-strewn waters of the Bight. The "Mainz" and another cruiser of the "Kohn" class, believed to be the "Ariadne," were sunk almost immediately, and a third set on fire. The total British loss was twenty-nine men.

Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty is the youngest admiral in the Royal Navy and has seen service in both Egypt and China, and his most remarkable achievement was in getting gunboats over the cataracts of the Nile to aid Kitchener. Sir David's wife is an American woman, Miss Ethel Field, the daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago.

The German armed merchant cruiser "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," formerly of the North German Lloyd and a sister-ship to the "Kronprinzessin Cecelie," the treasure ship at Bar Harbor, Maine, has been sunk off the west coast of Africa by the British cruiser "Highflyer," according to the announcement of Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, to the Commons on Thursday, August 27. The "Kaiser Wilhelm" was formerly in the New York service, was of 14,000 tons displacement and cost between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. At least three British steamers are reported to have been captured or sunk by her before the "Highflyer" found her.



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UNITED AGAINST A COMMON FOE

The picture shows a Belgian maid offering water to a French lancer. Everywhere in Belgium the French were welcomed as deliverers, just as the French at Boulogne hailed the English

French Ministry Resigns

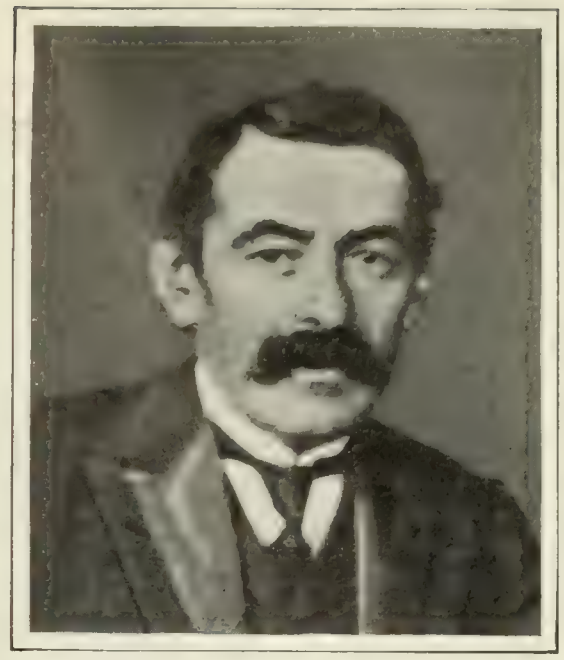
On the very day that the Germans announced their successes at Longwy and against the Allies in the north, Premier Viviani announced the resignation of the Ministry and the formation of a new cabinet in Paris to conduct the defense of the Republic.

At 10:15 p. m. on Wednesday night, August 26, the Premier announced the resignation to President Poincaré, and within an hour the new Cabinet was accepted. As in Belgium and England all parties are cooperating in the work of the Government during the crisis, so the new Ministry included besides Premier Viviani, who retains his post, statesmen like Delcassé, Millerand, Briand, and such Socialist anti-militarists as Jules Guesde and Marcel Sembat.

The development of the Servian crisis, so rapid and unexpected was it, found both President Poincaré and Premier Viviani absent from the country and the Administration of affairs in the hands of one of those makeshift and mediocre ministries with which in recent years, the vicissitudes of politics have so often afflicted France. There is little doubt that the Government entered upon the war with almost as complete self-confidence, and as the evidence is beginning to show, at least some part of the unpreparedness that marked the campaign of 1870, when the Ministry proudly assured Louis Napoleon that the army was ready, "even to the last gaiter button." Not as complete, of course, have been the defections, but they have been seri-







Paul Thompson

THE THREE "STRONG MEN" OF FRANCE: DELCASSE, BRIAND, MILLERAND

While primarily France looks to her army for safety, the Ministry is responsible for both. In the reformed Viviani Cabinet Delcasse becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs, Briand, Minister of Justice, and Millerand is Minister of War

ous enough to destroy the advantages, which first belonged to the Allies.

It is evident that the French completely misjudged the strength of the German offensive movement through Belgium, and wasted the opportunity given them to prepare a defense in a hasty and fruitless invasion of Alsace-Lorraine. Commanders have blundered, in some instances been disgraced, while Lille, one of the strongest fortresses in France, was abandoned apparently without reason. The Allies should have been if not superior, at least the equal of the Germans in men, yet in the north they have been constantly outnumbered. Whether these are errors of judgment or the results of conditions impossible to foresee, it is at this time difficult to tell, but they have had the effect at least of sobering French optimism to a realization of the gravity of the situation and to the necessity of entrusting the deliverance of the Republic to its strongest and most able statesmen.

M. Theophile Delcasse, who has become Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a strong asset to the Government and its Allies, not only because of his previous experience in the office from which he was forced to resign at the time of the Agadir incident to assuage German feeling, but on account of his recent mission to Rome, where in conjunction with Count Witte he set forth France's claims for Italian support during the war. Millerand and Briand also have had previous experience in the posts of War and Finance, while Guesde as the friend of the late Herr Bebel of Germany is working for international peace, thrue *L'Humanité*, both belonging to the extreme Socialist faction which had sworn never to accept office of the Government, will aid greatly in helping to present a united France to the enemy.

Criticism of the new Ministry, however, is not entirely absent in France. "A Government whose first act is a manifesto," is its scornful characterization from Georges Clemenceau, who twice rejected Premier Viviani's invitation to accept one of its portfolios, and by many regarded as France's greatest statesman. Certainly none but Clemenceau would be permitted criticism like the following, from his journal, *L'Homme Libre:*

> Words! Always words! It is because there is no action to correspond that the public is growing sick of these manifestos. Men are asking to fight; they had only to be summoned without phrases. No one will ever be able to understand why we are inferior in number on the battlefield—altho they tell me the contrary—while the depots are choked with men not even being exercized, and they are sending home those already summoned, equipped and armed. It is a veritable scandal. What is to be done to end it?
>
> I had expected the Government's first act to be a frank explanation of this matter. Whatever they tell us, when the whole nation is spoiling for a fight they form a new little Parliament of War Office directors! Another lot of talkers! But we must wait before condemning. It will soon be shown if they are capable or not.

Legislation at Washington

The bill proposed by President Wilson, authorizing the Government, by means of a corporation, to expend $30,000,000 for the purchase of ships, and thus to facilitate the exportation of wheat and other products, was introduced in the House by the Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine. It became known that while Great Britain would not object to the purchase and use of the German ships now tied up in American ports, France would oppose such action as a violation of neutrality. Hearings on the bill were ordered, but at the first one no one appeared to commend or to object. The Committee on Naval Affairs prepared a bill (soon to be reported) appropriating $30,000,000 to enable the President to buy or build thirty naval auxiliaries which may be used as merchantmen during the present war. This bill is approved by the President.

In the House the bill recently past by the Senate, creating a War Risk Insurance Bureau and setting aside for it a fund of $5,000,000, has been past by a vote of 230 to 58. It tends to promote the transfer of American-owned ships to the American flag. Transfers have been delayed because owners of ships have not known the scope of the suspension of old navigation laws which is to be ordered by the President.

In the Senate there has been past a bill authorizing the Government to license warehouses for cotton, grain, naval stores, tobacco and canned salmon. It was originally designed to apply only to cotton, but at the suggestion of certain Senators the other products were added. If the Government inspects and grades the cotton, its certificates have an established and unquestioned value. Cotton-growers are embarrassed on account of the war. Secretary McAdoo has said to them that the Treasury will issue emergency currency to national banks on four months' notes secured by such certificates or warehouse receipts.

Mr. Smoot's bill authorizing the Government to buy 15,000,000 ounces of silver has been past in the Senate. It is intended to assist the silver mining companies. Amendments to the Clayton Trust bill, still pending in the Senate, provide punishment by imprisonment for certain offences to which the original bill attached penalties less severe, and forbid the owners of patents to compel the purchasers of the patented device to buy certain unpatented appliances or materials. This is aimed at the Supreme

Court decision in the mimeograph case. Mr. Wilson has consented to a postponement of action on the railroad securities bill—the third of the Trust series—and probably it will not be taken up at this session.

The Treaty with Nicaragua

When Mr. Bryan first laid his treaty with Nicaragua before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, some months ago, it contained provisions—resembling those of the Platt Amendment, in the case of Cuba—which virtually established a protectorate. These were opposed by the committee and by certain Central American and South American Republics. The treaty was withdrawn for a time, but not long ago it was again submitted to the committee. Both in committee and in the Senate it was the object of sharp attack. Then Mr. Bryan and the Nicaraguan Minister signed another treaty, shown of the protectorate features, and practically a copy of the one negotiated by the Taft Administration. It provided for the payment of $3,000,000 to Nicaragua, which in return was to give to the United States a perpetual option on the Nicaragua interoceanic canal route, a naval station in the Gulf of Fonseca, and two small islands near the east coast.

Similar treaties during the Taft administration were offered to the countries of Central America, but met with general opposition not only in Latin America, but in Congress.

But this excited opposition in the committee, and there have been additional changes. The second of Mr. Bryan's agreements provided that the money should be used for public improvements. The third, now under consideration, says that it shall be expended in paying Nicaragua's national debt. It is expected that in this form the treaty will be approved by the committee and ratified by the Senate.

Villa and Zapata Pacified

After Carranza and his forces had taken possession of the capital, he sought to lay the foundations of an enduring peace by conciliating Villa in the north and reaching an agreement with Zapata in the south. At the end of the week there was evidence that he had accomplished his purpose. A commission led by Luis Cabrera had two conferences with Zapata, who at last consented to recognize the authority of the Carranza Government, after he had been convinced that it would promptly undertake the agrarian reforms which he demanded. Carranza offered to make him Governor of the State of Morelos, but he declined the place, saying that he wanted no office.

To Villa, in Chihuahua, Carranza sent General Obregon, and urged the two to end the quarrel in Sonora, where General Maytorena, loyal to Villa, had attacked Colonel Calles, the leader of a small Constitutionalist force. Maytorena, with 2,000 men, had taken possession of Nogales. While Obregon was in the north, President Wilson said that certain outside parties who would profit by intervention were striving to make the public believe that there could be no reconciliation of Villa with Carranza. Villa and Obregon crost the boundary, were entertained by General Pershing, of the United States army, and then set out to conciliate Maytorena. At the conferences the terms of a peaceful settlement were agreed upon. The release of General Alvarado and others whom Maytorena had imprisoned was ordered. It was expected that Maytorena would be allowed to retain his office (he is Governor of the state), and that his Indian soldiers would be taken into the national army.

Before the conference with Obregon, Villa had said to the public that he had no feeling against Carranza, but was seeking to prevent military rule, of which Mexico had had too much. The Constitution must not be trampled under foot by the army and its dictator leaders. He was determined that Mexico should have good civil government, and would "bring every bit of moral suasion to bear" in defense of the people's rights.

At Mexico's Capital

There has been disorder at the Mexican capital, but strict censorship has not permitted all of the facts to be reported. Drunken soldiers quarreled with the police, and were rescued by their comrades after arrests had been made. Riots followed, and censored dispatches admit that seven were killed. The entire police force of 3600 men was taken into custody and locked up. Cavalry patrolled the streets. A mob led by drunken Constitutionalist officers tried to loot the Treasury, which was in the National Palace. The army interfered, and several men were killed. Carranza at first declined to recognize the currency issued by Huerta. Afterward he relented, and the banks, which had been closed for two weeks, were opened.

A part of the old Federal army turned against the new Government. While Luis Cabrera was making an agreement with Zapata, his two brothers were assassinated in Puebla by soldiers of Huerta's old regiment. The garrison at Puerto Mexico revolted and joined other malcontents at Salina Cruz, controlling the railroad across the isthmus. Residents of Vera Cruz urged Carranza to demand a withdrawal of the United States troops, but they will remain for some time to come. A large majority of Huerta's Federal soldiers have been mustered out and disarmed, and have gone to their homes. Many of them are penniless, because the currency paid to them is not generally accepted. The 5,000 Mexicans held under guard at Fort Wingate will soon be released, Federal officers excepted. In caring for them our Government has expended $500,000.





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THE "INS" AND "OUTS" IN MEXICO

The first picture shows the triumphal entry of the Constitutionalists into Mexico City, which was made on August 20.

The second picture shows the disarmed Federal soldiers, granted an amnesty only after great pressure from Washington, marching out on the same day

GERMANY AND THE GREAT WAR

BY THE IMPERIAL GERMAN AMBASSADOR

In order that the American people may have an opportunity of hearing the German side of the case from an official source, The Independent has asked Count J. H. von Bernstorff to reply to certain questions which have been much discussed in the press, and he has kindly consented to do so. The public will appreciate the frankness and definiteness with which he answers our queries.—THE EDITOR.

DID Germany approve in advance the Austrian ultimatum to Servia? Yes. Germany's reasons for doing so are the following. For six years Servia has been the outpost of Pan-Slavism against Austria. The principle of Pan-Slavism is the assumption that Russia is the protector of the Slav nations. This makes it clear to everybody who looks into the question that Pan-Slavism means the destruction of Austria, which is half Slav. Austria bore patiently for years the undermining campaign of the Pan-Slavic party, which was carried on in Austria. But the assassination of the Crown Prince brought her patience to a sudden end. It is believed by many people in the United States that Servia accepted all, or nearly all, of Austria's demands. In reality she did not accept the most important one, namely, that of issuing to the officers of the Servian army an official condemnation of Pan-Slavic propaganda and of the assassination of the Crown Prince. Now it has been proved that the assassination of the Crown Prince was prepared and arranged by Servian officers. He was shot with a Servian army revolver.

Could not Germany after the Austrian ultimatum was delivered have prevented Austria from precipitating the war?

If the Servian war is meant, the answer is that Austria could not possibly be kept back from going to war with Servia after her patience had been so overtaxed. I ask any American whether he thinks the American people would not have started war with Mexico immediately if during the Mexican troubles Huerta had hired assassins to kill the Vice-President of the United States? How would the reader answer this question? All European governments, with the exception of Russia, tried to localize the war between Servia and Austria. But then Russia, on Pan-Slavic principles, said that she had to defend Servia. Germany did its utmost to prevent a universal war. When asked by Russia to induce Austria to make concessions, she prest Austria as far as she possibly could within the bounds of her friendship and alliance. Thereupon Austria made the greatest possible concessions and promised absolutely to regard and uphold the integrity of the Servian kingdom. This concession was transmitted by the German Government to the Russian Government. No other answer was sent except the mobilization of the whole Russian army against Germany and Austria. Thereupon the German Government asked the Russian Government why they were mobilizing their whole army against Germany and Austria. Germany has not received the answer to this question to this day. Instead of an answer Russian troops crost the German frontier. The first Russian prisoners of war were taken before any declaration of war was made. After this act the German Government informed the Russian Government that they considered themselves in a state of war with Russia, and the rest followed as a consequence of the existing alliances in Europe.

What is the justification for the violation of the Belgian neutrality to which Germany was a party?

The violation of Belgian neutrality is an action which is universally regretted in Germany. But it was considered an absolute military strategical necessity. If Germany had entered France by the routes of Metz and Strassbourg, the French army would have entered Belgium and fallen on our right flank. We had absolutely reliable information that this intention existed in the French army. We were absolutely sure that Belgium would not be able to defend her neutrality against France, and would probably not even be willing to do so, as her fortresses had all been built against Germany and not against France. Furthermore, on the first day of the war French motor cars with French officers past thru Belgium to reconnoiter in Germany without being stopt by Belgian authorities. Equally French aeroplanes flew over Belgium without being stopt and bombarded German cities. Our information about the French army was furthermore corroborated by the fact that English generals visited Brussels in the spring at the time when the coalition was preparing for war against us. The governments of the coalition cannot suppose that we do not know that during the visit of King George to Paris the military negotiations were going on between England, France and Russia for the purpose of a joint attack against Germany.

Is not the dropping of shells without warning from an airship upon cities like Antwerp and Paris a violation of civilized warfare?

I am rather surprized at the words "without warning" in this question, because I do not see how a fortress, which is prepared for an attack in a country which is at war, should be without warning if it was attacked at any minute. The warning for every fortress in the country is the beginning of the war. I can only say that in our fortresses on the frontier women and children were sent away on the very first outbreak of the war. As long as there has been war in the world fortresses have always been bombarded. Whether they are bombarded from the air or from cannon on land is simply a technical detail.

Is not the destruction of the historic edifices and library at Louvain an act of vandalism?

To begin with I doubt whether the historic edifices and library at Louvain have been destroyed. But if they should have been, the responsibility rests solely with the population of Louvain, and the act of vandalism, if there has been one, has been perpetrated also solely by that population. The facts of the case are the following: One battalion of German troops was left in charge of the city, and of the communications of the army. They were not in line, but dispersed in the city. The priests of the city, thinking that the German army had retired, distributed arms among the civilian population and our soldiers were shot unawares. The principle of civilized warfare is based on the assumption that only the sol

forces of a country shall fight against the soldiers of the other country, but that civilians, women and children shall never join in the combat. To maintain these principles severe punishment has always been inflicted upon any population that joins in the fight, and I do not refrain for one moment from saying that they deserve it. In this special case, however, the German soldiers who were attacked by the people of Louvain were mutilated, and treated with acts of bestial cruelty. If the returning troops with these facts before their eyes burnt down many houses of the city, I do not see how they can be blamed.

What is the Slavic peril? And why should Germany fear it more than England or France?

Germany does not fear the Slavic peril at all. However, the existence of Austria as a great power has always been considered of vital interest to Germany because it keeps our flank covered. Furthermore it must not be forgotten that the alliance between Germany and Austria is quite a different kind of alliance than any of those among the powers who have formed a coalition against us. Austria and Germany have belonged together for a thousand years, and every fight between them has been regarded by both nations as a civil war. Historic developments since 1866 have changed the aspect of Austria and have formed a dual monarchy between Austria and Hungary. Austria is now half a Slav state and as such cannot permit the pretensions of Russia to be the protector of the Slavs. England and France are now fighting for Russia's purposes. Why they do so they will have to answer for themselves.

Would the purchase by the United States of the German merchant ships of New York harbor be a violation of neutrality?

According to my opinion, No. Because our shipping companies are absolutely private business undertakings without any interference of the Government. If, furthermore, these companies are, as the American Government has stated, not to receive payment until after the war I cannot see how the purchase of these ships can in any way help Germany. The opposition to these plans seems to me to come simply from the wish to prevent the United States from having a mercantile marine. England has joined our enemies for the chief purpose of getting our trade. It would naturally gain nothing even if England did win the war if their trade were taken by the United States.

What do you think of the employment of African and Asiatic troops in a European war?

I condemn it unconditionally.

In conclusion I may say that it is one of the fundamental errors of American newspapers that this is a war of kings. Most emphatically is it a war of the German people. Do not be deceived about it. Every man who doubts this is fundamentally at error. I read all sorts of things about "the kings' war," but God knows it is the people's war. The absolute feeling of the German people was that the Emperor waited as long as possible, if anything that he waited at least two days too long. If any proof is needed for this statement look at the attitude of the leaders of the German Social Democrats, who are loyally supporting the Emperor. See how different it is in Russia where the Poles are in revolution; in England where the leader of the Labor group said that it was not a people's war and the government had not done enough to prevent it. The leader of the Social Democrats in Germany said: "We hate war, but since the German nation has been attacked we will stand up like one man against the autocrat who attacked us."

THE AEROPHOR

THE application of mechanics is coming more and more and in surprizing ways to aid art, and particularly musical art. Wholly aside from the numerous automatic instruments now familiar to everybody, from the highest grade player-piano to a myriad of musical toys, every little while nowadays appears some new and ingenious device or attachment designed to assist real music makers in their efforts to spread enjoyment to music lovers. The latest of these to be taken up by serious musicians, in their recognition of the fact that it is a real and not a factitious aid to artistic playing, is the "aerophor," as its inventor has named it, which makes it possible for the player of a wind instrument (particularly any instrument of the brass choir) to sustain any tone of which his instrument is capable for so long as he may desire. Thus it has the remarkable effect of abolishing the principal limitation on wind instruments, the inability, namely, to sustain tones at the will of the composer or to perform long phrases without stopping to take breath.

This aerophor is a small bellows-like affair with a thin rubber tube and a reed mouthpiece. By the pressure of his foot on the bellows the player forces a supply of air thru the tube to the mouthpiece. This is not in any way attached to the instrument. The air so supplied goes into the mouth cavity and is used to play the instrument with the ordinary embouchère, or lip position, just as if it were human breath. So the aerophor is not in any sense a "mechanical player," but simply an auxiliary breath supply.

The new device has been adopted by many of the leading orchestras of Europe, and had its first trial in America last winter when the New York Philharmonic Orchestra gave the first American performance of Richard Strauss's "Festival Prelude," into one of the orchestral parts of which the composer had written a tone sustained so long that no pair of human lungs could hold it, and had specified that it should be played with the help of the aerophor. Later in the season the inventor of the aerophor, Mr. Bernard Samuels, a Hollander, who is now first flutist at the Court-Opera in Schwerin, came to America to demonstrate his invention to conductors and members of the American orchestras, among whom it met with a hearty reception.

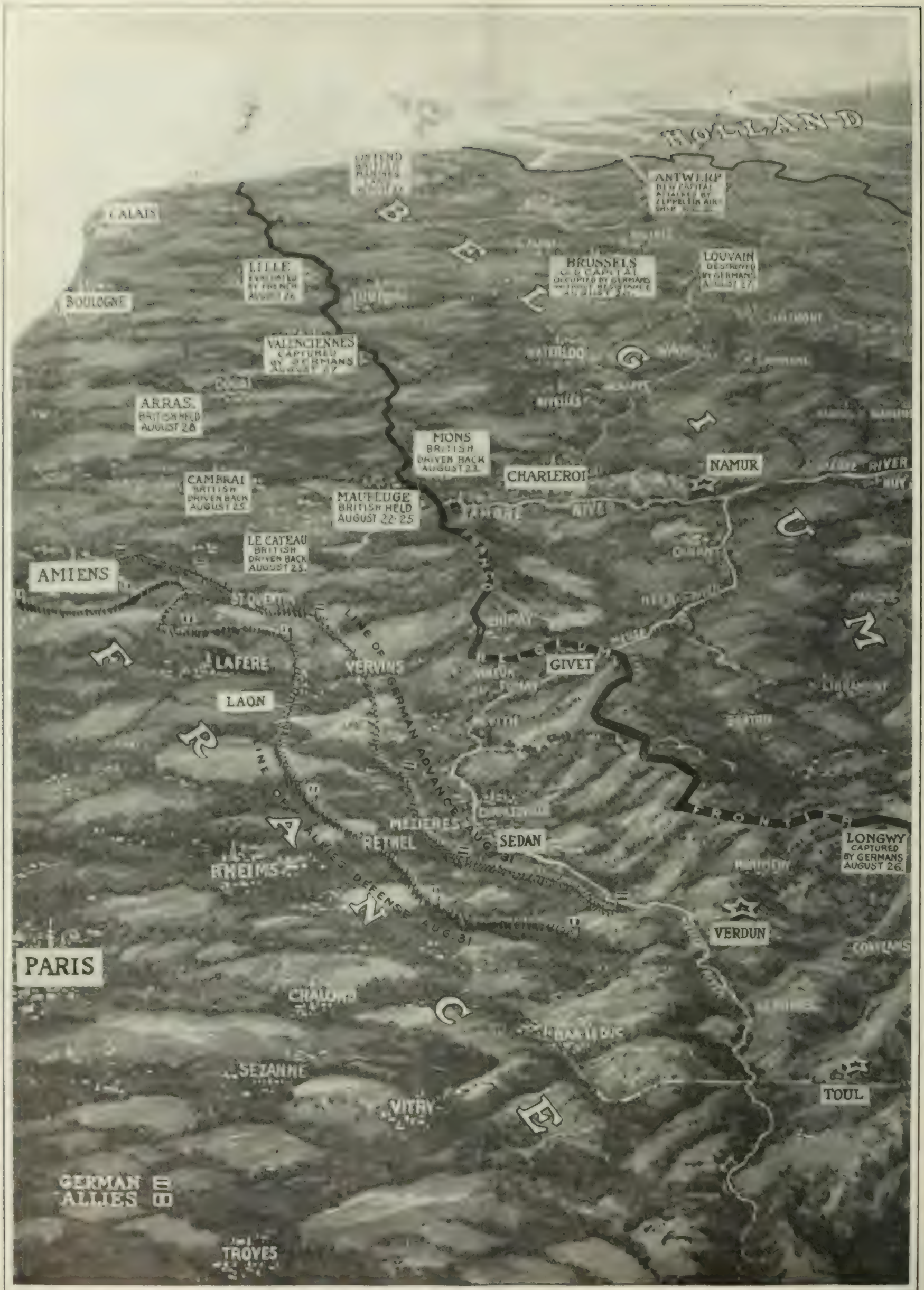
An instance of what its use means will help to make clearer its importance. In the prelude to "Das Rheingold" Wagner gives the tuba a tone to sustain for something like ninety bars. Until now it has been a physical impossibility to perform this as written, the tuba being a huge brass instrument which requires a very large volume of breath for its tones, and it has always been necessary for other instruments to help in sustaining this note. The tuba player at the Metropolitan recently secured an aerophor which he used thru the whole series of "The Ring of the Nibelung," and he had no difficulty in sustaining the ninety-bar note.



Underwood & Underwood

THE WOMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST WAR

On Saturday, August 29, fifteen hundred women, behind a white banner inscribed with the word "Peace," silently marched down Fifth avenue in New York as a protest against war. No speeches, no arguments, no blazoned banners, marked this protest, only the silent, black-clad ranks marching to the beat of muffled drums



Drawn especially for The Independent

ATTEMPTING TO REPEAT THE IRON RING OF SEDAN

By throwing a force of more than 600,000 on the left flank of the Allies, the Germans have sought to break the line of retreat to Paris and to force the Allies into fortresses like Maubeuge and La Fere, where they could be surrounded by the "iron ring" of soldiers, which von Moltke used so successfully in 1870. The heroism of the British and the generalship of the Allies so far has prevented its accomplishment

GLOW WORM AND MOCKINGBIRD

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," "HOW TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY"

AS we went down our garden walk the other evening we saw a glow worm resting on the edge of a mockingbird's bungalow. Just why he did not put out his lantern as we came along we do not know, but keeping it lit, he showed us the little fellows inside the nest. Our Southern glow worms, you must remember, are not the little sparks of your Northern garden, but are real torches—streamers sometimes two or three feet in length, and lasting for two or three minutes at a time. It was well worth the while! a country house built by a bird and the whole family enjoying the moonlight evening!

The cardinal birds had been visiting us, and had taken baths in a concrete basin behind the power house; but we had had no indication of an adoption, nor of a thank you. Occasionally a brilliant fellow had dropt down with his wife into the chicken yard, to dine with the Rhode Island Reds. One day last week we found a couple evidently intending to home it with us, and not long after we found the home in a kumquat tree. It had been built and furnished cheaply but handsomely, and snugly in the trundle bed lay three young birds. Already these chaps, fed from our chicken cribs, have fledged and flown. Instead of having food carried to them they come now with their parents and have learned how to liberally help themselves.

Every morning we are waked up just before daybreak with a call from the mulberry tree, with "wake up, wake up"; but sometimes it is "get out, get out." Not much trouble is taken to infuse music into the order, and yet we do not take it amiss. It is a broad hint not to lose the glory of the morning, and we are quite willing to take it. Really it seems to be meant for laggard folk, to get out of bed with the dawn; and why not? Daybreak is the best of the day, and the birds have found it out.

We are watching now to see what will be done with the empty nest. Will another litter of eggs be laid, to add to our tenants? Really a home is not a home until the birds have found you out. If you are planting and living as you should, with plenty of shade, plenty of water and plenty of food, the birds will soon discover it, and those that feel safe with you will bide with you. It was a long while before we could get the wood thrushes to put their nests near our house, and the orioles stole our cherries several years before they swung their nests in our orchard, but they came nearer, and at last homed in our orchards.

We love all birds, that is, nearly all, excepting English sparrows, blue jays and that sort of oriole that sticks his bill into forty cherries, spoiling what he cannot eat. We have no sympathy for hawks, not if the Government does send out bulletins every month in their apology. But what would life be without plenty of catbirds with robins, and grosbeaks, goldfinches in the North; with nuthatches and chickadees for winter? And down here it does not become tolerable until the mockingbirds and cardinal birds bid us good morning and good night.

There is a funny fellow that chips in just after sunset, with "Will's Widow! Will's Widow!" and keeps it up until midnight. We have never found his nest, nor have we any idea whether he considers his ejaculations to be musical or prosaic. But he punctuates the hours until "Bob White," just at daybreak, crowds him out with his hearty calls under our window.

"Bob" is so wonderfully like our Rhode Island Reds that we are always glad to have him invade the yard, and if he brings a family of sixteen to twenty to breakfast, all the better. He is an inquisitive fellow and very soon finds out where he is welcome. Everybody likes him, but most people prefer him on the platter. No man shall glorify his sportsmanship by shooting "Bob" when he comes to us for protection. He has already found that out right well.

We are not quite sure that birds do not study us quite as much as we study them. There are kodaks pointed at us out of the bushes, and memoranda made that do not always go into Appleton's *Bird Lore*. It reads possibly like this: "A sober old couple lives in the cottage by Lake Lucy." "The people on Sconondo Knolls don't mind it if we help ourselves to cherries when hungry." "We know where an old lady lives that hangs out bones of cold mornings for birds to pick." This is not written out on foolscap, with Dixon's pencils, but a bird memory will serve as well as a school boy's slate.

Sure enough! We looked into the kumquat this morning, and there were three more mouths wide open and three pairs of eyes studying us potentially. Observation on both sides, and the birds were calling on an old inheritance for an explanation of our sort of folk. Some ancestor had laid up in their brains a bad record of human folk in general; "stupid," "selfish," "arrogant." We will try to correct the record and shall be on our best behavior while these fellows are watching us. Short on English, they gave us a bit of bird talk and we answered in the same pidgin English. We chippered a bit, and tried to get acquainted. In this way if we meet the valuable birds half way they will soon come the rest of the way, and home will be vastly more homeful.

We are ambitious to have a bird house at every turn in our garden walks. We have seven in the grape vines around our Northern home, mostly robins' nests. These fellows know that they are natural human companions. The indigo bird and the catbird are not far away, but they are well hid. In the fall one likes to run across a goldfinch nest in a currant bush, and all summer a right sort of man steps carefully in his clover field, and works in his raspberry lot with caution less he disturb a sparrow's home. It is curious what a company of co-workers we can become if we will. Only never lose yourself in the forest of supposing these song-full companions are not also thoughtful and friendly. God made this world in such a way that we need coöperation with all sorts of creatures to make our homes complete.

Down here in Florida we have not found a single bird's nest that shows architectural skill. The birds all seem to be so wrapt up in the simplicities of everyday life that they dispensed with art. The mockingbird is even more careless than a catbird, carrying a double handful of handy sticks into an orange tree, where he does little more than pile them together, without even lining them for his eggs. The cardinal bird also likes to have his house well ventilated, but there is a pretense of lining, made mostly out of pine needles. These, if woven together, do not make so bad a hammock. I do not think any of these birds could use the same nest two years in succession, altho very likely they might use it twice in a season. But, then, just think of it! What fun it is to find such a nest of birdlets in January—any day, all winter; not to mention the roses on your Marechal Neil, and calls to wake you up in the morning, as likely in midwinter as midsummer.

Sorrento, Florida



MAJOR LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INDEPENDENT AT THE FRONT

THE ZEPPELIN ATTACK ON ANTWERP

BY MAJOR LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INDEPENDENT AT THE FRONT

During the night of August 24 a Zeppelin airship past over the city of Antwerp, and, altho the city was not besieged, dropt bombs which were aimed at the Royal Palace and other public buildings. Ten people were killed and more than 700 houses suffered from the explosions. The first Red Cross surgeon to reach the scene was the Special Representative of The Independent, Major Louis Livingston Seaman. Major Seaman is an international authority on military sanitation, Red Cross work and the humanitarian side of war. The following description reached us by cable on August 31. —THE EDITOR.

MADDENED by the defeat of the general advance, which was checked by Belgium, the Germans attempted to destroy the sleeping royal family by dropping into the city of Antwerp nine bombs from a Zeppelin airship. The exploding bombs killed ten innocent men and women and severely wounded eleven.

Fragments of the bombs prove that their weight must have been 150 kilograms (about 330 pounds). The bombs were undoubtedly suspended from the Zeppelin ready to be dropt when the airship was in position over the city. A leg of one of the victims was blown off and slivers of the shell perforated coins in his pocket and blew them into his body. That the explosive was of the most powerful kind was proved by the complete fragmentation of the shells which fell at the Palace, the Cathedral and the Exchange.

The arsenal narrowly escaped destruction. At the Botanical Gardens, adjoining the Hospital of St. Elizabeth, the explosion shattered windows, sending fragments thru the wall and shattering a crucifix which hung over a sleeping child in the hospital.

The locations of the explosions all indicate that the object was the assassination of the royal family. This is not war, but murder.

I am sending fragments of the shells, and photographs of the destruction caused by them. The city is now in complete darkness at night in anticipation of another Zeppelin attack. The populace is calm, tho the excitement is intense.

The condition at Antwerp is pathetic. Many thousand refugees from Malines, Liége, Louvain and the surrounding country throng the streets, carrying little handkerchief bundles containing their entire possessions. Forty military Red Cross hospitals are crowded with wounded soldiers.

The Germans have broken the rules of The Hague Tribunal and have fired upon the white flag and upon Red Cross ambulances. A Red Cross officer was killed while burying German dead. Children and old men have been bayonetted. The soldiers burnt villages of noncombatants, thereby repeating the tactics of the Boxer wars, when Chinese villages were burnt and their inhabitants murdered, when the ransom demanded by punitive expeditions was not paid.

I have sent a protest to President Wilson, asking that emphatic measures be taken to stop these atrocities, making European disarmament possible. A continuance of such action means the destruction of civilization.

The Belgian army has been heroic, and with ten thousand wounded they are bearing their suffering with the stoicism of the Japanese. The Red Cross organization is good, but more trained assistance is needed.

I implore Miss Boardman and the managers of the Red Cross to send at the earliest moment a large unit fully equipped. Funds are greatly needed.

I have just returned from Malines, three miles beyond the Belgian lines. It is an unfortified city of fifty thousand inhabitants. It is now deserted, five priests being the only inhabitants who remain. The medieval cathedral, with its beautiful stained glass windows, and the town's historic monuments, have been shelled. The mortality in the recent battles has been heavy.

Louvain has been sacked, and the most famous library in the world, excepting perhaps that at the Vatican, has been burnt. Citizens have been massacred at Heyst. Opdenberg is in ruins, and many of its inhabitants have been killed.

A commission of Belgian officials leave tomorrow for the United States to present to the American Government and people the protest of Belgium at the atrocities perpetrated by the Germans at Antwerp and Louvain. Its members are M. Henry Carton Wiart, Minister of Justice; MM. De Sadeleer, Paul Hymans, Wile, and Vandevelde, Ministers of State. The last named is the Chairman of the International Socialist Bureau. I beg The Independent to assist them in their mission.



THE NEW VULTURES OF THE SKY

Dropping bombs on sleeping women and children is the newest method of warfare



© *International News*

THE BELGIANS MAY NOT MARCH LIKE SOLDIERS, BUT THEY FIGHT LIKE LIONS



© *International News*

EVEN THE KAISER'S WAR MACHINE MUST REST

These pictures, fresh from the front, show the fighting about Vise, in the vicinity of Liège. Under King Albert, every Belgian rushed to arms to defend their homes and their independence. King Albert himself has gone about among his men in the field and in the trenches, aiding and encouraging them by word and deed. For two weeks the Belgians delayed the German advance, but were forced finally to give way before the overwhelming numbers of the Germans. From Antwerp they have been harass ing th German flank, and advancing to Malines, threaten to recapture Brussels

THE PRICE OF "A SCRAP OF PAPER"



International News

BECAUSE FATE PLACED MOULAND IN THE WAY OF THE GERMAN INVASION



International News

EVIDENCES OF THE "WAR FOR GERMAN CULTURE"

[illegible] would go to war to uphold the treaty guaranteeing Belgium neutrality, a "mere scrap of paper," in the words of the German [illegible], came as a complete surprize to Berlin. Defending Germany's [illegible] before the Reichstag on August 4, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg admitted that it was in violation of the law of nations. "We are acting in self-defense," said the Chancellor, "and necessity knows no law. . . . Whatever we are thereby compelled to commit, we shall rectify as soon as our military object is achieved." It is a heavy debt, indeed, that Belgium has laid up for future reckoning



Underwood & Underwood

A TITLED RED CROSS NURSE: THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND

The Duchess of Sutherland, like many other titled women in England, has volunteered for service as nurse at the front. Country homes, town houses and private yachts have been turned over by their owners for use as hospitals. In response to the appeal of the Prince of Wales, more than $5,000,000 has been raised in England for Red Cross work, and for the relief of the widows and orphans of those killed in battle

ENGLAND, SILENT AND DETERMINED

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INDEPENDENT

WE in England have entered upon this war with the greatest of all military assets on our side—a cause we believe to be just and a conscience we know to be clear. We did not provoke it; we did not want it; there is the unanswerable evidence of the White Paper to show how far Sir Edward Grey went to avert it. I venture to say that no American is competent to pass judgment on the origin of this appalling struggle who has not read and pondered every line of the State papers published by the British Foreign Office on August 5. They contain a full account of the attitude of Downing Street toward all the other Governments during the grim days when the fate of Europe hung in the balance; and it is a record in which Englishmen, and I hope I may add Americans too, may well take pride. Official documents are not as a rule dramatic, but these are. In them we see Sir Edward Grey struggling against the powers of darkness to the last minute of the twelfth hour, cool and persuasive, trying one dove after another, offering even to wash his hands of the consequences if France and Russia refused any reasonable accommodation that Germany might put forward, but all the time clear in his own mind as to the point beyond which Great Britain could not go, and finally rejecting with a splendid scorn Germany's unutterable proposal that we should bargain away the neutrality of Belgium and the French oversea empire—in return for what? In return for an assurance that Belgian territory would be respected at the end of the war if in the meantime she had not sided with Germany, and for a further assurance that a conquered France would only be required by her German victors to surrender all her colonies and that her European soil would be restored to her intact.

Such was the bait held out to us to abstain from taking part in the war! Such was the inducement to tear up our treaty pledges and betray our friends! That proposal, far more than Germany's refusal to second a single one of Sir Edward Grey's efforts for peace, made every Englishman hot. Only a Government with a profound misunderstanding of the British character, of British policy and of the sort of considerations that appeal to the British people could ever have suggested it. It was humiliating even to receive and to be at the trouble of rejecting. But I hope the time will come when the great mass of decent, honorable Germans will see that it was ten times more humiliating that such an offer should have been made in their name. Nothing could have shown more clearly the immersion of the ruling caste in Germany in the doctrines of a crude materialism, its opaque vision, its insensitiveness to any argument but that of force and self-interest. That ruling caste, I trust and believe, has misrepresented the German people for the last time.

If there is one thing clear in this cataclysmic welter it is that Germany, and Germany alone, brought it on; that the Kaiser could have spoken the word that would have insured peace and yet remained silent; that he was entreated by Sir Edward Grey to act and would not move a finger. What motives, calculations or urgencies influenced him we do not know and may never know. But this at least is certain—the guilt lies at his door. So far as one man can be said to be responsible for plunging Europe into the hell of this agonizing strife that will leave its mark on every human being in the Old World and on many distant and innocent millions in the New, that man is the Kaiser. If I insist on this it is not to anticipate the justice of the doom that awaits him; it is to emphasize the complete freedom from any thought or taint of aggression with which the British people have taken up arms. Their soul is tranquil; their consciences are at peace. And to say that, for any one who really knows them, is to say all. It is to explain the whole atmosphere in which, so far as we are concerned, this war is to be waged. Fifteen years ago, when we went to war with the Transvaal Republic, the national conscience was not at peace. Even those who never wavered in their belief in the justice of the British cause had to admit that it required a deal of proving, and there was a large minority that from the start hated the war, publicly denounced it and did what they could to thwart its prosecution. But the mass of the nation tried to swamp their doubts and shout down the small inner voice by a pandemonium of noise and bombast. The suspicion that they were in the wrong was never really downed; the consciousness that the best feeling of the civilized world was against them.

There is nothing of all that now. The spirit of the people is one of grim and silent serenity. Fatuous exaltation is just as absent as irrational depression. It is nearly three weeks as I write since we declared war. But I have seen little or nothing of the insensate demonstrations, the frothy flag-waving madness, that filled the streets and the very air fifteen years ago. Go about London today and you will hardly see a flag flying unless it be a French one. The feeling is that this is much too serious a business for any such antics. People are going about their normal affairs as much as possible. The grave, tense faces tell of the strain, but show no sign of weakening under it. The panic that in the first few days made some well-to-do weaklings hoard food and gold was over in a week. On the whole we have borne the shock of it all with an inspiriting self-command. Everybody is affected by the war, nobody can talk or think of anything else; but there is no war-fever, a good deal of anti-Kaiserism but very little anti-Germanism, no meretricious enthusiasm but a dogged shouldering of the burden imposed by duty and necessity.

It is a war of silences. I have watched regiments march through London to entrain for the front amid crowds that hardly so much as cheered them. In silence the fleet was mobilized, prepared, and sent away to its unknown posts in and around the North Sea. In silence and swiftness the expeditionary force was got together and transported across the English Channel. Not a word of either movement appeared in the British press. The French Government had officially announced the disembarkation of the British troops in France ten days before any English paper was allowed to mention it. And a like silence hangs over the whole nation. It is not the silence of apathy or impassiveness and still less of apprehension. It is the silence of a people caught up and somewhat dazed by an overwhelming emergency but with its mind made up and its purpose steeled.

Even war has its compensations and not the least of them is its virtue as a purgative of self. The whole country, the whole Empire, and the individuals of all classes have come visibly closer together in the past three weeks. We are one people in a sense we have never been in my life time. The political slate was wiped clean at a stroke of all animosities and contentions. Home Rule and Ulster, issues that seemed a month ago to threaten civil war, and over which passions had been wrought up to little, if at all, below boiling point, are now remembered only as an incomprehensible nightmare. Some

thing deadlier and more real has come since they held the field; and at its first touch the antagonisms, the comparatively artificial antagonisms, of Irish Nationalists and Irish Unionists shrivelled up. There is a united Britain; more wonderful still, there is a united Ireland, with not a single British soldier on its soil, but defended by the combined forces of its own sons. Even amid the anxieties and preoccupations of a struggle that, for Great Britain, is a struggle not for dominion but for life itself, statesmanship, I feel very sanguine, will find the ways and means of turning the revolution in the Irish situation to happy and permanent account. And that is merely a sample of the spirit of appeasement that has descended on all political activities. Parties have ceased to exist; the militant Suffragettes have suspended hostilities and are devoting their fire and self-sacrifice and their organising talents to the national cause; and the Government by its prompt and cool efficiency in meeting all the exigencies of the crisis—not merely the naval and military exigencies but those connected with the equally vital problems of credit, of food supply, and of the relief of unemployment and distress—has won for itself the unanimous confidence and admiration of the entire Kingdom. There is not a Tory in the land who would not be proud at this moment to join in cheering Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey. It is no small part of the national calm that the Ministry should have made a universal impression of thoroly knowing its business.

But Great Britain under the stress of war has been a political unit before, tho never, so far as I can recall my history, to quite the extent it is now. What, however, is really novel and far more moving is the spirit that has been evoked of genuine fraternity. It is not only parties but classes that have ceased for the time to exist. Rich and poor beneath the compulsion of a common affliction have realized that they are alike Britons and bound as such to stand together and help one another and the nation thru the storm. The result is a great outpouring not merely of money but of the impulse to succor and to understand. We shall need everything we can get both of cash and of intelligent sympathy in the spending of it; for while these islands, if all goes well or even moderately well, are destined to be spared the desolating experiences that have ravaged Belgium, the misery must inevitably be very great, and starving and maddened multitudes of men and women thrown out of work and clamorous for peace might break down the national steadfastness and weaken the only means by which peace can now be secured. All Englishmen and Englishwomen see the danger and are preparing to fight it. Side by side with the war upon the enemy abroad there is being prosecuted a war upon poverty, unemployment and distress at home; and the latter war is all pure gain to the nation that wages it, as we in Great Britain mean to wage it, in a boundless spirit of compassion, benevolence, unity and good sense.

So far, of course, the pinch of the struggle has hardly made itself felt. There is universal retrenchment, a severe stringency of credit, and many factories that sell their products to, or draw their raw material from, the warring countries have been forced to close. But there is nothing as yet that foreshadows anything like a general paralysis of trade in the near future. On the contrary, the industrial machine, taken as a whole, has borne the shock surprizingly well and the most rational efforts will assuredly be put forth to keep it working. Compared with Paris, London is at this moment a normal city; compared with any of the Continental nations Great Britain is busy and prospering. That, I need hardly say, is the supreme advantage of our insular position. So long as we are not invaded and so long as we are still enabled to keep a large proportion of the workers at home instead of sending them to the front, our fundamental strength is being preserved while that of our foes and allies is being wasted. Therefore, it would be utterly discreditable to us if, with industry far from stagnant and with all the vital trade-routes open for the transmission of our food supply, we did not face the struggle with a tranquil resolution. The Belgians know what war means, but we may never know. Our towns and villages are not burning, our women and children are not being indiscriminately shot, no foreign soldier is on British soil, no alien aeroplane or airship has yet dropt a bomb upon us. These things may come and then the temper of the people will be tested indeed. At present between us and the havoc and butchery, the social chaos and utter commercial stagnation that prevail on the Continent, there floats—as thruout our annals there has always floated—the British navy. We trust in it. But even if the fortune of events turns against us and the terrible discipline of invasion is imposed upon us, the nation, I believe, will meet the greater ordeal with the same expressionless tenacity and sober competence as it is displaying today.

That belief is grounded on the fact that our people have a clear perception of the causes of the present conflict, of the reasons why Great Britain has been impelled to take part in it, and of the ends we seek. They are firmly convinced that German arrogance and agression, and nothing else, brought on the war. They are persuaded that it was sudden only in the manner and the moment of its coming and that in every other aspect it was the culmination of a long and carefully meditated plot for the domination of Europe, the humbling of British sea-power, and the building up by force of a Greater Germany overseas at our expense. Let Germany win and all Europe lies under the jackboot of Prussian militarism, the independence of the small northern kingdoms is gone forever, and the larger states, ourselves among them, live by German sufferance alone, their colonies wrested from them, their wealth forced into German coffers, their whole civilization twisted to conform with German ideas.

We have taken up arms to resist this ascendency and destroy it. We have met and defeated similar attempts to set up an overlordship in Europe in the past, and we shall meet and defeat this one. Everything we have and are and may be is at stake. Defeat means the disruption of the empire, the blotting out of Great Britain from the rôle of the powers that count, and the servitude of British policy to the dictates of Berlin.

We are fighting to defend the sanctity of treaties and pledges that Germany has violated with cynical insolence. We are fighting to ward off the intolerable menace of a Germany installed in Dutch, French and Belgian forts and disputing with us the very freedom of the English Channel. We are fighting to preserve what we already have, our standing in the world, our empire, our trade and the free exercize of all those ideals of society and of government that are dear to us because they are British.

We are fighting, finally, to ensure the inviolability of our island home and to reinforce our friends whose interests in this supreme crisis run parallel to our own, and whose triumph will be not only our triumph but the triumph of Liberty thruout Western Europe. These are great causes. They will nerve our people to suffer and dare all things till victory and salvation are assured.

London, August 20

A NEW MOBILIZATION: NOT WAR, BUT MERCY



THESE FRENCH DOGS AID IN LOCATING THE WOUNDED ON THE BATTLEFIELD



THE WAR AUTOMOBILE MAY BE KINDLY AS WELL AS CRUEL



RUSSIAN, BUT SISTERS IN THE WORK OF MERCY



Underwood & Underwood

THE GERMAN RED CROSS CORPS ARE AS EFFECTIVE AS THE KAISER'S FAMED BATTALIONS

BOOKS THAT INTERPRET THE GREAT WAR

MODERN GERMANY—ITS HISTORY, STATECRAFT AND NATIONAL AMBITIONS

THE American public was amazed at the suddenness with which Germany threw the great nations of Europe into the present bloody conflict. Our people have given little attention to the forces that were preparing the world for such a catastrophe, and most of them for the moment were under the impression that the war was precipitated by an egregious blunder, an erratic explosion. The great military preparations of continental countries were popularly regarded as a mere relic of the past, an aspect of European devotion to display, a great and useless burden assumed to please or overawe the common people, in short, a decorative part of old world life as much in keeping with its genius as a ruined castle or a hall of "old masters."

Few realized that these huge armaments were really a menace to civilization because they represented a false governmental interpretation of conflicting racial, economic and social forces. Yet to understand this great war we must lay aside narrow prejudices and inculcated animosities, and take a square look into the historic antecedents, the national resources, the popular aspirations and the governmental problems of the various countries involved in this upheaval.

Central in the whole situation, of course, is Germany, not only because she cast the die which set the peoples of Europe at each other's throats, but because her geographical position, her racial, industrial and commercial needs and her political history and organization have all conspired to create grave international complications and have in recent years been slowly urging her leaders toward the present crisis.

The rapid political development of Germany since 1870, and especially her astonishing industrial and commercial progress in the last two decades have served to call forth quite recently some valuable histories and discussions which throw a flood of light on the present situation and the causes which led up to it. A short history of *Germany*,[1] such as that just issued in the series "The Making of the Nations," will give one a proper background for an appreciative study of German problems. For hundreds of years of that history he will read of little else than wars.

In spite of the peaceful character of the mass of the German people their homeland has from time immemorial been the battlefield of many tribes and nations. The internal strife of petty states and the plundering inroads of foreign armies devastated the land and crippled its prosperity in every generation from Cæsar to Napoleon. Germany's sad history lends color to the Prussian contention that only a strong military leadership can keep the way open for national development in the arts of peace. It is no wonder that those who have felt the effects of the blighting experiences of the past bear with mild protests the present heavy military burdens and suffer the leadership of autocratic, warlike Prussia, because her ascendency has quelled the turbulent princely rivals within and stayed the destructive assaults from without the Germanic peoples. Germany has never before had such an opportunity for peaceful development as the Prussian hegemony has offered.

How this leadership was achieved, the movements that led up to it, the problems with which the Prussian statesmen were confronted from the eighteenth century onward, the forces which they have welded together, the national and cultural springs of modern Germany, the ideals and purposes of the present régime—these may be reviewed in the careful and illuminating studies of Mr. Perris in his *Germany and the German Emperor*.[2] The larger part of the volume deals with the social and political events and problems of the period since 1870, and is marked by keen insight into the characters of the German leaders and the trend of their *Weltpolitik*.

The volume by the late Price Collier on *Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View*[3] is a book of somewhat similar scope, but it devotes more space to the life of the people, the organization of the army, the recent industrial expansion, the political alignments, and the growth of various social movements. Mr. Collier's style is brisk and sparkling with *bons mots*. The criticisms are strikingly American and his comparisons are sometimes a bit overdrawn, but the sympathy with German institutions is genuine, and the whole picture of life and movement in the empire is as instructive as it is entertaining.

For a descriptive book of the *Germany of Today*[4] the reader will find an excellent volume with that title in the "Home University Library." The author, Mr. Charles Tower, describes in a terse and clear way the parliamentary and executive organizations of the federal states, the peculiar functions of the empire, the relation of Prussia to her sister kingdoms, the duchies, and other political units, the conduct of municipal affairs, the educational institutions, the resources of German industrial and agricultural life, and the relations of the various social castes and classes of the empire. The volume is admirable in its suggestiveness, condensation and scope.

The foregoing books will give an adequate notion of Germany's struggle for her present position in international affairs, a good résumé of her resources in peace and war, some pregnant suggestions of the real temper of her people, and indicate the distinct cleavage between her great progressive, industrial and peace-loving populations, and the ruling class of Prussian Junkerdom. But it is this latter class that gives the bend to the German bow, that definitely determines the nation's foreign relations, directs her armies and navy, strives to create and direct public opinion, and holds the power to leash or loose the dogs of war. What have been and are the policies and purpose of this ruling section of Germany? Three books have been recently devoted to the answer of this question. The most definite and laboriously argued is the volume of Professor Usher, already noticed in The Independent (Vol. LXXIV, p. 764), entitled *Pan-Germanism, a Critical Study of the German Schemes for the Conquest of the World*.[5] Altho some deductions from the author's conclusions must be made on the ground that individual utterances cannot be taken as deliberate state policies, and that he has too frequent recourse to the imagination, nevertheless, Professor Usher's array of German pronouncements interpreted in the light of passing events is worthy of serious consideration. Are force and craft necessary concomitants to the German ambition for world mastery, and are all these latent or active thoughts in Prussian diplomacy? Professor Usher would answer in the affirmative, and if one accepts this conclusion he will understand the marshalling of German industrial forces, the direction of her commercial agencies, the creation of armies and navies, her colonial schemes and diplomatic efforts in the light of this this great world purpose. All have been organized and pushed forward with a far-reaching view to Germany's armed domination of international policies.

This conception will be strongly encouraged in many minds by the

reading of Prince von Bülow's account of *Imperial Germany*,[6] where we get a view of German diplomacy and problems of statecraft from the inside. But that many responsible leaders have seen no issue out of Germany's struggle for supremacy without war we are assured by General F. von Bernhardi's *Germany and the Next War*,[7] which was regarded when published a couple of years ago as a sensational bid for heavier war appropriations, but is read now in the light of Germany's dash into Belgium as a singularly accurate revelation of the imperial army plans.

Such writers and diplomats as these, following in the wake of Treitschke and Bismarck, have never ceased to magnify the world destiny of united Germany and the necessity of a mighty military force to overawe her enemies and eventually to destroy all opposition to her demands. Slowly but surely during the last fifty years these efforts have attained a measure of success in Prussianizing the whole German people.

But if the military head of Germany is Prussia, the head of Prussia is William II. No man has fully gauged Germany until he knows the Emperor, who has done so much to transform the educational, industrial and commercial life of the country and embodies so many national traits and aspirations. An interesting biography of *William of Germany*[8] is at hand, written by an English admirer. The rise of Germany to a world power of dominating influence is coextensive with the life of her present ruler, and the story of his career is therefore history as well as biography. Much, indeed, that ought to be included under the latter term is unavailable because the subject of the sketch still lives. The book is more laudatory than critical, but it is well written and quite worth reading.

But, best of all, we have a book written by a great student of world affairs on *The German Emperor and the Peace of the World*.[9] The author, Alfred H. Fried, the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, makes a careful examination of the career and utterances of the Kaiser in relation to the whole modern peace movement. The general conclusion toward which the study points is well stated in a preface written by Mr. Norman Angell. He asserts that Fried's testimony "should, once for all, destroy the legend" that the ruler of Germany "is that disturbing element in the world peace which ignorance has so long represented him to be." This is certainly indicated by his utterances and the peaceful years

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of his rule. But Fried closes his fine volume with a great appeal and a prophecy. He declares that the Emperor could, if he would, greatly accelerate the peace movement and insure its dominance in the world. "He could," the author says, "link his name forever with this great time, and win the most precious laurels. If he does not, history will never forget that the most remarkable monarch, the most prominent personality of the age, was unable to grasp the possibilities of its greatest problem." "But the Emperor wishes to take the step. He is hindered only by the men who surround him, and who have not kept pace with him in their development. He is hindered by those who have an interest in the past . . . who wish to put the clock back. But the clock will not be put back. The hour will come when the Emperor will throw off his fetters, when he will perceive that it is now time to carry out the promise he gave when he said: 'I only wish that European peace lay in my hands, I should certainly take care that it should never be disturbed.' It now lies in his hands," continues Fried. "The world and history await a deed!" The deed which Fried expected was never performed. William hesitated. The opportunity was lost. History will write a strangely different record, and the world will pronounce judgment accordingly.

[1]*Germany.* By A. W. Holland. With thirty-two full-page illustrations from photographs, etc., and maps and plans in the text. London: Adam & Charles Black. (Imported by Macmillan.) $2.
[2]*Germany and the German Emperor.* By Herbert Perris. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.
[3]*Germany and the Germans, From an American Point of View.* By Price Collier. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
[4]*Germany of Today.* By Charles Tower. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.
[5]*Pan-Germanism.* By Roland G. Usher Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.75.
[6]*Imperial Germany.* By Prince von Bülow. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
[7]*Germany and the Next War.* By Friderich von Bernhardi. Imported by Longmans, Green & Co.
[8]*William of Germany.* By Stanley Shaw, LL.D. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.
[9]*The German Emperor and the Peace of the World.* By Alfred H. Fried. New York and London: Hodder & Stoughton. $2.

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WORD PICTURES OF THE WAR

From behind the censorship veil have come only the barest bulletins and the most meager details as to the life-and-death struggle now being fought, on which hangs so much of the fate of Europe. Only from the returning wounded and the refugees from the stricken districts is it possible to get any conception of its varying fortunes, of the ghastliness of its details, and above all, of the grim humor with which the human being seems to be capable of endowing any situation. Below are a few of these word-pictures of the war:

HOW THE BRITISH STEMMED THE GERMAN TIDE AT MONS

"When the history of the tremendous struggle in the neighborhood of Mons and Charleroi—a titanic combat lasting five days—is written," telegraphs the correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* from Boulogne, "the historian will pen perhaps the most glorious chapter whichever has been or ever will be added to the history of British and French arms. When, in the course of time, we are able to weigh all the features of that stupendous combat, in which were locked the vast, stern legions of Prussian military autocracy and the pick of the British and French military strength, the forces of freedom; when we know the gain and loss, the tragedy and heroism of it all, there will shine resplendently forth a stirring story of martial glory which will make it matter but little which way the advantage went.

"From the lips of those who took part in it, from the wounded taken out of the battle of giants, from refugees who fled from their blurred and blackened homesteads and their villages devoured by fire and shattered by shell. I have, during the last two days, heard enough to be able to piece together a story of the struggle which dwarfs all the decisive battles of the world.

"One of the men on the hospital train gave me this description:

"'As a rule, their big gun fire was mighty poor, tho they did go in for quantity. In the trenches we used to watch the German gunners trying to hit conspicuous parts of Mons, and every time they missed we gave them a cheer which they could hear. It was really astounding what they could miss. I think we can beat everybody at marksmanship.'

"'And the British artillery?' I asked.

"'Why, it was magnificent—if there had only been more of it. But the Germans got, as it was, perhaps a good deal more than they ever expected. The artillerymen, too, were desperately cool. On one occasion—I think it was late on Monday—we held a position about five or six hundred yards from the German lines. We could see them quite clearly. They mostly were standing up—fresh troops, I think they were, being brought up for another attack. The order was given to us to fix



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bayonets. It was evidently to be a charge, the thing we especially had been waiting for. In the sunlight the bayonets flashed, and we waited for orders.

"'The Germans must have seen our bayonets flashing, for down they went on their faces. If there is one thing they fear, it is a bayonet attack. Suddenly there came a hail of bullets, and the order to charge did not come. We retired a little way after that, and advanced to much the same position again just as darkness came. We could see the ground well in front of us simply littered with German dead. It cost us a lot, too. At one time early the next day we got within a couple of hundred yards of them. I am sure we must have nearly wiped out those in front of us.'"

BAYONET CHARGE UP CLIFF

A Reuter dispatch gives this account of the fight for the ancient citadel dominating the town of Dinant:

"The citadel was captured by the Germans, who hoisted their flag on it at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. . .

"The French artillery silenced the German guns, and by seven o'clock in the evening the Germans were retreating. Only the citadel continued to shower lead on the advancing French. . . .

"The French, when the bugle sounded the charge, fixed their bayonets and began to swarm up the numerous steep and rocky paths leading to the summit, under a deadly hail from the machine guns and rifles above, keeping their eyes fixed on the German flag floating from the citadel. They climbed steadily, however, disregarding their losses, and a well-planted French shell silenced the machine gun fire a few minutes later. The French soldiers tore down the enemy's flag, while the scaling party fired down on the fleeing Germans."

HOW THE "AMPHION" WAS SUNK

First blood to the German navy came when the small British cruiser "Amphion" was sunk by striking a mine. Here is the account of one of the seamen who witnessed it:

"It was 6:30 o'clock when the 'Amphion' struck the mine. A sheet of flame instantly engulfed the bridge. The captain was rendered insensible and he fell to the floor. As soon as the captain recovered consciousness he rang to the engineers to stop the engines, which were still going at revolutions for twenty knots. As all the forward part of the 'Amphion' was on fire it was found impossible to reach the bridge or flood the fore magazine.

"The ship's back appeared to be broken and she was already settling down by the bows. All efforts therefore were directed to placing the wounded in places of safety in case of an explosion and in getting the cruiser in tow by the stern.

"By the time the destroyers had closed in it was clearly time to abandon the ship. The men fell in for this purpose with the same composure that had marked their behavior thruout. All was done without hurry or confusion and twenty minutes after the cruiser struck the mine the men, the officers and lastly the captain had left the ship.

"Three minutes after the captain had left another explosion occurred. This enveloped and blew up the entire fore part of the vessel. The effect of this showed that the 'Amphion' must have struck the second mine, which exploded the fore magazine. Debris falling from a great hight struck the rescue boats and the destroyers and one of the 'Amphion's' shells burst on the deck of one of the destroyers, killing two Englishmen and one German prisoner.

"The afterpart of the 'Amphion' then began to settle quickly until its foremost section was on the bottom and the whole afterpart was inclined to an angle of forty-five degrees. In another quarter of an hour this also had disappeared."

BLEW UP FORT AND DIED A HERO

The Paris Ministry of War issued the following communique concerning the holding out of the Liège forts:

"The Chaudefontaine fort at Liège was the scene of an act of heroism which brilliantly affirms once more the valor of the Belgian army.

"Major Nameche commanded the fort which controls the railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to Liège via the Verviers and Chaudefontaine tunnel. The fort was bombarded continuously and very violently by the Germans. When it was only a heap of debris and the commander judged that resistance was impossible he blockaded the tunnel by producing collisions between several locomotives which had been sent into it. Then he set fire to the fuses of mines in the tunnel.

"His task thus done, Major Nameche did not wish to see the German flag float ever over the ruins of his fort. He therefore exploded all the remaining powder and blew up everything, including himself. Such an act of heroism is beyond all comment."

RODE INTO DEATH S JAWS

A correspondent describing the fighting before Malines says:

"I could see dark blue masses of Belgian infantry falling back, cool as on a winter's morning. Thru a mistake, two battalions of carbineers did not rereceive the order to retire and were in imminent danger of destruction. To reach them a messenger would have had to traverse a mile of open road swept by shrieking shrapnel. A colonel summoned a gendarme and gave him the orders and he set spurs to his horse and tore down the road, an archaic figure in towering bearskin. It was a ride into the jaws of death.

"He saved his troops, but as they fell back the German gunners got the range and dropt shell upon shell into the running column. Road and fields were dotted with corpses in Belgian blue.

"At noon the Belgians and Germans were in places only fifty yards apart, and the rattle of musketry sounded like a boy drawing a stick along the palings of a picket fence. The railway embankment from which I viewed the battle was fairly carpeted with corpses of infantrymen killed yesterday. I saw peasants throw twelve into one grave."

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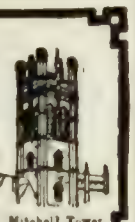
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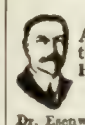
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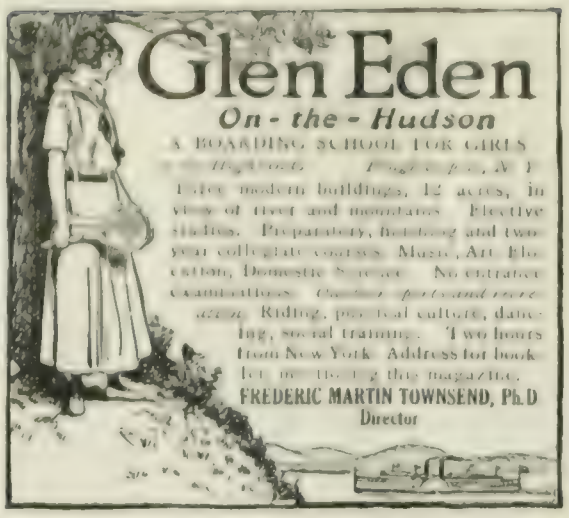
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BULLETS LIKE BUMBLEBEES

The first actual witness to give a description of the fighting on the French frontier is a reservist named Jacquin and his story is told by George W. Price, the special correspondent of the New York *Sun* and the London *Daily Mail*. This is Jacquin's story told on his hospital bed at Chambery:

"All night long we listened to the roar of gunfire. As the dawn appeared we could hear the first Prussian bullets pass our ears. It was a curious sensation. One could say at first that a swarm of bumblebees was passing him. Then we all take our breath and instinctively one opens his cartridge pouch. The officers there are as calm as during the July 14 review in the celebration of the fall of the Bastille.

"A brief order rings out. We lie down and a fusillade begins again. What a noise! We make a few leaps forward and lie down and begin firing again. We carry out this maneuver right to the frontier posts.

"A hundred yards further are the German positions. The charge bayonets order comes and we leap forward and the Germans decamp. They are afraid. When we past the frontier post and knocked against it it fell. One would have thought that the German frontier was firmer than that.

"At last we tread on Alsatian ground. Formidable shouts resound in our chests. I run fifty yards and fall senseless from sunstroke. I recovered twenty-four hours later, but the surgeon would not let me remain on the firing line.

"At one moment on the day preceding the fight at Col du Bonhomme we saw an aeroplane with a French flag plane over us. We were overjoyed. A minute later we saw it drop a couple of bombs near a transport train. One fell three yards and the other ten yards from the train and buried themselves in the ground. They did no harm. An officer called out, 'Pigs; they are Germans,' and ordered us to fire, but they were too high."

AMERICAN WOMAN HEARD ZEPPELIN BOMB

In the crowd of refugees arriving in London from Ostend were a dozen Americans, who made their way out of Antwerp with hand baggage only. Among them was Mrs. George Sparrow, of New York, who had left Liège soon before that city was besieged by the Germans. She said:

"In Antwerp I was aroused one night by a loud boom, which I imagined was caused by cannon firing in the fort, but, looking out of a window, I saw a Zeppelin airship, apparently quite near. I could plainly hear the buzz of its motor. A bomb from it fell only a few blocks away, the explosion of which was followed by an outbreak of fire.

"Many persons ran from the houses, panic stricken. Some of the women were hysterical. It was a fearful night. I got out of the city next morning with several other Americans and went to Ostend, where I spent last night. Ostend is very quiet, with gendarmes walking about the streets. I saw no signs of Germans this morning."

SOME SIDELIGHTS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA SEASON

NEW readers of the Chautauqua Home Reading Course who enrolled at Chautauqua organized the Class of 1918, the date of their completion of the four-year cycle to which they look forward. They begin this fall with an "English year" group of topics, "Democratic England," "Among English Hedgerows," "Thru England with Tennyson," etc., and therefore chose "The Arthurians" as the class name. The Tennysonian motto selected is "Live pure, speak true, right the wrong, follow the king." The class emblem is the gladiolus. Class officers are: President, R. H. Hudnall, Blacksburg, Virginia; vice-presidents, Rev. A. T. Terryberry, Preston, Ontario; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Kirk Dyer, Ardmore, Oklahoma; Mrs. James B. Berry, Oil City, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Maud Reynolds McLure, Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. V. L. Griffin, Erie, Pennsylvania; secretary, Miss Rachel Miller, New York City; treasurer and trustee, Mr. C. N. Swinley, Norfolk, Virginia.

All persons who secure the Reading Course for the first time this year are automatically recorded at Chautauqua Institution offices as eligible members of the Class of 1918. For the Class of 1915 which graduates next year the new "English year" is the fourth. In other words, all undergraduates read the same course at the same time whether it be their first, second, third or fourth in the four-year cycle. Identification with class organization and activities is purely voluntary, but class spirit and enthusiasm have been very remarkable in the Chautauqua Circle movement. The Class of 1889 celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a successful reunion at Chautauqua this summer. Members of the graduating Class of 1914 who were able to come to Chautauqua for "Recognition" and their diplomas enjoyed a record-breaking series of class festivities. At the class breakfast a $100 scholarship in honor of the class president, Mrs. Mabell S. C. Smith, was given, which will permanently assure the opportunity of reading the Chautauqua Course to some deserving person selected each year.

The Great War caught Chautauqua program makers unprepared in advance, but revealed the cosmopolitan resources of the summer population. An illuminating War Symposium was presented by a native German professor, a native French

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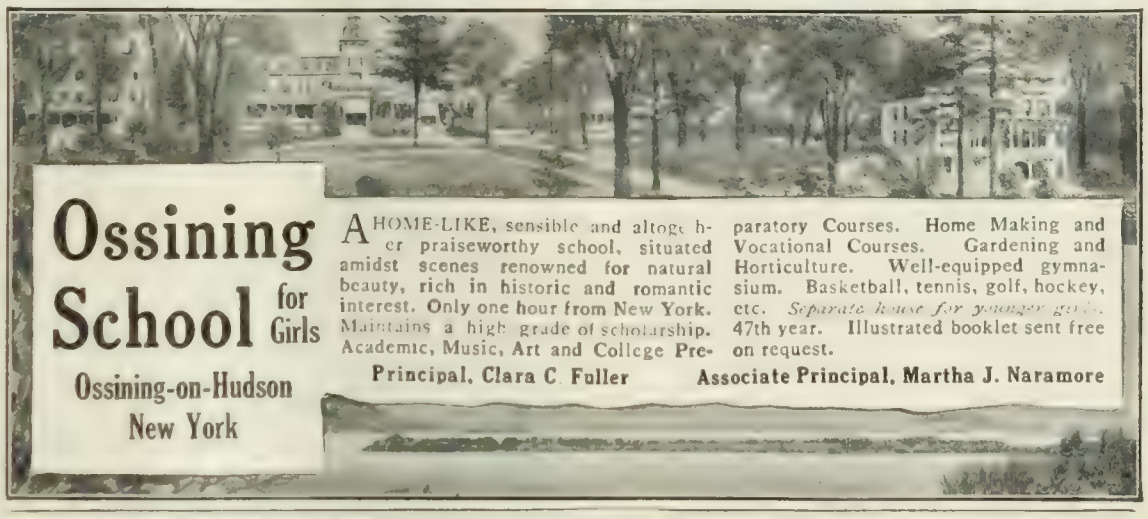
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professor, a surgeon who had been with Kitchener in Egypt, and a student-traveler recently back from Alsace-Lorraine. Professor Sidney L. Gulick, one of the first delegates to return from the interrupted Peace Conference at Constance, Germany, reached Chautauqua to lecture upon European conditions before the season closed. A Chautauqua Peace Society was organized early in the season.

A Chautauqua Sunday opens with a Bible Study Hour for adults at nine o'clock. At 9:30 there is Graded Sunday School, with classes held in different places, some outdoors, pupils grouped according to public school grades from kindergarten to college age, separation of boys and girls' classes beginning with the eighth grade. Ten o'clock is the hour for Devotional Service and Morning Prayer at nine different denominational houses. All join in the Amphitheater at eleven o'clock for the Sermon of the day. An adult class for the International Sunday School lesson is held at 2:30. At three the Junior Congregation or Children's Church Service is held. An Organ Interlude (recital) occurs at four. The famous C. L. S. C. Vesper Service (for which Mary A. Lathbury wrote the hymns—"Day Is Dying in the West" and "Break Thou the Bread of Life") is held at five. An open-air Lakeside Service comes at 6:45, and a Sacred Song Service at 7:45 in the Amphitheater closes the Sunday program. Entrance gates to Chautauqua are closed on Sunday to the outside public. Admission granted to individuals is by permit only, for specified reasons. Exit is open to all at any hour of the day. Such protection from Sunday excursion crowds maintains a unique Chautauqua tradition.

The Department of Religion enrolled four times as many people as ever before, classes sometimes exceeding 300 members. Enlarged plans for next year include day classes for children and young people in the various clubs, and a study class for grandparents. Classes for parents will be continued, but on a larger scale. The work in religious education and religious psychology will be expanded thru additions to the faculty and it is also hoped to have courses in biblical archeology. Courses in church history, the life of Christ, and in the teaching of the Old and New Testament, will be continued as in the past three seasons.

A twilight "college sing" for both sexes of college age was successfully introduced as a feature of the Chau-

tauqua season. A College Women's League maintained headquarters and organized a number of enjoyable social activities. College men finally took the cue and perfected a preliminary organization for a College Men's League next season.

As a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, a Chautauqua Amphitheater audience gave the silent Chautauqua salute (holding handkerchiefs aloft without waving—"drooping lilies") at the hour of the funeral services in Washington. All Chautauqua exercizes were suspended for five minutes at the hour of services at Rome, Georgia, while the bells tolled in the Miller Bell Tower.

The Bird and Tree Club enlisted more than 400 members in its summer study and conservation propaganda. Fifty-five species of trees on the grounds were labeled, ninety-one varieties of birds were listed. Services of a forester have been secured and a tree-planting nursery has been authorized.

A Child Welfare Exhibition with educational demonstrations, sent from the New York State Department of Health, was supplemented by lectures from Chautauqua health officers. A consumers' League Exhibit was held for two weeks under auspices of the national organization.

The Alabama Club started out with a registration list of eighty-five natives at Chautauqua from that southern state, in which Bishop Vincent was born.

Motion picture films of characteristic Chautauqua activities were made and exhibited before the close of the season.

The board of trustees of Chautauqua Institution elected these officers in August: Chancellor, John H. Vincent; president, George E. Vincent, University of Minnesota; director, Arthur E. Bestor; and officers of the trustees as follows: President, Clement Studebaker, Jr., South Bend, Indiana; first vice-president, N. F. Clark, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; second vice-president, A. M. Schoyer, Chicago, Illinois; third vice-president, Ira M. Miller, Akron, Ohio; secretary, Arthur E. Bestor; treasurer, M. J. Gallup, Jamestown, New York. New members of the board of trustees elected are: Dean Shailer Mathews, University of Chicago; Justice William L. Ransom, New York City; Snell Hall, Jamestown, New York; Perry L. Lewis, San Antonio, Texas; H. A. Truesdale, Conneaut, Ohio.

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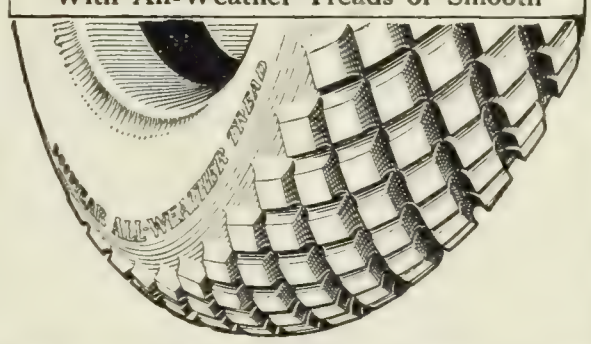
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BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.

New York, August 24, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, on Wednesday, September 9, 1914.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

MEETING

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

ANNUAL MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on **Tuesday, October 13, 1914**, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on **Monday, September 14, 1914**, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock a. m. on **Wednesday, October 14, 1914**.

ALEX MILLAR, Secretary

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THE MARKET PLACE

WAR AND NATIONAL TAXES

It was estimated at Washington two weeks ago that the loss of tariff revenue due to the war would not be less than $100,000,000 a year. This estimate has now been reduced. The customs revenue last week at New York, where the greater part of it has been collected in peaceful times, was about twenty-five per cent below the normal receipts, owing partly to the guarded freedom and safety of the Atlantic. The Government will not need so much as $100,000,000, but current expenses have been increased by the war. The cost of maintaining our neutrality by patrolling the coasts and in other ways is something. There has been a considerable expenditure for the benefit of American tourists in Europe. For the War Risk Insurance Bureau $5,000,000 is to be set aside, and it may be that from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000 will be paid out for ships. It is expected that there will be new taxes.

There are indications that the additional revenue will be obtained by increasing the tax on beer (which yielded $66,000,000 last year), and by such stamp taxes as were imposed during the war with Spain. The whisky taxes, or taxes on distilled spirits, last year were $163,000,000. These may be increased, altho the addition might yield but little, as a reduction of output was recently ordered. There is much opposition to a higher tax on tobacco (receipts were $76,000,000 last year) because the growers are losing something on account of the war. The French Government has been accustomed to buy a considerable part of the crop in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, but has now ceased to buy.

With the amounts in national banks and pledged for moving the crops excluded, there is now in the Treasury an unincumbered working balance of $57,000,000, and there are $241,000,000 of unissued Panama Canal bonds which can be used. New taxes should not be imposed unless they are imperatively demanded. Probably Congress will be in session thruout the year, with only a short recess. Tax legislation may safely be deferred for several weeks.

If the estimates of the authors of the income tax bill had proved to be correct, there would be very little need of more revenue now. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, published last week, shows that the income tax collected from individuals was only $28,253,534. To this sum, however, are added the corporation excise tax, $10,671,072, and the corporation income tax, $32,456,662, making a total of a little more than $71,000,000. The estimates were notably defective with respect to the sums to be paid by recipients of large incomes. These are in several classes. It was estimated that they would pay more than $50,000,000, but the Government was able to collect from them only $15,525,000. For the three high classes—$100,000 to $250,000, $250,000 to $500,000, and more than $500,000—the receipts were only $9,608,385, altho we think the original estimate and forecast was about $28,000,000. The estimates were based upon current gossip and reports about great American fortunes, and not upon the results of careful investigation.

THE RESERVE DISTRICTS

Errors were made by the organization committee that mapped out the twelve districts of the new banking reserve system. One of these was the assignment of the banks of northern New Jersey to the district of which Philadelphia is the reserve center. Another was the exclusion of the banks of southwestern Connecticut—situated in Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport, and other towns—from the district whose reserve center is the city of New York.

It is said that the first of these is now to be corrected. The New Jersey banks, it is asserted, are to be made tributary to New York. And at the same time, Pittsburgh, which has protested because it was placed in the Cleveland district, will be made tributary to the regional reserve bank in Philadelphia.

The banks of northern New Jersey, a majority of them situated just across the river from New York, are closely related to New York banks. It may be said that they are in the suburbs of the great city. To compel them to be tributary to the reserve bank in Philadelphia would cut their natural affiliations, causing loss as well as great inconvenience. The connection of the Connecticut banks with New York should not be severed. They also are situated in what are, in a financial sense, suburbs of New York. Both errors should promptly be corrected. The Central Reserve Board has power to make the changes that are required, and this power should be exercized.

BEET SUGAR

The rising price of sugar does not prevent the producers of beet sugar in the West from complaining. They cannot get their customary supply of beet seed from Germany, and they predict the death of their industry on account of the approaching removal of the tariff duty. They have imported the seed, because the seed produced in Europe is better than any that can be grown here. It is asserted that repeated attempts to grow seed of as good quality in this country have been unsuccessful. On the other hand it is said that one successful attempt has been made in Utah. At all events, the practise of the beet growers has been to use, and to rely

upon, the foreign seed. Their orders have usually been placed in September. This year, because of the war, the price has advanced 500 per cent, and the orders cannot be filled. Utah and Idaho need 1,400,000 pounds, and there is a demand for much larger quantities elsewhere.

The effect of the coming tariff change is not immediately impending, altho tariff legislation may have been one cause of the reduction of the American output from 5,659,000 tons in 1913 to an estimated yield of 4,826,000 tons this year. It may reasonably be expected that the effect of the tariff change will be depressing. The industry will suffer by reason of it, and may die. We have never been able to see that a slight reduction of the price of sugar, amounting to less than one dollar per annum for the average family (and a reduction that might not be made) would be sufficient compensation for the destruction of the cane sugar industry of Louisiana and the beet sugar industry of the West.

RAILROAD RATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission may be asked to reopen the case in which the Eastern railroads sought permission to increase their freight rates by five per cent. Before the beginning of the war, the reports of earnings, gross and net, were by no means satisfactory, and there was evidence of enforced economies in operation which tended to depress important manufacturing industries. The war, by checking or reducing both exports and imports, has unfavorably affected railway traffic. A large part of the gain which was to have been derived from the movement of our surplus wheat to the seaboard has not been received. But it may come to the roads hereafter. There is no longer any European market for American railroad securities. For a long time to come our railroad companies cannot look to Europe for any financial support.

The changes that have taken place since the commission announced its decision, on August 1, may warrant further consideration of the question, and a second decision more favorable than the first. It is not difficult to prepare an argument in favor of another hearing.

The recent advance of prices is shown by *Bradstreet's* index number for August 15, which relates to the wholesale prices of 100 representative commodities. On August 1 the number was 8.7087; fifteen days later it had risen to 9.8495. This increase of thirteen per cent makes a new high record.

It is estimated in Paris that the cost of the war to France is $9,000,000 a day. The London *Economist* says the cost of maintaining all the armies of the nations involved is not less than $22,000,000 a day.

Up to May 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had paid nearly $10,000,000 ($9,012,667) in pension allowances to its employees. Last year's payments were $1,162,324. There are 1123 names on the pension roll.



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Several weeks ago the Superintendent of Insurance of Illinois criticized some of the fire insurance companies domiciled in the eastern states because they carried in the aggregate, among the other investments composing their assets, some $7,000,000 of the bonds and stocks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway. The implication was that the managements of these fire insurance companies were derelict in their duty in permitting so large a sum of money to remain tied up in what one Illinois daily paper, commenting on the subject, characterizes as "worthless paper." One of the leading Chicago dailies, commending the Superintendent of Insurance on his vigilance, magnifies the importance of the investment by observing, in respect of the troubles in which the railway company has been involved for some time past: "And now comes this statement from the state's commissioner of insurance to show that this situation which we have been regarding with calmness, as alien to our interests, affects to a certain extent everybody who takes out a fire insurance policy in Illinois."

The criticism of the companies on this head is entirely unwarranted, and the sensational expressions of some of the Illinois press are purely gratuitous and baseless. The securities are far from "worthless"; but admitting that they are so, the amount involved is so small a proportion of the total value of the assets in which they appear as that the inclusion or exclusion of them would make no practicable difference in the security behind the policies. Such treatment of the subject as has been accorded by the Superintendent of Insurance and the newspapers is an injustice to the companies affected and creates needless apprehension among policyholders.

Doubtless the New Haven securities owned by the insurance companies were acquired years ago and it is admitted that until very recently they have been regarded as among the highest in that class, both as to safety and earnings. Owners of these stocks and bonds are to be sympathized with instead of being made the objects of unnecessary criticism. Of course, the insurance companies which own them cannot without loss dispose of them, and as no one of sense in this country believes that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway has no future, they will be retained until they regain their normal value or will be traded out on the best terms possible.

But the point is: The insurance companies which carry New York, New Haven & Hartford bonds and stocks are not appreciably affected by the decline which has taken place in their value, and the security which those companies offer to policyholders is in no wise diminished.

THE GILDER POLICY ASSOCIATION

The Gilder Policy Association has lately been incorporated by the relatives of the late Richard Watson Gilder. The object of the association is set forth as the obtaining of insurance on the lives of members without the intervention of agents. By this means, if policies were taken directly from the companies, the commission expenses would be canceled.

Until human nature becomes very different from what it is at present, the ordinary man must have the greatest and most persistent pressure brought to bear upon him before he is willing to sign an application for life insurance. This tendency to postpone or to suppress any thoughts of a death indemnity is deeply implanted in human nature.

Few of us really believe, with the certainty that we believe that the sun will set, for example, that we ourselves, our ambitions, our hopes, our loves will die. It takes a powerful imagination to picture the funeral cortege, the open grave, and their own vacant chair.

Thus it comes that some men, who will put themselves to every kind of trouble and anxiety concerning an indemnity for loss of property, and may push thru a storm for many miles to insure their houses and barns against fire, will turn from the life insurance solicitor as they would turn from something of abhorrence. Of course, this attitude of mind is not the attitude of all men, yet it is the attitude with which the agent is painfully familiar. And this is why the solicitor must plod his weary rounds, using up his vitality in striving with all his might and strength, to force men to safeguard their wives and children. And thus it is that commissions must be placed high enough by the companies to induce men who are skilled in the arts of special pleading to sell their services.

Only two companies have ever met with any success in issuing life insurance thru the mails and without the intervention of agents. And it might be questioned if the money that has been expended for necessary advertising and for circulars, and the cost entailed by much correspondence, would not have yielded greater results if it had been paid out in the form of commissions. And so long as most men look forward toward the future as if they had a first lien on all time it may be considered doubtful whether plans like the Gilder Policy Association will meet with any considerable success.

LADD PLUMLEY

New York City

PEBBLES

Doc Cook doesn't care how soon they bombard Copenhagen.—*Columbia State.*

Clubs are trumps in Europe.—*Columbia State.*

The Germans seem to be retreating forward.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"Home travel" clubs will have their work cut out for them this winter.—*Springfield Republican.*

If this thing keeps on, even pretzels and dachshunds will be "made in America."—*Columbia State.*

Isn't there some way of including campaign cigars in the contraband of war?—*Columbia State.*

American batteries are more healthfully engaged at the baseball parks.—*Columbia State.*

The heathen Turk sardonically: "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian!"—*Columbia State.*

"Turkey and Greece are preparing for war." Another sideshow.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Isn't it about time to close the season for declarations of war?—*San Antonio Express.*

From the tenor of the appeals to Providence all the European powers must think they are in Armageddon.—*Kansas City Star.*

One puzzle is how anybody ever should have named those mild-eyed creatures Belgian hares.—*Washington Post.*

In estimating the naval armaments of the world, there seems to be a deliberate attempt to suppress Greece's two bargain battleships.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Handlers of phonograph records should be careful not to get "The Watch on the Rhine" mixt with the "Marseillaise." They do not harmonize.—*Cincinnati Com. Tribune.*

"Belgium's Queen Visits Wounded," "Grand Duke's Marble Palace in St. Petersburg to Become Hospital." "But, oh, it's 'Mr. Atkins' when the band begins to play."—*New York World.*

The Kaiser is reported determined to hold Kiau-Chau. If you have ever experienced the difficulty of holding a sneeze, you can sympathize with the Kaiser.—*Manchester Union.*

Esperantists and all their ilk are superseded now. A real universal language is heard at last. It comes from the cannon's mouth.—*Providence Tribune.*

It may be Armageddon, but this clash of selfish interests and bullying of the weaker nations cannot certainly be called the battle of the Lord.—*Baltimore American.*

"This is the great war." But if it is to keep that title we must see to it that a greater does not follow—let armed preparedness go now that we know it cannot keep the peace.—*Florida Times-Union.*

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1914

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IMMIGRATION FIFTY YEARS AGO

From The Independent, August 11, 1864

It affords us pleasure to state that, in order to give practical efficiency to this law, an organization, on a scale commensurate with the magniture of the undertaking, and wisely adapted to the necessities of the case, is already in operation. The American Emigrant Company (to which we allude) is an incorporated company, chartered for the purpose "of procuring and assisting emigrants from foreign countries to settle in the United States, is composed of gentlemen of high character and undoubted responsibility, possess a large capital (a million of dollars, more than half of which is paid up), commands the confidence of the most influential men in the community, and is under the direction of practical business men, who bring to the performance of the work they have undertaken zeal, experience, and capacity.

CALENDAR

The Baltic Exhibition at Malmö, Sweden, to which Swedish, German, Danish and Russian exhibits have been sent, is open until *September 15*.

World's Temperance Sunday will be observed on *November 8* in most of the states. In some states it will be *November 1* and in Ohio *September 20*.

A tuberculosis census of the churches of the country will be taken in *September* and *October* under the direction of The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America will hold their twenty-eighth annual convention in New York *October 6, 7* and *8*.

The Society of American Indians, the largest organization of native Americans in the United States, will hold its annual conference at Madison, Wisconsin, from *October 6* to *11*.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held in Richmond, Virginia, *October 12* to *17*.

On May 17, 1814, Norway adopted a Constitution as a free and independent kingdom, having just been released from Danish control. To commemorate this event a Centennial Exposition is being held at Christiania until *October 15*.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting on *October 20, 21* and *22*, at Washington. There will be addresses by William Howard Taft, president of the association; Senator Root, the Ambassador from Argentina, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada.

The annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States will be held at the University of Virginia *October 22* and *23*.

A Colonial Exhibition at Samarang, Java, will continue to *November, 1914*. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

The seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of Roger Bacon will be observed at Columbia with commemorative exercizes and the publication of a volume of studies. A great pageant of the culture of the thirteenth century will be given on *November 4*.

Barnard College, in Columbia University, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on *November 5*.

The annual convention of the National Suffrage Association will be held at Nashville, *November 12* to *17*.

The sixth annual Medical Missionary Conference will be held at Battle Creek, Michigan, *November 17-20*.

A business efficiency exposition will be held under the auspices of the Cleveland Chapter, American Institute of Banking, from *November 14* to *21*.

The twelfth annual Philadelphia Water Color exhibition will be held at the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts, *November 8* to *December 13*.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association will hold its national convention in Topeka, Kansas—the prohibition capital of the nation—*December 29* to *January 4*.

The fifth International Congress of the American Republics will hold its opening session on *November 29* at Santiago, Chile. It will be in session for several weeks, adjourning about New Year's, 1915.

Between *March 4* and *April 15, 1915*, a monster naval parade from Hampton Roads to San Francisco via Panama will mark the formal opening of the Canal.

The general session of the Woman's Congress of Missions is to be held during the first week in *June, 1915*, in the new Civic Auditorium of San Francisco.

The biennial convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America will be held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, from *July 6 to 10, 1915*. It is expected that 30,000 will attend.



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HIS HOLINESS, BENEDICT XV

Elected September 4, 1914, crowned September 6, 1914. As the last words of Pius X were of the horrors of the Great War, so the first utterances of the new Pope on mounting the throne of St. Peter on September 5 were misgivings as to his own ability to bear the heavy responsibility thrust upon his shoulders "when almost all the nations of Europe were stained with blood, and when the wounds inflicted upon humanity were also inflicted upon the Church." The Pope was formerly the Cardinal della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna. The four-day conclave of the College of Cardinals which elected him is one of the shortest in the history of the Church

The Independent

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LEADERSHIP VERSUS LORDSHIP

DESCRIPTIONS of Berlin behavior on the day that William II drove in from Potsdam, made his balcony speech and declared war, are strange reading for Americans. It is difficult for us to get into the mental attitude of a populace intelligent but powerless, waiting to be told by an owner whether "his people" were to be driven forth to slaughter, or permitted to go on with peaceful pursuits.

Self-conscious abjectness is for us unthinkable, while the scene in the House of Commons, where the freely chosen representatives of a democracy, tense with an overwhelming sense of responsibility, were calmly asking what national honor and moral obligation demanded of them, holds us breathless with its reality.

Never before in the world's history has the distinction between leadership and lordship been so sharply drawn. Political thinking and, let us hope, thinking on all the problems of social democracy, has been clarified, for all time to come.

The apologists for privilege, for divine right, for ecclesiastical authority, strive unwearyingly to bemuddle the popular mind upon the relations of the few and the many, the minority and the majority, to efficiency and to truth. What do the many know, they say, about managing a business, operating a railroad, planning a military campaign? To such questions, put in this question-begging way, the answer of course is "Nothing."

If democracy required that the masses of mankind should be scientific, industrial and military experts, it would remain forever Utopian, a dream. But it does not. Democracy is based upon a truth more comprehensive, more profound. Democracy is possible because leadership, initiative, genius for guidance, are one thing, while ultimate responsibility, ultimate decision, sovereignty, are a wholly different thing. In democracy the few lead, inspire and guide; the many are sovereign, they make the final, the fateful decision, to them alone belongs ultimate responsibility. In absolutist industry, where the means of production are owned by a capitalist minority, in the authoritative church—Mormon, Roman, Greek, or Mohammedan—in the absolutist empire, the few not only direct, they also decide. They are sovereign. For all practical purposes they own the many, whatever the empty phrases of formal law may say to the contrary. They are not merely leaders, they are lords.

The resistless, overwhelming massing of intelligent sympathy thruout the western world upon the side of England, Belgium and France in this appalling struggle has come about, as our German friends will one day understand, because the western world instantly grasped the essential fact that democracy and leadership have been assailed by lordship. The attempt to raise a false issue by alleging that Russia is more to be dreaded than Germany has deceived nobody in his senses. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Whatever may happen in the future, Russia is today hurling her strength against the only enemy which as yet has aggressively attempted to substitute in the western world the law of *lése majesté* for constitutional liberty, and militarism for the moral obligation of solemnly accepted treaties. The crimes of Russian imperialism have been many, and the day of retribution will come, but Russia does not yet stand before the world forsworn. The German Empire does.

So the issue is drawn, and Mr. Winston Churchill with appalling clearness has portrayed its practical aspects. Leadership and lordship have closed in a life and death struggle. For the moment there is only one question. Which is stronger? Which can annihilate the other? For there will be no quarter this time, asked or given. It is the Darwinian fight for the survival of the fittest, at last.

HIS HOLINESS BENEDICT FIFTEENTH

VENERABLE was the Pope at the Vatican when he was a chief ruler among kings and kings held his stirrup. More venerable is he in these better days when he is freed from the mesalliance with temporal Rome, and his spiritual authority receives the loyal submission of half of Christendom. "Evil days are these in which my lot is cast," said Pius X; for while he was heartbroken over the terrible war which had set his spiritual children to killing each other, he also bemoaned the loss of the States of the Church which gave him the right to send his ambassadors to the capitals of the nations. So he was a putative prisoner in the Vatican. Will the new Pope choose to be a prisoner, or will be choose to enjoy the freedom from civil cares which Victor Emmanuel has bequeathed him?

This is the one question which every Catholic and every Protestant not embittered by narrow bigotry, must ask, earnestly desirous that Benedict XV may rule the Church with wisdom and courageous faith. We are all of us hoping that a new era of spiritual prosperity may come with this comparatively young Pope, who may well hold his throne as long as Peter or Leo and who may win, because he deserves, the sympathy of his generation.

We have hopes for this, for they all say, who know him, that he is not only good and religious like his predecessor, but is also a statesman, like Leo XIII, and that would mean that he will be a prudent ruler of the Church, and this would require him to be what they call a liberal Pope. It is something to be told that he is one of the most scholarly of the College of Cardinals from whom he was chosen; and being scholarly is almost tantamount to being liberal. It means living in one's generation, feeling its impulses, loving its devotion to knowledge and the search for truth, and having faith in humanity and in liberty of both thought and action.

It is something that he takes the name of Benedict, for the last Pope of that name, of a century and a half ago, was a broad man, a scholar and famed for his wise diplomacy. Such another Benedict is very much needed. We do not mean because of this fearful war which sets Catholics in opposite camps, for Kings do not much listen to Popes now, but because the late Pope was so unfortunate by his rigid policy as to set the Catholic nations of the world against the Church. Pius X, like Pius IX, wanted to put his Fisherman's ring into the affairs of Catholic nations, to rule their education, to hold to concordats which made the governments positively Catholic, but the nations would not have it so. Thus France broke away, discarded its concordat, turned the clergy out of the schools, broke up the religious orders and took possession of the ecclesiastical property, only leaving the churches to the officiating clergy. Spain and Portugal have done nearly as much; while Italy is a rebel to the Church, which repays insult for injury. It will be a most happy day for the Church if Benedict can find some way to make peace with the Quirinal, and peace with all Catholic Europe and America. The United States has no State Church, and no official relations with any Church, and yet it is in this country that the Catholic Church is most loyal and aggressive and prosperous.We would have Popes learn the lesson which Cardinal Gibbons or Archbishop Ireland could teach them on this matter. Perhaps the new Pope has learnt it; we are pleased to see that he was glad that his first blessing went to Americans.

Twenty-five years ago next month the Catholic Church of the United States celebrated the Centennial of the establishment of its hierarchy. The Independent sent its editor to attend the great occasion, when the first Catholic Congress was also held in Baltimore, and at Washington the Catholic University opened its doors for the education of priests. We felt a bit lonesome in that company, for not one representative of the Protestant religious press of the country was there to keep us company. Admirable and brave words were said there of which this new opportunity for the Catholic Church reminds us. We recall Archbishop Ryan's backward look of a hundred years since the first American bishop took office, and we recall that one hundred years ago from this present moment the six New England States had but one bishop, two priests, and two churches. Now New England is very nearly half Catholic, and the Church claims some thirty million adherents in this country and its possessions. But the new era under a new Pope recalls more vividly the sermon on the future of the Church and its duties preached by Archbishop Ireland. What could he do for a State Church? "Of inestimable advantage to us," said he, "is the liberty the Church enjoys under the Constitution of the Republic. No tyrant here casts chains around her; no concordat limits her actions or cramps her energies. . . . We have a dreadful lesson to learn from certain European countries, in which, from weight of tradition, the Church clings to thrones and classes and loses her grasp upon the people." It will be a blessed thing for the Catholic Church if Benedict XV can catch the tone of that sermon, can take a lesson from the Church in America.

The present war will wear itself out and come to an end; thrones will fall, and fall soon; but the Papacy will long hold its primacy in Christendom. It has just one danger, that of not knowing its generation. During the late papal reign it has failed of the encomium of the two hundred of Issachar "who had understanding of the times to know what Israel ought to do." With all good purpose and all piety toward God it has earned the prevenient condemnation of the American prelate who, speaking during the pontificate of Leo, said: "The world has entered into an entirely new phase; the past will not return; reaction is the dream of men who see not, who sit at the gates of cemeteries weeping over tombs that shall not be reopened, in utter oblivion of the living world back of them." Oh for a statesman, a scholar, in the person of the new Benedict, who will not devote himself to spying out the innocent dubieties of seminary professors, the honest conclusions of French Church historians, but who will give liberty of research to scholars and teachers, so that priests shall not be held in fear of being delated to Rome, and the faithful may not be required to have their scriptural pabulum premasticated for them by a medieval Biblical Commission. They had more liberty in the days when Erasmus and Cardinal More hobnobbed in Latin over questions which are the heresies of today.

BELGIUM'S APPEAL TO AMERICA

IT is peculiarly appropriate that the appeal to the American nation from stricken Belgium, which we print on another page, should come from the hand of the Burgomaster of Ghent. In Ghent one hundred years ago was signed the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States which put an end to the War of 1812. What is vastly more important, it marked the beginning of a century of peace among English-speaking peoples—a century during which England and the United States have again and again resorted to peaceful means to settle controversies which in other times and under other conditions would have been settled only by war.

So Ghent has a peculiar claim upon American sympathies. No American can be unaffected by the appeal which the chief magistrate of that historic city makes for American protection for its people and their country.

The appeal of Major Seaman, the special representative of The Independent, to President Wilson on behalf of Belgium, to which M. Braun refers in his cabled message, reads as follows:

> The Burgomaster of Ghent, where the treaty of peace was signed a hundred years ago, authorizes me to respectfully request that in case of invasion the city be placed under the protection of the American flag for the safeguarding of its people and its historic monuments.
>
> The German Government holding Brussels prevents the

American Minister from communicating with his Government.

Why should the American Government permit the German Ambassador at Washington to have free communication with his Government at Berlin?

Could not the United States join with other neutral nations, such as Italy, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Holland and the South American republics in demanding a cessation of the atrocities and barbarities now being committed by Germany?

As Major Seaman reported last week in his cablegram, a commission of five eminent Belgian officials has sailed for this country to present to the President and the people of the United States Belgium's plea for protection against a perfidious and barbarous invasion.

What reply can the American nation make to Belgium's appeal? Officially none. Our duty of neutrality is binding upon us. As a government we must keep silent unless and until—and this is unthinkable—we shall be prepared to take sides in the struggle by force of arms.

But individually, indeed collectively—provided it be not officially—we may do much. The American Government must keep silent. But American public opinion may, indeed it should, speak in no uncertain tones its condemnation of the violation of Belgium's neutrality, the pillage of the cities, the aerial bombardment of its capital.

In this sense American public opinion has already made itself heard. Indeed the public opinion of the neutral world has but one judgment—and that a stern one—of the tearing up of the "scrap of paper," where Germany's name stood pledged to uphold the neutrality of Belgium, and of the sack of Louvain.

THE PARTITION OF THE PACIFIC

THE announcement that New Zealand has seized the German island of the Samoan group is not a mere incident of the war but a significant step in a movement which during the last thirty years has been gradually modifying the British imperial system. The oversea dominions are showing themselves true daughters of the mother country by manifesting a disposition to expand and acquire dependencies of their own. It was Australasia which sounded the alarm over the German invision of the Pacific and when Old England failed to awake to the emergency, the colonials, after their independent fashion, took matters into their own hands and began annexing islands for themselves.

Bismarck was at first opposed to the acquisition of dependencies, but the rapid growth of the German people and their transformation into a manufacturing and commercial nation forced a change of policy and in the early eighties the German Government began a systematic survey of the whole world to see what lands were still left unappropriated by the great powers. Between 1884 and 1899 Germany acquired territories having a total population of more than twelve million, and an area of more than a million square miles, five times the size of European Germany.

Tropical islands had been a drug on the market ever since the decline of the cane sugar industry thru the development of the sugar beet, but German chemists discovered a method of transmuting, by means of catalytic hydrogen, the evil-smelling coconut oil into an edible fat, a vegetable butter which has of late been displacing the product of the cow in European markets. This caused a boom in copra, rivalling that in rubber, and it is now realized everywhere—tho not yet thoroly appreciated in the United States—that tropical territory will henceforth be an important if not an essential asset of a commercial nation.

The German tramp steamer began to be seen in strange seas picking up unconsidered trifles along neglected coasts. German gunboats appeared as if by magic in any port where tenure of land seemed to be momentarily insecure. They were with Dewey in Manila Bay, hoping to catch the Philippines if the United States should let them drop. But we fortunately realized their value in time and held on to them, so Germany was obliged to content herself with the rest of Spain's possessions in the Pacific. From the Ladrone or Marianne islands we picked out the biggest, Guam, for a coaling and cable station, and the rest of the group together with the Caroline and Pelew islands were bought in by Germany for $4,200,000.

In 1884 Germany declared a "protectorate" over the eastern part of New Guinea, called "Kaiser Wilhelm's Land" and the New Britain Archipelago lying to the north. The islands were then rechristened to correspond to their new ownership; "New Britain" became *Neu Pommern;* "New Ireland" became *Neu Mecklenburg;* the "Duke of York" became *Neu Lauenburg* and the whole group the Bismarck Archipelago.

There was no Australian Commonwealth then, but the colony of Queensland, just across Torres Strait and only a hundred miles away from New Guinea, determined to checkmate the German plans and so sent in 1883 an expedition to take formal possession of the eastern half of the island. The London government disavowed the act, fearing it would lead to a conflict with Germany, but finding that the undaunted people of Queensland—there were only about 300,000 of them and unprepared for war—were resolved to fight the Germans, rather than surrender the land, the government arranged a compromise with Germany by which New Guinea was divided and the southeastern part of the island under the name of Papuo now belongs to the Australian Commonwealth, just as Alaska and the Philippines do to the United States.

The Australian constitution, unlike ours, makes express provision for acquiring and ruling such alien territory. Last year an Australian expedition to the Antarctic raised the flag of the Southern Cross over the adjacent coast of that continent which is supposed to contain coal beds. The Australians have been clamoring for Fiji, which we might once have had, but which is now British, and for some at least of the New Hebrides, now under the joint ownership of England and France.

Great Britain in 1901 transferred the Cook Islands to New Zealand, which now runs a steamer to the most important of the group, Rarotongo, over 1600 miles away. For the Samoan Islands there were three claimants, but in 1899 Great Britain conceded Savaii and Upolu to Germany and Tutuila and other islands to the United States. The acquisition of German Samoa will be gratifying to the New Zealanders not only because of its commercial importance, but because it brings under the British flag Vailima, the home and tomb of one of the foremost of modern English writers, Robert Louis Stevenson.

The London *Times* on August 9, 1914, gave this advice to the Pacific Commonwealths under the caption of "How the Dominions Can Help":

Australasia is obviously best situated to clear up the situation in the Pacific. Australia and New Zealand are perfectly capable of capturing all the German possessions in the Bismarck Archipelago and to the north of it, as well as to reduce Kiao-chau, which will otherwise become a nest of German commerce destroyers. In three months' time all these operations must be carried out, for the vast masses engaged in Europe preclude the idea of a very long campaign, and possession is nine points of the law.

Coming from the *Times* this is almost an official order. The Japanese, doubtless much to the disgust of the Australasians, have taken Kiao-chau in hand but we may expect to hear that Australia and New Zealand have gathered in the rest of the German holdings in the Pacific.

THE WORLD AT WAR

STARTING less than two months ago in that most inflammable region of Europe, the Balkans, the war has spread until now it involves three-fifths of the whole habitable world. Very curiously this ratio of war to peace comes out by almost the same, three to two, whether we measure by population or area.

The Germans and Austro-Hungarians are now fighting against odds of more than six to one if we count people or of more than eighteen to one if we count square miles. This is not a geographical fantasy but stern reality, for Germans and English are fighting in the heart of Africa and in the isles of the Pacific, while negroes have been called from Senegal and Sikhs from India to war on the battlefields of France.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE UNFIT

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science belongs this year to the Peripatetic School of Philosophers, going from city to city of Australia and —if the war had not interrupted the program—New Zealand; the discussion that is started in one capital being resumed at the next and doubtless also continued informally on the trains between. Last week we commented on the Mendelian theory of evolution as presented in the presidential address of the distinguished biologist, Professor Bateson at Melbourne. In the continued-in-our-next meeting at Sydney he past on to an even more interesting subject, the application of this new knowledge of heredity to human society.

The text of his eugenics sermon he took from Ecclesiasticus: "Desire not a multitude of unprofitable children." A declining birthrate, he argued, was not necessarily to be deplored. The rapid increase of population thruout the civilized world was due to a combination of exceptional conditions, such as the opening of new agricultural lands, the exploitation of coal fields and the progress in the science of medicine. But this increase cannot be kept up indefinitely. Already England has reached a point where under present conditions of distribution the pressure of population is so great as to reduce thousands to a state of semi-starvation and in a few generations when the attainable supply of coal is exhausted the decrease of available energy will compel a considerable reduction in the number of people capable of living on the British Isles. As the struggle between nations for free energy becomes fiercer the question will arise whether civilization can endure the increasing burden of the congenital defectives whom modern science saves from extinction and society permits to multiply.

The powers of science to preserve the defective are now enormous. Every year these powers increase. This course of action must reach a limit. To the deliberate intervention of civilization for the preservation of inferior strains there must sooner or later come an end, and before long nations will realize the responsibility they have assumed in multiplying these "cankers of a calm world and a long peace."

The definitely feeble-minded we may with propriety restrain, as we are beginning to do even in England, and we may safely prevent unions in which both parties are defective, for the evidence shows that as a rule such marriages, tho often prolific, commonly produce no normal children at all. The union of such social vermin we should no more permit than we would allow parasites to breed on our own bodies. Further than that in restraint of marriage we ought not to go, at least not yet.

Professor Bateson is not an extremist. He fears that any wholesale regulation of marriage in the interests of eugenics would breed a population of one dull uniform puritanic gray. He bids us remember that Beethoven's father was a drunkard and his mother a consumptive and that according to scripture "the fathers of such as dwell in tents and of all such as handle the harp or organ and the instructor of every artificer in brass and iron—the founders that is to say of the arts and sciences —came in direct descent from Cain and not in the posterity of the irreproachable Seth, who is to us, as he probably was also in the narrow circle of his contemporaries," a nonentity.

Professor Bateson's warning that evolution may go backward and that under modern conditions it may be the unfit who survive was given startling and unexpected emphasis by the events of the week. Very likely from among those who listened to him in the auditorium of the universities of Melbourne and Sydney some of the most active and able young men, the most healthy and energetic and self-sacrificing, are already on their way to die on French battlefields. This form of dysgenics we all know how to stop when we can make up our minds to it. But the other side of the question raised by this address, how to prevent the deterioration of the race without violation of the fairest fruits of evolution, our human sympathy and sense of equal rights, is the most difficult and most important of the problems to be solved by mankind.

HAVE YOU JOINED THE RED CROSS?

THE Red Cross (formerly the steamer Hamburg, of the Hamburg-American line) sailed on Tuesday for Europe bearing regularly organized units of surgeons and trained nurses fully equipped with surgical and medical supplies, destined for each of the warring countries.

Volunteers were not lacking for the expedition of mercy. The difficulty was not to find doctors and nurses who were willing to go, but to choose among those who offered themselves.

There is little enough that we in America can do to mitigate the horrors of the Great War. Here is one concrete opportunity.

The American Red Cross still needs funds to make this expedition and others which, it is hoped, will speedily follow, a success.

The Independent is authorized to receive and transmit contributions to the Red Cross Relief Fund. Anyone sending at least two dollars will receive a certificate of membership in the American Red Cross for the remainder of the current year, and a membership button in red and white enamel.

Do it now.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Germans Approach Paris

This week records a more spectacular success of the Germans in France than any preceding. The German right continued its enveloping movement until it reached the outer fortifications of Paris, then turned eastward to the Marne River, which the German left, attacking from the east, had already attained. Apparently every fortified post between Belgium and Paris has been captured except Maubeuge, on the frontier, which still holds out against its besiegers, altho two of its five forts have fallen. What were supposed to be the strongest of the chain of fortresses protecting France on this side, Lille at the north end and Rheims at the south end, offered the least resistance. Both these cities were surrounded by seven detached forts, constituting what is known as an entrenched camp or fortress of the first class. Lille was evacuated several days before any enemy appeared. Its commander, General Alexandre Percin, is variously reported to have been removed or imprisoned for abandoning the city, altho the action is excused on the ground that the fortifications were antiquated.

Apparently Rheims was gained about as easily, for it surrendered to General Von Bülow without resistance on September 4, the same date on which it was taken over by the Germans as their headquarters forty-four years before. Twelve thousand prisoners and 410 guns fell into the hands of the Germans. This victory, of which no explanation has transpired, was a great surprise to the outside world, which had heard little of the progress of General von Bülow's army from Mézières in the direction of Rethel and Rheims.

Public attention has been concentrated upon the right wing of the German force, which has fought its way from Brussels straight toward Paris, a distance of about a hundred miles, in two weeks. After overcoming the last resistance of the French and English at Soissons and Compiegne, the way was cleared to Paris, and it was the expectation of lay strategists that an attack would soon be made upon the ring of forts surrounding the capital by the same methods which had been found so successful in reducing the northern strongholds. This apparently was also the expectation of the French, for the Government removed to Bordeaux and Paris prepared for a second siege. General Gallieni was made military governor and proclaimed his intention of holding the city to the last. Free trains were provided for all who wanted to leave, and passport requirements were suspended, so that the exodus should not be hindered by red tape. Big guns were brought from Dunkirk and Calais and new fortifications were thrown up. Houses and trees in the suburbs were razed so as to leave a zone of clear ground around the city thru which the enemy would have to advance, exposed to the fire of the encircling forts. Housekeepers laid in supplies of provisions in order not to be reduced to such short rations as in 1871.

THE GREAT WAR

September 1—British fight a losing battle at Compiègne. Russians defeated near Allenstein, East Prussia. St. Petersburg becomes Petrograd.

September 2—French Government removes from Paris to Bordeaux. Fighting at Montdidier and Anizy-le-Château, forty miles from Paris.

September 3—Austrian army in Galicia overwhelmingly defeated by the Russians, who occupy Lemberg and Halicz. Germans reach Senlis, twenty-five miles from Paris. Lille occupied by Germans.

September 4—Paris prepares for a siege, but the German right wing passes by to the Marne River on the east. Austrians meet reverses in Russian Poland.

September 5—Allies agree not to make peace separately. General von Bülow captures Rheims. Germans take Tormonde near Antwerp.

September 6—German forces from Lorraine effect junction near Chalons-sur-Marne with German left, which went from Belgium to Paris.

September 7—The British cruiser "Pathfinder" blown up by a mine in the North Sea. Austrians occupy Styri, south of Lemberg, and attack Przemysl, chief stronghold in Galicia. Russian Government announces annexation of Galicia.



Bain

WILL THE FRENCH CAPTURE MORE?

The first German flag, belonging to one of the Bavarian regiments, to be captured by the French, was brought to Paris and hung in a window of the Ministry of War. Despite the progress of events the French are sanguine there will be many more.

Russians Advance in Galicia

Russia is conducting two distinct campaigns; one to the north of Russian Poland toward Berlin, the other to the south of Russian Poland toward Vienna. In both cases the Russian forces have been victorious. In the northern campaign they have driven back the Germans as far as Königsberg, the first fortified city of East Prussia, which they have besieged. In the southern campaign they have driven back the Austro-Hungarians as far as Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, which they have captured. Of the two movements the latter is the most important, not so much because of the loss of Lemberg, for this is an unfortified city, but because of the very severe defeat to the Austro-Hungarian army in the field.

Galicia is the largest and most northerly of the Austrian crownlands with a population of about eight millions, mostly Slavs, about equally divided between Roman Catholic Poles and Greek Catholic Ruthenians. The Ruthenians, mostly peasants, resent the political and financial supremacy of the Poles and have of late shown a desire to unite with their Little Russian brethren under Russian rule.

Recent prosecutions at Lemberg and in Hungary have disclosed the existence of a pro-Russian propaganda in a religious guise, apparently instigated from St. Petersburg. (See The Independent of April 6, 1914.) So the Russian occupation of this region is doubtless welcomed by a considerable part of the population.

Galicia, lying beyond the Carpathian Mountains, has no natural defenses against Russia on its frontier, and the chief obstacle to the



THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST

The Russians have invaded East Prussia as far as Königsberg and Galicia as far as Przemysl. The Austrians who had invaded Poland nearly to Radom, Ivangorod and Lublin have been driven back

Russian invasion from the east consisted of the numerous tributaries to the Dniester River and the forts at the bridges. The main Austrian army was engaged in the west, where it had invaded Russia down the valley of the Vistula River and appeared before Radom. The Russians opposed this movement with sufficient force to keep the Austrian army away from Lublin, Ivangorod and Kholm while they concentrated their chief efforts on the valley of the Dneister in eastern Galicia. The Austrians tried to protect Lemberg by holding a line stretching north and south from Kamionka on the Bug River to Halicz on the Dniester, but were routed in a hard-fought engagement of several days ending on September 3 in the capture of Halicz. The Austrian army is reported to have lost 25,000 men, killed and wounded, and the Russians to have taken 70,000 prisoners and 300 guns. The defeated army rallied back of Lemberg and is holding the lake region about Grodek. The chief defense of Galicia, however, is the fortress of Przemysl (pronounced Pshem'-yzl), which the Russians are already attacking. On entering Lemberg the Russians telephoned their arrival to Vienna and announced that the name of the city had been changed to Lvov.

The Russians occupied without resistance Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, an Austrian duchy, east of Galicia.

On account of the gallantry displayed by Jewish soldiers before Lemberg the Russian Government has made many of them officers, a thing until now forbidden in the Russian army, and has announced that Jews will be admitted to political rights and official positions.

The Fighting in Belgium

The British are apparently collecting troops at Ostend for an attack in force on the Germans occupying Belgium. The Canadian contingent and the Sikhs brought from India via Canada are said to have been landed there and also, it is reported, Russian troops from Archangel. No hint of this maneuver has appeared in the cablegrams, but Americans from London arriving in New York by recent steamers state that 70,000 Cossacks were transported from Archangel on the Arctic Ocean to Aberdeen, sent by rail at night to the south of England and thence across the Channel.

The English cannot ship troops directly to Antwerp without violation of Dutch neutrality, for the delta of the Scheldt is in Holland. Access to Antwerp may, however, be obtained from Ostend, only sixty miles away, by way of Bruges and Ghent. In order to cut this line of communications the Germans attacked Termonde on the Scheldt, twenty miles from Antwerp. Then the Belgians cut the dykes and so forced them to retire, leaving some of their big guns stuck in the mud and some of their soldiers in trees. According to Belgian reports a thousand Germans were killed and three thousand wounded in this engagement. But finally the Germans captured and burnt Termonde and then advanced to the ramparts of Antwerp.

Accounts of German brutality in Belgium with convincing detail continue to accumulate. On the other hand, five American newspaper correspondents including Irvin S. Cobb and John T. McCutcheon report that they have not been able to find any evidence of the mistreatment of prisoners or non-combatants in the Belgian or French territory conquered by the Germans.

At Louvain it appears that the church of Saint Pierre, dating from the fifteenth century, and the University which occupied the warehouse of the clothmakers' gild, were burnt, but the town hall of the same date, the chief architectural monument of the place, was saved.

Dinant, a Belgian town south of Namur, has been demolished like Louvain on the ground that German troops were fired upon by civilians.

Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, reports the loss of 15,000 officers and men



International News

HOW ANTWERP REMEMBERS A ZEPPELIN

On the night of August 25, a Zeppelin bombarded the city of Antwerp, and on other nights following there have been similar visits. More than 700 houses have been damaged

during the fighting in France and Belgium from August 23 to September 2. This is probably about one-tenth of the entire British force engaged.

The losses of the Germans, since they were charging fortified posts, is doubtless very much greater in proportion and is conservatively estimated as over two hundred thousand.

Japanese Attack Kiao-chau

At the opening of the Diet on September 5, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Kato, gave as the reasons for Japan's entrance into the war that the British Government had early in August asked Japan for assistance in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, and that the possession by Germany of a fortified naval base at Kiao-chau threatened the commerce of the Pacific and the peace of the Far East.

The Japanese on August 27 blockaded Tsing-tao, the seaport of the Kiao-chau territory, and also landed a force on the Shan-tung peninsula which completely isolated the German port from the outside world. Two Japanese fleets have shelled the town and two hydro-aeroplanes launched from a warship past over it and dropt bombs on the wireless station.

The Chinese Government has protested in vain to the world against the violation of her neutrality by the Japanese in landing troops on the Shan-tung peninsular for the attack on the German enclave of Kiao-chau.



FRANCE'S FAMOUS TURCOS ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT

The Turcos, who come from Algeria, are famous as horsemen and for their marksmanship. They are trained to fight from childhood. The dispatches have already told of their brilliance and ardor against the Germans



Paul Thompson

NOT A SUFFRAGE DREAM, BUT A FACT

Women now conduct nearly all the business of Paris and Berlin. They act as car conductors, mail carriers, delivery servants, and perform all the duties which formerly fell to men

The Entente Becomes an Alliance

On September 5 the representatives of the three allied powers in London, Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs; M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Count Beckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, signed a protocol containing the following agreement:

> The British, French and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three Governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies.

This is designed to prevent what was said by German writers before the war would be the German policy, that is, to conquer France first and then by offering generous terms win her support in attacking Russia and Great Britain.

The New Pope

The College of Cardinals met in the Sistine Chapel on August 31 for the election of a successor to the late Pope Pius X. There were fifty-seven cardinals present, among them Cardinal Farley of New York, who was already in Europe. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and Cardinal O'Connell of Boston arrived just after the election. The conclave began its session on Monday evening, and at eleven o'clock on Friday morning Cardinal della Chiesa of Bologna received the necessary two-thirds vote. Following the traditional ceremony the canopies above the thrones of all of the other cardinals were lowered and he was asked what name he had chosen. He replied Benedict XV.

Then, the new Pope drest in a flowing white robe and red slippers, with a red stole and the "Fisherman's ring," received the homage of the cardinals, who approaching one by one kissed his feet and hands and were given the papal benediction. After this he appeared in the basilica of St. Peter's and on the balcony to bless the crowds assembled there.

Pope Pius X was of peasant origin but the new Pope comes like Pope Leo XIII from the Italian nobility. He is the son of the Marchese della Chiesa, and was born at Pegli, near Genoa, November 21, 1854. He was appointed Archbishop of Bologna in 1907 and was created cardinal only last May.

The new Pope is not one of those whose names have been prominently mentioned and he is not well known in this country. The fact that shortly after his ordination to the priesthood in 1878 he was selected by Cardinal Rampolla as his secretary and was associated with him for many years, first at Madrid

and afterwards at Rome, is taken as an indication that the new Pope will be inclined to follow the policies which Cardinal Rampolla, as Secretary of State under Leo XIII was carrying out. It was expected that Cardinal Rampolla would succeed Pope Leo but Austria intervened by the exercise of the historic Spanish veto. Pope Benedict has appointed Cardinal Dominic Ferrata, formerly Nuncio at Paris, as his Secretary of State.

The Senate Passes the Clayton Bill

Altho changed considerably since its passage in the House the Clayton bill supplementing the Sherman act, and the second number of the Administration's anti-trust program, on Wednesday past the Senate by the almost overwhelming vote of forty-six to sixteen. Seven Republicans and the Senate's lone Progressive—Mr. Poindexter, of Washington—voted for the bill. Of the wing known as the progressive Republicans only Senator Borah voted against it.

As amended, the bill provides fines and imprisonments for officers of corporations convicted of offenses against the trust laws, while in competing corporations with a capital of more than $1,000,000, after two years all interlocking directorates are forbidden. Railroad directors also are forbidden membership on boards of corporations dealing in securities, railroad supplies or contracts. All exclusive or tying contracts which restrict the independence of purchasers are forbidden as well as the formation of holding companies whose purposes are to lessen competition or create monopoly. Under an amendment of Senator Cummins' providing that "the labor of human beings is neither a commodity or article of commerce," labor unions, it is thought, will be exempt from the statute.



Bain

FANCY OR FACT?

Without knowing the occasion, this picture might be startling to some, plainly showing as it does, General Joffre, the Commander-in-Chief of the French armies, in an attitude of surrender to Emperor William. It was made, however, at the Swiss maneuvers, when France and Germany were still friends

On Friday, September 4, President Wilson appeared before both houses of Congress to urge the passage of an emergency tax to make up for the losses in revenue sustained by the Government as a result of the European war. Compared with the month of August last year, there has been a falling off of more than $10,000,000 in customs revenue, a state of things, said the President, that it would be unwise to allow to continue. The Treasury, he said, was sufficiently strong to meet any demands that might be made upon it, but in the present unsettled business situation the $75,000,000 or $100,000,000 additional revenue needed could not be withdrawn from the banks without the possibility of serious consequences.

Following the President's address, the Ways and Means Committee was summoned by Chairman Underwood and a tentative bill drafted. Luxuries, according to the present sense of the committee, such as amusement tickets, cigars, chewing gum, as well as beer, whiskey and many soft drinks, motion picture films, will be levied upon to raise the larger portion of the war tax.

Our New Treaty with Panama

In line with the Administration's apparent policy of composing all the troubles of Latin-American states by treaties is the new agreement arranged with the Republic of Panama by the American Minister, William Jennings Price, and signed by representatives of the two Governments, September 2.

Under the new treaty, which replaces the Davis agreement of 1904, the United States gains control of the waters of Colon and Ancon, together with certain other rights, while a large tract of land known as "The Savannahs" which will place the city of Panama in direct physical communication with the rest of the country hitherto cut off by the Canal Zone, is ceded to the republic. No railway, however, is to be built across this connecting territory except with the consent of the United States, and it is expressly stipulated that for the purpose of defending the Canal or any of its approaches it may be retaken and reoccupied at will.

The two harbors of Colon and Ancon, which pass under the absolute control of the United States, are to be fortified and used as places of operation and defense. The piers on the Colon waterfront, estimated to have cost approximately $2,500,000, also pass under the control of the American Government. The treaty,



BEARING AMERICAN AID TO WARRING EUROPE

The steamship "Red Cross," fitted up by the American Red Cross Society and carrying surgeons and nurses, and thousands of pounds of bandages, gauzes, absorbent cotton, medical and surgical supplies, sailed from New York on Tuesday, September 8. She carries seven units of the Relief Corps; two will be landed in England, two in France, and one each for Germany, Russia and Belgium

which now goes before both the Panaman and American Senates for ratification, has been under negotiation for four years, but until now it has been impossible to get Panama to give a full agreement.

Peace in Santo Domingo

The pacification plan submitted to the warring factions in Santo Domingo by the commissioners whom President Wilson sent to the island was accepted with little delay. It had the support of a regiment of marines who had been ordered to the island on a naval transport, and there were six United States warships in Dominican or Haytian waters. The plan involved the retirement of President Bordas, who has been called "the Huerta of Santo Domingo," to make way for a provisional President, named by the several candidates for the Presidency.

Bordas retired, and Congress elected Dr. Ramon Baez. Troops on both sides had been disarmed, and political prisoners released. The new President is to order an election, and the agreement provides that he shall not be a candidate. This election will be held, it is understood, under rules laid down by Mr. Wilson's commission, and is to be supervised by Americans. At the time of his election, Dr. Baez was President of Santo Domingo's National Board of Health. The son of Buenaventura Baez who held the Presidency for five terms, he is said to be a man of refinement and broad views, who has been identified with no faction.

Fear New Mexican Revolution

The prospects for an agreement with Zapata and Villa, assuring an early peace in Mexico, which last week seemed promising, have again been dashed thru the failure to arrange an acceptable settlement with Zapata, and thru the continuance of the new revolt in southern Mexico.

Carranza has definitely refused to accede to Zapata's demands which were made to him by Gen. Antonio Villareal and Luis Cabrera, when they visited the rebel chieftain in Morelos to arrange a compromise. In the statement which was given out at the Presidential office in the National Palace on September 6, General Carranza says that to accept Zapata's terms would be for him to abandon his leadership of the Constitutionalists and the plan of Guadalupe. Instead he invites Zapata and his fellow-chieftains to show their sincerity in desiring reforms by attending the convention called for the first of October to discuss a program.

More than 12,000 Constitutionalists under the command of General Jesus Carranza have been cut off on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec near Tierra Blanca by ex-Federals under the command of Generals Rodriguez and Tellez. Unless reinforcements are sent to relieve the beleaguered Constitutionalists their position will be critical.

Practically the first official recognition by the Constitutionalists of the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States came in a decree published on September 1, regulating customs entering Mexico by way of Vera Cruz. Under the new order merchandise which has already paid duties at Vera Cruz is exempted from payment at Orizaba, when the Mexicans established a customs house after the American occupation. The decree says that no document issued by the Vera Cruz customs house will be accepted as evidence of payment of duties there, as "the legal validity" of the de facto customs house at Vera Cruz "is not recognized." Opinion in Washington varies as to the meaning of the decree. In some quarters it is believed to be an effort to deflect commerce naturally passing by way of Vera Cruz to other Mexican ports when the Constitutionalists can collect the revenue of which they are sorely in need. The chief embarrassment caused by the Carranza order will be in the oil shipments from Tampico for the use of the railroads.

A DAY OF PRAYER FOR THE NATION

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle whom the counsel of statesmen have not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice; and

Whereas, in this as in all things it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before Him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things; and

Whereas, it is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace;

Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October next, a day of prayer and supplication, and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship, there to unite their petitions to Almighty God, that overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none, He vouchsafe His children to heal again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His holy will, our wilfulness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise.

The Burgomaster of Ghent Cables an Appeal to the American Nation



Our special representative at the seat of war, Major Louis Livingston Seaman, cables to us, thru the American Consul at Ostend, the following message to the American President and people from the Burgomaster of Ghent. No city could present a stronger appeal to American sympathies, for it was at Ghent, on December 24, 1814, that was signed the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States which put an end to the second—and we confidently hope—the last war between English-speaking peoples. For a hundred years this treaty has remained unbroken and every cause of disagreement has been settled by amicable negotiation or arbitration. It would be peculiarly distressing to Americans and English alike that the city thus dedicated a century ago to the cause of peace should be crushed under the iron heel of the invader.—THE EDITOR.

Office of the Burgomaster,
City of Ghent, September 3, 1914

MONSIEUR—I have read with emotion and at the same time with great satisfaction the generous and powerful appeal that you have addressed to the President of the United States of America. I am deeply grateful to you and, in the name of my fellow citizens, I thank you with all my heart.

I am also glad to learn that you have interested yourself in our Ghent ambulances and our asylums for refugees.

I add my voice to your appeal and I beg you to urge the President of the United States to exert all of his efforts in order that we may soon see an end of the war and that the inhumanity of the conflict here may be lessened.

The City of Ghent, in which was concluded the Treaty of Peace of 1814, puts itself confidently under the high protection of the American nation.

Pray accept, Monsieur, assurances of my distinguished consideration.

E. BRAUN
Burgomaster of Ghent

Monsieur Louis Livingston Seaman

ENGLAND'S RED CROSS PREPARATIONS

BY MAJOR LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INDEPENDENT AT THE FRONT

ON the eve of a tragedy that may prove the most momentous in history, that threatens to convert Europe into a shamble and temporarily turn its civilization back to barbarism, it may be of interest to your readers to know what England is doing for the care of her soldiers who go forth to guard her honor and protect her traditions. Will there be in this struggle a repetition of the experiences of the Crimea where 50,000 men were sacrificed to preventable diseases and only 2000 died from battle casualties? Or as in the Boer war, where the proportion of those killed in action to those who perished from disease was as one to ten? Or as in the Spanish-American war, where the victims of preventable disease were thirteen times more than those who fell in battle? Or will rational sanitation and proper dietary be substituted for traditional incompetency and neglect, thereby reversing these monstrous proportions, and by so doing saving the army for the legitimate purpose of smashing its enemy instead of allowing it to become a peripatetic hospital incapable of either offense or defense? That is the question upon whose answer may depend victory or defeat in the tragedy now convulsing Europe.

I arrived in Liverpool five days ago. In the Mersey a troop ship swarming with soldiers was outbound for the French coast to join the British expeditionary forces already there. The city was alive with military preparation, and in the various hospitals thousands of beds had already been assigned for the sick and wounded in anticipation of their arrival from the front. In the beautiful old city of Chester the race course with its extensive buildings had been utilized as a temporary Red Cross headquarters and mobilization camp. In Worcester I found a local Red Cross Society had been organized and fully equipped, and many private residences were being placed at the disposal of the Government to be used for the reception of the sick and wounded. The University of Birmingham has been transformed into a military hospital; 1000 beds are ready for use and a full staff of surgeons and trained nurses appointed. In Oxford and Rugby additional preparations are being made, and in the London hospitals thousands of beds have been placed at the disposal of the military authorities.

The headquarters of the Red Cross Society is in Devonshire House. This great organization is being admirably equipped in every county in England to work in harmony with the military and naval officials. It has the support of the Royal Family and many of rank are volunteering their services, among whom I saw Queen Amelie of Portugal herself a graduate of medicine. The society proposes, with the approval of the War Office and Admiralty, to fit out hospital ships and to furnish trained nurses for duty at home and abroad.

There I met Sir Frederick Treves busily engaged organizing Queen Alexandra's special nurses, fifty of whom leave for the Continent daily.

The work of the society will be ably supplemented by voluntary aid from other sources than England. Under the efficient management of the American Ladies in England, presided over by Her Grace, the Duchess of Marlboro, there will soon be established near the Channel coast a hospital for surgical cases, with 250 beds and fully equipped with medical, surgical and nursing staffs. An ambulance ship with two floating motor ambulances, and others for land purposes, will transport the wounded from the French and Belgium shores.

The Boy Scouts have proved an invaluable auxiliary to the service as errand boys, messengers and in innumerable ways. Over 60,000 Germans were in England at the outbreak of the war, among them many spies. Thru the activity and vigilance of the Boy Scouts a large number of them were arrested and imprisoned.

It was most fortunate for Great Britain that her fleet was not disbanded after the recent naval review, but was held on waiting orders. At the critical moment every ship was fully manned and in position for Channel work.

The greatest secrecy is being maintained by the Government. Even the expeditionary force had no idea of its destination until its arrival in Belgium and France. Its transfer was accomplished with dispatch and without a single casualty.

At Wandsworth Common a large school has been requisitioned and made ready with 400 beds and other hospital equipment in anticipation of a possible German invasion or raid, and all the hospitals of England have assigned a certain number of beds for the sick and wounded. Many noblemen have offered their country houses on the east coast for hospitals, including Dunrobin Castle in Scotland, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, and Kenwood, Hemstead, the beautiful home of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and medical, surgical and nursing staffs assigned to them.

Such in brief covers the preliminary preparations for the care of the soldier. What methods have been adopted for his protection in the long campaign abroad, where impure water, auto-intoxication, microbic infection and contagious diseases claim the highest mortality, can only be told as the war progresses. All troops and others connected with the service have been immunized against typhoid fever, and if the excellent advice of Lord Kitchener to his men is strictly followed—advice that is even better than that given by Polonius to his son—the honor of England may well be trusted to the honor and courage of her defenders.

Ghent, Belgium

KITCHENER'S COUNSEL TO THE BRITISH SOLDIER

You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy.

You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy and your patience.

Remember that the honor of the British army depends on your individual conduct.

It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle.

The operations in which you will be engaged will for the most part take place in a friendly country and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier by being invariably courteous, considerate and kind.

Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property and always look upon rioting as a disgraceful act.

You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted. Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust.

Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound, so keep constantly on your guard against any excesses.

In this new experience you may find temptation both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations and while treating all women with perfect courtesy you should avoid any intimacy.

Do your duty bravely. Fear God and honor the King.

THE FIRST NAVAL ACTION

BY ONE WHO TOOK PART IN IT

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AS to our fight off Heligoland, I think I can say that the papers are magnifying what was really but an affair of outposts. We destroyers went in and lured the enemy out, and had lots of excitement. The big fellows then came up and did some excellent target practise, and we were very glad to see them come; but they ought not to consider that we had a fight, because it was a massacre, not a fight. It was superb generalship, having overwhelming forces on the spot; but there really was nothing for them to do except shoot the enemy, even as pa shoots pheasants.

The fight did us of the destroyers more good than it did our big fellows; for my humble opinion, based on limited observation, is that no ship is really herself until she has been under fire. The second time she goes into action you may judge her character. She is not likely to do normally well the first time. We all need to be stiffened, and then given a week or two to take it all in. After that we are set. A ship will always do better in her second action.

A DIFFERENCE IN THE POINT OF VIEW

To see the old "Fearless" charging around the field of fight in her second engagement, seeking fresh foes, was most inspiriting. Till the "big brothers" came up she was absolutely all in all to us, and she has no bigger guns than we have. I also learn that there is all the difference in the world between a four-inch gun in a cruiser and a four-inch gun in a destroyer. I would regard a cruiser armed with a three-inch as about a match for a destroyer with a four-inch; but, then, I have personally only looked at it from the destroyer point of view; but it must be more unpleasant to have half a dozen shots plumped accurately and together at you, with well-arranged fire control guiding them, watching their fall and applying corrections to range scientifically and dispassionately, rather than to have isolated shots banged off from a vibrating, pulsing destroyer, turning this way and that, with no one to look where the shot falls except perhaps the captain, who has a lot of other things to attend to. We have no spare personnel, no range finder, no masts to look down from. No destroyer today will ever engage a cruiser, even of the lightest, by daylight, save at a very great disadvantage and with very great risk to herself.

Have you ever noticed a dog rush in on a flock of sheep and scatter them? He goes for the nearest and barks, and goes so much faster than the flock that it bunches up with its companions. The dog then barks at another, and the sheep spread out fan-wise. So all around in front of the dog there is a semicircle of sheep, and behind him none. That was much what we did at seven a. m. on the 28th. The sheep were the German torpedo craft, who fell back just on the limits of the range and tried to lure us within the fire of the Heligoland forts; but a cruiser came out and engaged our "Arethusa." They had a real heart-to-heart talk while we looked on, and a few of us tried to shoot at the enemy, too, tho it was beyond our distance.

We were getting nearer and nearer Heligoland all the time. There was a thick mist, and I expected every minute to find the forts on the island bombarding us. So the "Arethusa" presently drew off, after landing at least one good shell on the enemy. The enemy gave every bit as good as he got there. We then reformed, but a strong destroyer belonging to the submarines got chased and the "Arethusa" and "Fearless" went back to look after her, and we presently heard a hot action astern. So the captain in command of the flotilla turned us around, and we went back to help, but they had driven the enemy off, and on our arrival told us to form up on the "Arethusa."

A COVEY OF STEEL PARTRIDGES

When we had partly formed and were very much bunched together, a fine target, suddenly out of the everywhere arrived five or six shells, not 150 yards away. We gazed at whence they came, and again five or six stabs of fire pierced the mist. and we made out a four-funneled cruiser of the "Breslau" class. Those five stabs were her guns going off. We waited fifteen seconds, and shots and the noise of guns arrived pretty well simultaneously, fifty yards away. Her next salvo went over us, and I personally ducked as they whirred overhead like a covey of fast partridges. You would suppose the captain had done this sort of thing all his life. He went full speed ahead at once at the first salvo to string the bunch out and thus offer less target, and the commodore from the "Arethusa" made a signal to us to attack with torpedoes.

So we swung round at right angles and charged full speed at the enemy, like a hussar attack. We got away at the start magnificently and led the field, so all the enemy's firing was aimed at us for the next ten minutes. When we got so close that the debris of their shells fell on board we altered our course and so threw them out in their reckoning of our speed, and they had all their work to do over again. Humanly speaking, the captain, by twisting and turning at the psychological moment, saved us; actually, I feel that we were in God's keeping those days.

After ten minutes we got near enough to fire our torpedo, and then turned back to the "Arethusa." Next our follower arrived just where we had been and fired his torpedo, and, of course, the enemy fired at him instead of at us; what a blest relief! After the destroyers came the "Fearless," and she stayed on the scene. Soon we found that she was engaging a three-funneler, the "Mainz"; so off we started again, now for the "Mainz," the situation being that the crippled "Arethusa" was too tubby to do anything but be defended by us, her children.

THE CRUISERS COME UP

Scarcely, however, had we started when from out the mist and across our front, in furious pursuit, came the first cruiser squadron—the town class, "Birmingham," etc.—each unit a match for three "Mainzes"; and as we looked and reduced speed they opened fire, and the clear "bang-bang!" of their guns was just a cooling drink. To see a real big four-funneler spouting flame — which flame denoted shells starting, and those shells not at us, but for us—was the most cheerful thing possible.

Once we were in safety I hated it. We had just been having our own imaginations stimulated on the subject of shells striking; now, a few minutes later, to see another ship, not three miles away, reduced to a piteous mass of unrecognizability, wreathed in black fumes from which flared out angry gouts of fire, like Vesuvius in eruption, as an unending stream of hundred-pound shells burst on board it, just pointed the moral and showed us what might have been.

The "Mainz" was immensely gallant. The last I saw of her, absolutely wrecked alow and aloft, her whole midships a fuming inferno, she had one gun forward and one aft still spitting forth fury and defiance like a wildcat mad with wounds.

Our own four-funnel friend re-

commenced at this juncture with a couple of salvos, but rather half-heartedly, and we really did not care a d—, for there, straight ahead of us, in lordly procession, like elephants walking thru a pack of dogs, came the "Lion," "Queen Mary," "Invincible" and "New Zealand," our battle cruisers, great and grim and uncouth as some antediluvian monsters. How solid they looked! How utterly earthquaking! We pointed out our latest aggressor to them, whom they could not see from where they were. They past down the field of battle, with the little destroyers at their left, and destroyers on their right, and we went west, while they went east. Just a little later we heard the thunder of their guns for a space, and then all was silence, and we knew that was all.

A JULES VERNE RESCUE

Then occurred the most romantic, dramatic and piquant episode that modern war can ever show. The "Defender," having sunk an enemy, lowered a whaler to pick up her swimming survivors. Before the whaler got back an enemy's cruiser came up and chased the "Defender," and thus she abandoned her whaler. Imagine their feelings, alone in an open boat, without food, twenty-five miles from the nearest land, and that land the enemy's fortress, with nothing but fog and foes around them. Suddenly a swirl alongside, and up, if you please, pops His Britannic Majesty's submarine E-4, opens his conning-tower, takes them all on board, shuts up again, dives, and brings them home, 250 miles. Is not that magnificent? No novel would dare face the critics with an episode like that to it, except perhaps Jules Verne's; and all true.

ANOTHER DAY

BY RICHARDSON WRIGHT

THE sun, a lusty giant, gripped the edge of the eastern hills, and slowly dragged himself over their crests. For a moment he rested on a rock and glanced around the four corners of the horizon as tho to get his bearings. Then, feeling his way between the trees, he crost snow-sheeted fields, clambered over frost-silvered fences, and striking the road, strode down the valley toward the town.

Past farmhouse and barn he went; cattle thumped in their stalls and lowed; from the chimney of the house smoke rose straight like a ramrod. A man with two slopping pails of water came from the house and entered the barn.

The houses began to huddle together. A street of them: old houses with Colonial doorways and blinds drawn behind their tiny window panes. A white church with its weathered grey lock sticking straight above its head; its windows shuttered. A store at the fork of the road was also tightly locked. Along an avenue of gaunt trees the sun past to the outskirts of the village where, in the pen, behind high walls, the animals were kept.

The keeper at the gate saw him coming, and with a yawn pulled himself from the easy chair by the fire. Crossing the room, he unlocked a little closet and drew down a lever. Simultaneously the clusters of arc lights at the four corners of the pen sputtered and went out.

But the sun heeded not the inhospitable greyness. With measured steps, he scaled the wall stone by stone and dropt into the pen where, save for one exception, the animals were still asleep.

"Four o'clock and al-l-l's wel-l-l!" greeted his ears as he crept along the first row of cages.

"Four o'clock and al-l-l's wel-l-l!" a voice in another alley answered. Then up and down the cement walks between the tiers, the hour was announced by drowsy men in blue with heavy truncheons dangling from their wrists.

Inquisitively the sun peeped between the bars of the first row of pens. They were singularly alike in size and shape and fittings—little boxes with grated doors; within, a bunk, a bench and two buckets. As they lay there inert, the animals also looked singularly alike. Only when he touched them and they rolled on their backs could the sun see the difference. Tho each face was coarse and set, each bore a different brand. One was "Thug," another "Gambler," another "Thief," another "Forger."

He came finally to a row of cages apart and remote. Before them paced a man in blue who now and again pushed back the wicket of a gate and peered within. The sun glanced over his shoulder to see what manner of pedigreed animal this was that should be so closely guarded. The beast was not asleep. He sat on the edge of his bunk staring straight ahead with fixed eyes. He was branded "Murderer."

The sun fled the place only to find himself in a gaunt room from whose floor sprouted a gallows tree. He withdrew quickly and went into the recreation yard.

Thence from building to building he past, from rope mill to mess hall, from mess hall to chapel, from chapel to the farther wall that he began to scale, as he had the first.

"Five o'clock and al-l-l's wel-l-l!" a voice called. Round and round the tiers of cages it reverberated. A gong clattered. The animals hearing it yawned and stretched in their bunks.

"Thank God! Another day's gone!" murmured an animal branded "Forger." Slipping his hand beneath the mattress, he drew out a pencil and a small book in which he wrote, whispering his figures, "The 3120th day. That leaves me ninety to go."

It was only the 3119th day, to be exact, but this animal counted each new day dead at its birth.

Meantime the sun had been slowly climbing the farther wall stone by stone and had pulled himself over the coping. For a moment he sat there, then, leaping the road, reached his arm over the sill of an open casement window of a cottage. On a bed across the room a woman was lying, her greying hair massed on the pillow behind, a lock of it down across the eyes. One hand had strayed over the covers.

With the tips of his slender fingers the sun touched her brow.

"Is that you, dear heart?" she murmured. Then, half opening her eyes, she brushed aside the lock and laughed softly to herself.

Her eyes opened wide now. They traveled around the room. She sighed. A hand stole out to the clothes piled on the chair beside the bed and pulled away two stockings. A wriggle beneath the covers. A jump, and she stood hurriedly drawing on a purple kimono.

As she reached out a white arm to shut the casement, she fluttered her hand prisonward, stood for a moment gazing at the grim grey walls, then almost reluctantly closed the window.

"Thank God! Another day's gone!" she said, scoring heavily a calendar beside the window. "The 3120th day. That leaves me ninety to wait."

She also counted the new day dead at its birth.



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FOR ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MILES THE BLUE-COATED LINE OF THE FRENCH S



Paul Thompson

NO OBSTACLES DETER THE DREADED UHLANS

The Uhlans, the heavy cavalry squadrons of the German army, have made a name for themselves as famous and almost as dreaded as that of t Russian Cossacks. Appearing unexpectedly in places far in advance of the main army their daring and ruthlessness strikes terror into the hea of the enemy



PEACEFUL FIELDS NOW ECHOING TO THE SHOCK OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST BATTLES



Paul Thompson

GERMANS IMPROVISE BOATS TO CROSS THE MEUSE

The Meuse forms a natural fortification to France and Belgium, which the Germans were able to cross only after great difficulty. As the bridges had all been destroyed, pontoon bridges were built, and when time was an essential, boats, as in the picture, were constructed from canvas and the lances of the German lancers

THE STRATEGY OF THE GREAT WAR

THE WAR ON THE SEA

BY PARK BENJAMIN

Those who were readers of The Independent during the Spanish-American war will remember that the series of articles contributed to our columns by Park Benjamin were quoted more extensively than those of almost any other writer on the subject. After the war he continued his contributions in The Independent and they played a not inconsiderable part in upbuilding and increasing the efficiency of the American navy. Mr. Benjamin was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1867 and after two years in the service resigned to devote himself to applied science and the legal aspects of invention. He was editor of the "Scientific American" to 1878 and is the author of "Early History of Electricity" and "The History of the United States Naval Academy." He has always taken an active and intense interest in naval affairs and has acted upon the official board of visitors of the Naval Academy. Mr. Benjamin is one of the very few naval experts in America who, being free from official restrictions, is able to discuss freely the naval aspects of the Great War, and we are fortunate in being able to add him to our staff as naval editor during the coming months.—THE EDITOR.

ANY effort intelligently to estimate the naval situation in Europe is hampered by a censorship of singular imbecility, by consequent floods of fake dispatches and by a continuous stream of explanations more ingenious than ingenuous from official sources. The resulting fog not only makes it difficult to deal with events as they occur, but compels a certain amount of delay for verification. Even then, if one really desires to be neutral and impartial and at the same time to take due heed of technical accuracy, he quickly finds himself invoking the readers' forbearance at almost every turn and in the end to borrow Hazlitt's epigram on Coleridge's table-talk, begging to be allowed to start with no premises and come to no conclusion.

On July 21, twenty-two miles of British warships in double column past in review before the King—463 vessels in all including sixty battleships and twelve battle-cruisers "fit to lie in the line," besides fifty-four cruisers of lighter build and armament. Ten days later and four days before England's declaration of war this mighty armada disappeared. Its destination has been kept a profound secret. It is supposed to be in the North Sea, and it is assumed that while one part is guarding the entrances the other part is bottling the German fleet.

By persons who expected and desired an instant fight of colossal proportions, this state of affairs is unsatisfactory, and the British fleet is meeting much animadversion for not forthwith dragging the reluctant Teutons from their hiding places. But up to the present writing, neither criticism nor the persistent hearing of heavy guns in the vicinity of the "Dogger Bank" has precipitated a general action.

All that is known to have happened is that a largely preponderating force of British battle-cruisers and destroyers went after some eight German cruisers lurking behind Heligoland, and in eight hours' conflict sank three of them and two destroyers. The remark of Commodore Preble when under somewhat similar circumstances Decatur reported his capture of some Tripolitan ships seems apposite here:

"And why did you not get more of them, sir?"

On these slender premises, some deductions may be ventured. The British Home Fleet is fulfilling its whole function because (1) it has made German over-sea commerce for the time being impossible; (2) it has prevented any German naval attack upon the northern and western coasts of France; (3) it has interposed a steel wall between the German ships and the English Channel and so rendered it safe to transport troops across the strait despite the existence of a hostile fleet in being.

The non-arrival of battleships or battle-cruisers to support the eight German vessels in the recent encounter seems to show that the main German fleet is in the Baltic rather than in the North Sea. For the British battle squadrons to follow it there thru the narrow sounds between Denmark and Sweden and thru waters almost certainly mined would involve great peril and besides offer to Germany the advantage of fighting in the immediate neighborhood of its own harbors and dockyards.

With the enemy's fleet thus interned the resumption of traffic by the regular English steamer lines indicates that the ocean is sufficiently free from German cruisers. But how long this condition can be maintained is another matter. The "Mainz," sunk in the recent action, was a twenty-eight knot ship. Germany has several others like her. One or two of them escaping, say in a fog, could speedily paralyze transatlantic traffic and incidentally wipe out *seriatim* the lightly armed auxiliary craft which are now patrolling between Halifax and Bermuda and hungrily hoping for prizes as fat as the "Vaterland," now tied up in New York. Evidently it was to discourage these light-heeled German gentry, to whom such quarry as the "Olympic" or the "Adriatic" or the "Lusitania" was becoming altogether too attractive, that Admiral Beatty undertook his recent raid.

Bottling an enemy's fleet, however, is an operation by no means always in favor of the bottler. The North Sea is amiable enough in July and August, but when the winter winds begin to blow and the heavy fogs come down it is anything but a pleasant cruising ground. The Germans snug in Kiel and behind Heligoland or in their own well-fortified Baltic harbors are in far more comfortable circumstances than the British ships which are forced to keep the open sea and wear themselves out against wind and weather and under constant nerve-racking strain. It is a new thing to see so great a fleet essay so great a task. Whether there be force or not in the German contention that it cannot be accomplished, one can now appreciate the apparent indifference with which the second navy in the world submits, for the time being, to be imprisoned by the first. Persons who are arguing that the German fleet is quiescent because it was built "only for coast protection" do protest too much; the old firm of Neptune and Æolus, which will soon be working in its behalf, can furnish a much more conclusive reason.

To all intents and purposes the French navy has also vanished. It has thirteen battleships, six armored cruisers, seventy submarines and eighty-three destroyers somewhere in the Mediterranean, presumably at Toulon. And they have been there since before the war began. Mean-

while the Austrian fleet has been parading around the Adriatic with its four battleships. And these four battleships continue to remain afloat!

Exactly, in these circumstances, what the French navy is for is a mystery. If Italy should take arms against Austria the precise utility of the "Dante" or the "Leonardo da Vinci" or the "Giulio Cesare" or of the four other battleships of the Italian second squadron will admit of no doubt whatever. The defeat at Lissa rankles in the Italian breast as deeply as it did forty-five years ago, and there will be no room in the Adriatic for both an Italian and an Austrian navy. And the work of the Italian navy during the Tripolitan war was a splendid showing of preparedness and efficiency.

The episode of the German battle-cruiser "Goeben" is the greatest naval surprize of the war. This is a new and very powerful ship, completed in 1912, having a speed of 28.6 knots, of 22,400 tons displacement and mounting in her main battery ten eleven-inch guns. At the outbreak of hostilities she was in the Mediterranean. So also was the French navy, which she did not seem to interest. So also was the British second battle-cruiser squadron (three ships of the "Inflexible" class) and the four ships of the first cruiser squadron. The "Goeben" could probably manage any one of the English battle-cruisers and any two of the ordinary cruisers, despite the fact that the "Inflexible" has eight twelve-inch guns. She started in by valorously destroying two French bases on the coast of Algeria. Then it was reported that she intended to fight and that her commander in view thereof had entrusted his silver, papers, will, etc., to the German consul at Naples. But the struggle did not occur.

The whereabouts of the "Goeben" became as hazily elusive as that of Cervera before he fetched up in Santiago. One day she was in the Straits of Messina; the next day she was reported to be snuggling up to the Austrian fleet evidently suffering from lonesomeness. Then she was sighted in the Grecian Archipelago; and thence came the report that she was rushing to meet somebody or something on the other side of the Dardanelles. And lastly, just when her guns had begun to thunder in all the newspaper offices, an expectant world staggered in astonishment at the news that the "Goeben's" people had taken the 3:30 thru train from Constantinople for Germany—superior restaurant cars included serving *dejeuner* at fixed prices—and that the ship had been sold at a satisfactory figure to the unspeakable Turk! For the Turk has needed her badly since the acquirement of our "Idaho" and "Mississippi" by the Greeks, and the confiscation by Great Britain of his two just finished battleships owing to his unfortunate lack of foresight in having them built in British shipyards.

There have been cases where warships have heroically cut their way out of traps even when opposed by much superior forces, but this, I believe, is the first time any war vessel has got out of such a difficulty on a strictly cash basis. Whether admirals will hereafter delay going into action until they are advised by wireless messages whether their ships have been sold or not remains to be seen.

Of course, it is mere sentiment, but some persons may perceive in this novel procedure a passing of the days when the naval commander placed his duty to his country and to himself above his duty to his Government and risked his life on the outcome of his judgment. Obedience is a necessary and a beautiful thing and perhaps it may be wrong to assume upon the "Goeben" precedent that there will be no German Nelson to gaze at signals with his blind eye, no German Farragut to drive past the torpedoes with paralyzing instructions in the pocket of his aid, and no German Worden to anchor another "Monitor" exactly where he was told not to place her in order to meet a "Merrimac" in the morning.

But it may be safely believed that there is not, never has been and never will be an Anglo-Saxon captain who would not have fought that ship, sale or no sale, and have gone down gladly and gloriously taking as many of the enemy as possible along with him. It is not the business of a naval commander to refuse battle on the chance of defeat, but to seek it on the chance of victory. His only motto is not "thrift, thrift, Horatio," but everywhere, always and under all conditions "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!"

New York City

TWO HUNDRED MILES OF BATTLE

THE STRATEGY OF THE CAMPAIGN IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE

LET us turn for the moment from the ethical and distressing aspects of the present conflict and consider it as we do the wars of the past and as the military historian will this war in the future, that is, as a problem in strategy. The study of history in the making is not so easy as the reading of what has been worked out for us in advance, but it is more interesting, and this will compensate for the scantiness and obscurity of the material. We Americans are among the few peoples who are fortunate enough to be able to view the Great War from the standpoint of a spectator. As such we can "see both sides of the game" in so far as we can glimpse the battlefields thru the rifts in the censorship. It is, indeed, the most fascinating of games to watch when we forget—as we do quite too easily—that every move on the map means the slaughter of thousands of able-bodied young men and the devastation of as many homes. It was the Germans who devised that form of indoor warfare known as *Kriegspiel* and we may assume that they are now putting in practise many of the schemes they have learned in the mimic game as they played it in the casern while their English enemies were, in spite of the warnings of Kipling and Wells, spending their time watching cricket and racing.

Now as it happens this war is being fought on ground as familiar as a chessboard to the student of history or military science. Over this terrain the great soldiers from Cæsar and Charlemagne to Napoleon and von Moltke have conducted their campaigns, and the war which has suddenly come upon us has so long been regarded as inevitable that its strategy has been the topic of innumerable books and articles ranging from official reports to fantastic romances. As the war develops it is surprizing to see how closely some of these writers forecast its possibilities and also how little change has been made in the fundamental principles of military science by the modern inventions and the lapse of time. In the battles now being fought in France the number of men engaged is ten times as great as forty-four years ago and the arms are vastly more destructive, yet the progress of the German invasion has

[illegible] points of resemblance to those of the first Franco-German war as to tempt one to faith in that seductive fallacy, "history repeats itself." The Germans invaded France on August 4, 1870, and by September 19 they had invested Paris, which capitulated January 28, 1871. This time the Germans attacked Liège on the same date but on account of the heroic resistance of the Belgians did not invade France until August 24. The Germans this time have made more rapid progress thru France in spite of stronger defense and they have until October 7 to begin the siege of Paris and until February 17, 1915, to take it if they would equal their former record.

Actually, however, the resemblance between the two wars is superficial and does justice to neither party. The situation is paradoxical. The Germans have accomplished a vastly greater military achievement than in 1870 and yet are much farther from reaching their aim, the conquest of France. The French have suffered continuous defeat, yet are vastly more able to resist the invader than they were forty-four years ago. At that time three of their armies in succession were surrounded and captured, one in Metz, one at Sedan and one in Paris. The Germans held at one time half a million French prisoners. The French, with this lesson in mind, have so far foiled every attempt of the Germans to envelop any part of their troops. Whenever they found themselves overpowered at the front the French have withdrawn on lines converging toward Paris, even at the sacrifice of their best fortresses. In this way they have kept their army intact, except for its serious losses, and are in a position to deliver a flank attack, doubtless in conjunction with the English and perhaps the Russians on the side of the sea, against the constantly extending German line of invasion.

Notwithstanding the meagerness and unreliability of our news from the seat of war we know in general what has happened tho we can only guess how it happened. The main results of the campaign in western Europe may be summed up in two sentences:

The French attacked the German left and were repulsed.

The Germans attacked the French left and were successful.

The French invasion of Alsace-Lorraine from Belfort and Nancy in the direction of Strassburg was apparently instigated by political rather than military reasons. Nothing could be better calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of the French people than messages from the front announcing the reoccupation of the lost provinces. The Place de la Concorde was filled with jubilant crowds as the president of the Alsatian Society tore the mourning weeds from the statue of the City of Strassburg and kissed her marble lips.

But the attempt of the French to carry the war into the enemy's country, however useful psychologically, availed them nothing territorially, for they were soon driven back to the frontier on the south while on the north the Germans pushed forward irresistibly along a line from Brussels to Paris, continually outflanking the left of the allied forces where the English contingent was stationed. The battle line, with one end hinging at Sedan and the other swinging around toward Paris, extended a hundred miles or more and along this front the fighting has been hard and continuous for three weeks. It is impossible to divide a modern war into discrete battles of definite time and place, but in so far as we can judge from the fragmentary reports received the decisive engagement of the campaign up to the present occurred at the Belgian frontier, August 22 to 26, when the French and English were driven back from Mons and Charleroi to Maubeuge and Cambrai.

The astonishing thing about the advance of the Germans is the swiftness with which they swept over the fortifications of France and Belgium that were designed expressly for the purpose of preventing such an invasion. The appliances of modern warfare, concealed batteries, bomb-proof shelters, disappearing guns, barbed wire entanglements charged with high potential currents, search lights, smokeless powder, range finders, mined approaches, and the like, have contributed greatly to the strength of established defenses. These new scientifically constructed



THE GERMAN INVASION OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE

The arrow-headed lines show in a general way the advance of the German right, center and left, but do not imply that any particular armies followed such a line of march. The movements indicated here have in the last few days been carried further. The German left has past thru Rethel to Rheims and the right has swung eastward between Paris and Rheims. Fortified points are represented by stars. The dates give the days when the towns are reported surrendered to the Germans

fortresses did not, indeed, claim to be "impregnable," still they were expected to hold out for a long time against a field army. But the German advance has not yet been checked by a Port Arthur, a Skutari or an Adrianople. The first surprize came when Liège was entered four days after it was attacked, but this was followed by equally surprizing reports of the hasty fall of the strongholds of Namur, La Fère, Peronne, Montmedy and Rheims, and the inexplicable surrender of the first class fortress of Lille without a shot. On the other hand, the second class fortress of Longwy put up a stout resistance, twenty-four days according to French reports, fourteen days according to German, and Maubeuge is still holding out. The big siege guns of the Germans are brought into position with unprecedented celerity and are proving unexpectedly effective. The system of fortification devised by the French engineers since long range artillery came into use, that is, a ring of separate but mutually supporting forts on hills about a city, does not justify the confidence put in it, for the Germans by concentrating fire upon two of the ring forts place them *hors de combat* and thus gain entrance to the city regardless of the other forts. This chief weapon in the reduction of the fortifications is presumably their eleven-inch howitzers, which weigh twenty tons and can throw a 760-pound shell filled with explosives a distance of six miles.

The French have always been inclined to depend more upon fortifications than the Germans have thought wise. A Prussian authority on strategy, Blume, puts the point in language which seems almost prophetic of the present:

> Persuade a people that the center of a gravity of a country's defense is to be found behind the ramparts of its fortresses and long before the necessity arises, you will see the army recruited from this people fleeing to these defenses. And if there is not then found behind these walls the anticipated security—if, as has already often been seen, the improvements in the technical branch of the military art give the adversary the means of sweeping away, in a manner as rapid as it is unexpected, the protection which the walls and ramparts were designed to afford—the fate of that country will soon be decided.

Napoleon was of the same opinion, for he said: "It is upon the open field of battle that the fate of fortresses and of empires is decided." It is in accordance with these principles that the French have chosen to retire their army rather than to immure it behind ramparts and that the Germans have ignored Paris and sought the enemy in the field.

THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY

BY ARTHUR SHERBOURNE HARDY

Mr. Hardy has represented the United States abroad as Minister to Persia, Greece, Rumania, Servia, Switzerland and Spain. Apart from his diplomatic service he had achieved distinction in the widely diverse fields of mathematics and fiction. He is a graduate of the United States Military Academy and has served as a lieutenant in the artillery in 1869 and 1870.—THE EDITOR.

NEUTRALITY, in the sense of the President's proclamation, is a legal term applying to the conduct of those not parties to the war. Neutrality, in the sense of his later appeal to the American people, counseling the repression of opinions, is another matter. As a measure of prudence, addrest to violent partizanship, it is timely, and should be taken to heart by the German press of this country, whose bitter assault on the expression of sober judgment in other journals is the most injudicious and inflammatory disregard of the President's advice yet in evidence. The strictest observance of the laws of neutrality cannot prevent the formation of that verdict which is called public opinion.

In calmer days to come historians will determine the true sequence of events and unmask unflinchingly the hidden causes, if such there be, of the crime now being committed against civilization. Their researches will in all probability raise the question whether the boasted civilization of Europe has not rested primarily on force rather than equity—a principle which, inevitable in the earlier stages of social evolution, is radically inconsistent with real social progress. Meanwhile, in spite of conflicting claims, certain facts are indisputable.

It seems clear, for example, from the documentary evidence of the German White Paper that the Kaiser approved of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia. This, however, need not be insisted upon, for, conceding that Austria took this momentous step without the knowledge of her German ally, which is intrinsically improbable, both the Austrian ultimatum and the reply of Servia were known to the German Government at least as early as it was known to the world at large. What action did the Kaiser's Government take at this crisis?

The Servian reply was a complete submission. It breathed no defiance. The two questions on which it felt compelled as a sovereign state to dissent, it offered to refer to The Hague. Impartial observers ask why, at this critical moment, when Austria was about to reject the Servian reply and declare war, her powerful ally did not peremptorily disavow such action. Germany is not prone to deal gently with critical situations. If the Kaiser was at heart a man of peace, if German armaments were not aggressive, but purely defensive, if the fear of a Slav invasion was an honest fear, why was Austria permitted to pursue a course which would in all probability, as in matter of fact it did, banish the hope of peace and precipitate the interference on behalf of Servia of her great Slav protector?

Russia would have had no *casus belli* if Austria had been restrained. Austria would never have declared war on Servia, certain as that act was to involve her with Russia, if Germany had refused in forceful terms to support her. Russian mobilization is alleged in vain by Germany as an excuse. It came after Austria's declaration of war and was its inevitable consequence. In the absence of all documentary evidence, such as is afforded by the British White Paper, no amount of special pleading can convince the world that the influence of Austria's mighty ally was strenuously exerted in the cause of peace. On the other hand, the presentation of the British case rests securely on documents which prove beyond all dispute the earnest effort of Sir Edward Grey to hold the dogs of war in leash.

Which of the Great Powers desired war? Not Italy, for Italy took advantage of the terms of her pact with Germany and Austria to declare her neutrality. Had she desired war she would have adopted her ally's contention, untenable tho it is, that Russia was the aggressor. Not England, for the publication of the White

Paper establishes beyond cavil her [illegible] and desire for peace. Not France, whose diplomatic history since 1870 has been one long story of self-restraint, not to say fear of her overbearing neighbor, whose purely defensive preparations have been determined by the most elementary principles of self-preservation, and whose conduct up to the German declaration of war shows that she did not fully realize the gravity of the hour. There remains Russia. But Russian mobilization was not ordered till after Austria, unrestrained if not supported by her German ally, had declared war on Servia.

What are the chief contentions of the German case? First, that she was threatened by Russia. But not till after she had failed to repudiate Austrian policy, a policy sure to result in Russian intervention. Is it claimed that Austria would not listen to advice? Is it credible that she would have provoked that intervention if Germany had peremptorily informed her that she must abide unassisted the results of her ultimatum? Second, that Western Europe was in peril of a Slav invasion. The average intellect is not convinced that the rational defense of Western Europe against a Slav invasion, admitting that danger to exist, is first the defeat of the two great western powers, England and France.

Let us follow the chain of events which began with the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, events which are now history. The first link in that chain is the dismemberment of France and the imposition of the two hundred million sterling indemnity. By these two measures Bismarck thought to make France weak. He made her strong. At no time since 1870 has Alsace-Lorraine been less French than today. He weaned France from dreams of glory and gave her dignity and self-possession for watchwords. She has ignored the cry for revenge, but, naturally, she has not forgotten.

The next link in the chain was the formation of the Triple Alliance. By this step Bismarck thought to make Europe subservient to Germany. He made her rebellious, for what was the logical sequel to the Triple Alliance? The Triple Entente. German foreign policy had been sedulously directed to the encouragement of the colonial enterprises of France, in order to embroil her with Italy and England. She almost succeeded. France went to Tunis and Tonquin to their annoyance, and finally, at Fashoda, nearly came to blows with England. Fortunately there were men wise enough to see that this was playing into Germany's hands. The result was that two great powers, Russia and France, were driven into the arms of their hereditary enemy, England. What one sows one reaps. Astonishment is out of place.

Again, Germany headed that hybrid combination which deprived Japan of the legitimate results of the Chinese-Japanese war, and Japan in turn is driven into the arms of England. Again, one reaps what one sows. Why protest?

We come now to the violation of Belgian neutrality. Here we tread on firm ground. By the official admission of the German Foreign Office the violation of Belgian neutrality is declared to be a "military necessity." In brief, having failed to restrain Austria, having by that failure precipitated Russian action, Germany declares war on France, and the situation thus self-created is given as the reason for disowning treaty obligations!

And now follows the astonishing arrogance of the German Foreign Office. Amazement that England will not consent to a bargain involving the desertion of her French ally on the promise of German respect for French continental, but not colonial, territory. Amazement, and then fury, that England will not trust to the promises of a Foreign Office which has just declared its solemn pact with Belgium "a scrap of paper." Germany need not advance the flimsy excuse for the violation of Belgian neutrality that French aeroplanes had flown over the boundary. She needs no such excuses. The military necessity, which the instant invasion of Belgium proves to have been long foreseen and deliberately provided for, is enough.

And what is the proposition made to Belgium? That she shall quietly permit the Juggernaut car of war to pass over her prostrate body or "take the consequences." That she shall trust to the good faith of a power that had already made its treaty obligations secondary to its interests to indemnify her at the end of the war. England was under no necessity to rest her rejection of the German bargain on her treaty obligations. The obvious danger to her own security created by the German advance thru Belgium to the Channel was justification enough.

The truth is this wonderful war machine perfected by Germany during the last forty years is the terror of Europe. Herein is the secret of all those defensive burdens assumed by her neighbors. The world is not alarmed over a Slav or Yellow Peril. It is in mortal fear of this aggressive, insolent military spirit which creates distrust, tears up treaties and rejects every proposal for proportional disarmament or curtailment of war expenditures. The sympathy of the United States in the struggle now going on rests on two fundamental facts. We are, in the first place, irrevocably committed against a system which determines alliances by dynastic interests, which determines boundaries by the necessities of these dynastic interests irrespective of race, religion, language and the preferences of the chattel populations. We are hoping for the end of militarism as personified today in men who claim to act for Deity against those who are defending their homes and their existence.

And in the second place, apart from all considerations which constrain our sympathy with the democratic constitutions and ideals of England and France, we can find nothing either in the German Foreign Office statements or in those of the German representative in this country to justify the present war. There is absolutely no proof that Germany brought its enormous influence or the weight of its military predominance against it. There is, on the other hand, strong presumption and much evidence to the contrary. We have been asked to believe the incredible. We have been given excuses and special pleadings instead of documents and facts.

One final word to our advocates of peace. It has been asserted that the argument that armaments make for peace has been finally disposed of by the present war. No sensible man has ever contended that they make for peace. They make for *safety*. When dynastic interests are not supreme in international affairs, when War Lords disappear, when race and religious antagonisms inherited from the centuries are no more, when international commercial rivalries are subject to the same restraints as those of internal origin, and not till then will disarmament be possible.

Arguments for peace are a waste of words. We are convinced already. Take rather the advice given by President Eliot in his report to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: "Recognize frankly the present necessity of maintaining armed forces for protective duty against aggression from without or disintegration from within." Rest your objections to two battleships or any other proposed armament on what you deem required for that protection, and abandon with equal frankness the claim that we can order our house as if there were no War Lords at the door.

Woodstock, Connecticut

MORE WAYS THAN ONE TO STOP THE ENEMY



Underwood & Underwood

THE BELGIANS AND FRENCH MAKE THE GERMANS SWIM THE RIVERS OR BUILD NEW BRIDGES



International News

RAILROADS DESTROYED BY THE BELGIANS DELAY THE GERMAN ADVANCE

As the Belgians and the Allies in turn have retreated before the German advance they have destroyed railroads, dynamited bridges and tunnels, wiping out in a few hours the fruits of years of patient industry and toil. Villages and the crops thus far have been spared, and to that extent at least, the Great War has not yet equaled Sherman's famous march to the sea

THE NEW BOOKS

SCIENTIFIC SLAUGHTER

SOME idea of the awful carnage which modern weapons of warfare are inflicting on Europe may be gained from Professor Octave Laurent's *La Guerre en Bulgarie et en Turquie* (Paris, 1914), which is the distinguished Belgian surgeon's account of his eleven months of campaigning with the Bulgarian army. As an account of his experiences it was designed for the benefit of his surgical colleagues in the armies of the world, and was not meant in any sense to be anti-militarist or purposefully an advocate of peace. The sights which came under his observation, however, are so appalling, and illustrated by the hundreds of photographs meant for his surgical colleagues, brings home so powerfully the awful horrors of modern warfare, which have now so unhappily devastated the author's own native land.

From a population of some 4,300,000 Bulgaria raised an army of 500,000 men, from which, in the first war, some 53,000 were wounded and 30,000 killed. In the second war 78,000 more were killed or wounded. Altogether the Bulgarians lost about 150,000 in killed and wounded, or one-third of their entire effective force. Out of every four hit by a missile there was one death. At least one in three of the wounded were crippled for life, while one out of every four were made dependent on a pension or help from others. From the ravages of disease about 22,500 soldiers died during the war quite apart from those killed and wounded by bullets.

Most of the wounds were inflicted by the infantry rifles, while the majority of the deaths were occasioned by artillery fire. Comparatively a small number of the wounded had suffered from the artillery. The fatal wounds were inflicted, fifty-five per cent thru the head, thirty-five to forty per cent thru the trunk and the remainder, scarcely five per cent, in the limbs. Many of the shots fired are fortunately over the heads of the enemy and even military training has not yet made for fatal efficiency in the use of weapons. A zero should be added to each of the figures provided by the Balkan War, Professor Laurent declares, in order to give some idea of the losses if two armies of nations of the first rank were to be set in arms against each other, a prediction that has been more than verified by the dispatches from the present war. Instead of 150,000 killed and wounded then in the course of a month, the losses would more nearly be 1,500,000 men in a corresponding period. A battle that lasted from three days to a week would almost surely deprive the armies of the services of an average of over 100,000 men a day.

A DOUBTFUL HISTORY

A peculiarly timely book has just been issued purporting to reveal many of *The Secrets of the German War Office.* Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves, the author, claims to have been for about ten years (1903-1912) an agent in the employ of the German Secret Service. His antecedents are cloaked in tantalizing mystery. "There are three persons alive," he says, "who know who I am. One of the three is the greatest ruler in the world." Can this be other than the Kaiser? He is exactly the kind of man needed for Secret Service work and—more especially for the story. His tales of adventure in securing information about foreign armaments, plans, government policies and intrigues are generally in accord with the main facts of recent history, but the results of his secret machinations have little significance, and if any reader takes the book seriously he will often wonder why an emperor should resort to such devious and extravagant methods to get unimportant information or that which lay freely open to others. "Dr. Graves" has, however, worked up some spicy material, bringing into his scenes Mlle. Anna Pavlowa, Winston S. Churchill, Sir Edward Grey, and, of course, the Kaiser. The last named he tells of meeting just before the "Panther" sailed for Agadir in 1911, in an underground chamber of the Foreign Office, where he is directed to commit to memory a message to the commander of that ship in the Kaiser's own handwriting, which is afterward burnt over a candle in the approved way of melodrama. In one particular the "Doctor" shows the veritable stamp of his detective work. He lies impartially to all comers! those to whom he is sent as a spy, those by whom he is employed, and—the conclusion is irresistible—his readers. The volume is full of blunders and absurdities. It does not inspire confidence in the author to find that he confuses Belgrade with Bucharest, ascribes King Alexander of Servia to the wrong dynasty, fills balloons with "inflammable dioxygen" and does not know the name of Foreign Minister von Kiderlen-Waechter and Botho von Wedel with whom he claims intimate relations.

McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50 net.

WHAT WAR MEANS

Did peoples in times of peace apprehend the destruction and horrors of war, such precautions would doubtless be taken as would ensure the continuance of peaceful relations. It was to arouse more pronounced efforts toward this goal that Mr. W. Douglas Newton wrote his vivid and realistic portrayal of *War.* It is an account of what one man saw and experienced during the invasion and conquest of his native country. There is no array of dry statistics, no massing of widely separated events, but merely the narrative of incidents and the description of scenes and feelings falling within the experience of a single observer who is driven from place to place. While the story is purely imaginary, the picture is essentially that which every war presents in its fearful devastation, cruel suffering and brutalizing effects. From it one may get a good notion of what has happened in Belgium and that is now happening in nearly every country of Europe. Alas that people awake to the awful realities too late! How eloquent this unveiling of the horror stricken countryman's eyes:

> Brun was wrung with agony. "My God!" he said, "but I never guessed it was like this. Nobody ever told me it was like this."
>
> The medical officer laughed bitterly. "Ay, they never told you. It wasn't nice. It wasn't good form. The horrors are too revolting to put before comfortable, domestic people. You mustn't be shocked. All the same the horrors *are.* They always are, they always have been, they always will be. And you never know. It would be bad taste to shock you. Bah—you precious, comfortable sit-at-home hypocrites make me sick. You never know, you don't try to know, and so you don't care. It's because you didn't care that they've happened. You're the cause of all this—you—*you.* Why didn't you find out all about it and try to prevent it happening to you?"

Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

THE MAKING OF A DIPLOMAT

Among the American diplomats who have been rendering valuable service in European centers since the Great War began, none has been placed in a more dangerous or trying

situation than our Minister to Belgium, Hon. Brand Whitlock. His work in Brussels both before and after its evacuation by the Belgian forces has received high approval in every quarter. The story of his life and experience in political affairs is very interestingly told in his autobiographical volume entitled *Forty Years of It.*

Forty Years of It. Appleton's, $1.50.

E. P. POWELL AS A POET

It is a very daring attempt which our valued contributor, Mr. E. P. Powell, has made to put into dramatic form a series of poems of the life and teachings of Jesus. Mr. Powell is a man of wider interests than his delightful papers on rural life or those on education would indicate. In his younger and middle life he was pastor of important churches, and a reverent and even religious spirit has characterized all his writings. The book is "dedicated lovingly to Jesus, whose mission was peace, whose gospel was love," and the poems illustrate the modernness of the mind which in the ninth decade keeps touch with the eternal freshness of the words of Him whose teachings were peace and love. These verses were worth the writing and are worth the reading.

Sherman, French. $1.

ENEMIES OF THE FARMER

The *Manual of Fruit Insects* is one of those admirable and complete books that came to us from the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and is by the late Prof. M. B. Slingerland and Cyrus R. Crosby. When we find seventy-five different kinds of insects described that prey on the apple, and fifteen more hardly worth describing, we begin to wonder that any apples reach the market. We are told that the depredations of these insects cost us $66,000,000 a year. The volume figures these insects and gives directions for their control, not for apples alone, but for pears, quinces, plums, peaches, cherries, berries and grapes as well, and is to be commended as trustworthy.

Macmillan. $2.

THRU ORIENTAL EYES

Eager intensity, vivid imagination and unique reactions make the little Greek girl of Demetra Voka's autobiography, *A Child of the Orient*, a delightful personality to follow thru the mazes of Turkish life, thru harems and brigand-infested forests. In spite of an inherited hatred of the Turk and a passionate love of all things Greek, the point of view is not lacking in sympathy.

Houghton Mifflin. $1.25.

BIRDS OF THE ANTARCTIC

Dr. G. Murray Levick, R. N., has written a delightful little treatise on *Antarctic Penguins* which is profusely illustrated from excellent photographs taken by the writer, who accompanied the Scott Antarctic Expedition as zoologist. In detail and with humorous appreciation, Dr. Levick describes the odd customs and habits of these quaint birds, about whom so little has, until recently, been known. Young people especially will find much enjoyment in the book

McBride, Nast. $1.50.

INFORMATION !

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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WORD PICTURES OF THE WAR

From behind the censorship veil have come only the barest bulletins and the most meager details as to the life-and-death struggle now being fought, on which hangs so much of the fate of Europe. Only from the returning wounded and the refugees from the stricken districts is it possible to get any conception of its varying fortunes, of the ghastliness of its details, and above all, of the grim humor with which the human being seems to be capable of endowing any situation. Below are a few of these word pictures of the war:

HEROISM OF THE LIÈGE DEFENDERS

Of acts of heroism there have been no dearth in the armies of both the Allies and the Germans, but few rise to the hight of the sacrifice of General Leman, the heroic commander of Liège. A German officer pays him this tribute:

"General Leman's defense of Liège was noble but tragic. During the early attack General Leman's legs were crushed by the fall of a piece of concrete. Undaunted, he continued to direct his campaign, visiting the forts in an automobile ambulance.

"The commander of one of the forts, at the moment when the bombardment was heaviest, went mad and began shooting his own men. He was disarmed and bound. The cupola of one of the forts was destroyed by a bomb from a Zeppelin. Fort Chaudfontaine was blown into oblivion by a German shell which dropt into the magazine.

"Finally General Leman decided to make his last stand in Fort Loncin. When the end became inevitable he destroyed the last gun and burnt up the plans, maps, papers and food supplies. He was about to order all the men to the trenches when a shell buried him beneath a pile of debris. He was unconscious when the fort surrendered."

GERMAN UNIFORMS HARD TO SEE

"The blue-gray unforms of the Germans are hard to see at a distance," said a Yorkshire light infantryman among the wounded returning from France to a correspondent of the London *Standard*, "and for concealing movements are more effective than our khaki, but it is surprizing how quickly you learn to pick out such things as buttons, badges, armlets, and even peaks of caps or spikes of helmets in the sun and tell by them of the moving men you cannot see otherwise.

"Aim at a button a mile off and you hit a German in the stomach, is what we say, and it's near enough to the truth. The Germans are such sticklers for rules that I have seen their artillery keep firing away at a position of ours after it had been occupied by their own men, and at the hospitals they find quite a number of Germans hit by their own rifle fire."

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ARRESTED

All the American correspondents in Belgium have been arrested by the Belgians, the French and the Germans, and ordered out of the country, some of

them after having had close calls from the Germans in being taken for English spies. Richard Harding Davis, himself taken prisoner and held while for four days the Germans pondered over his fate, relates this story of the arrest of Captain Granville Fortescue, another of the New York *Tribune's* war correspondents:

"The American correspondent who first scored an arrest was Captain Granville Fortescue, who lives in Washington, and who, during President Roosevelt's administration, was military aide at the White House. When the present war started, Fortescue and his family were in Brussels. He was the first man to see any fighting and get his stories back to New York.

"With the Belgian army he was very popular and, banking on this, when the French arrived at Namur Captain Fortescue walked to meet the French general, saying genially to him: 'Welcome to our city.' To this the French general answered: 'Who the devil are you?' And, not being satisfied with Fortescue's reply, the general, in accordance with the rules that the French War Office has laid down, ordered him to Paris under arrest.

"Fortescue protested that all his clothes were in his apartments in Brussels, and asked that he be permitted to return to that city, giving his word of honor to send out no information concerning what he had seen. At the expression, 'word of honor,' the French general injudiciously sniffed. Even more injudiciously Fortescue then told him that he wanted him to know that his word of honor was as good as that of any general in France.

"But the last word went to the general It was, 'You are under arrest.' Fortescue replied, 'You are on Belgian territory and cannot arrest me.' 'Then,' said the general, 'I will arrest you on French territory.' And surrounded by French bayonets Fortescue was marched across the border."

THE OTHER FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

From The Independent, September 15, 1870

It is no evidence of popular fickleness that the American people are now rapidly withdrawing their sympathy from Prussia, and bestowing it on France. There is just reason for the change. On the declaration of war by Napoleon against King William—a war without cause, a war wholly inexcusable and wanton, a war which immediately brought upon its author the opprobrium of the civilized world—the American people joined with the rest of mankind in praying that the aggressor might be punished, and that a peaceful government which was thus rudely warred against would deal back upon its enemy two blows for one. This wish arose from no ill-will in the American heart toward the French people. But, if any European monarch was ever justly hated in America, it was Napoleon III —invader of Mexico and intermeddler between the American Republic and its neighbors

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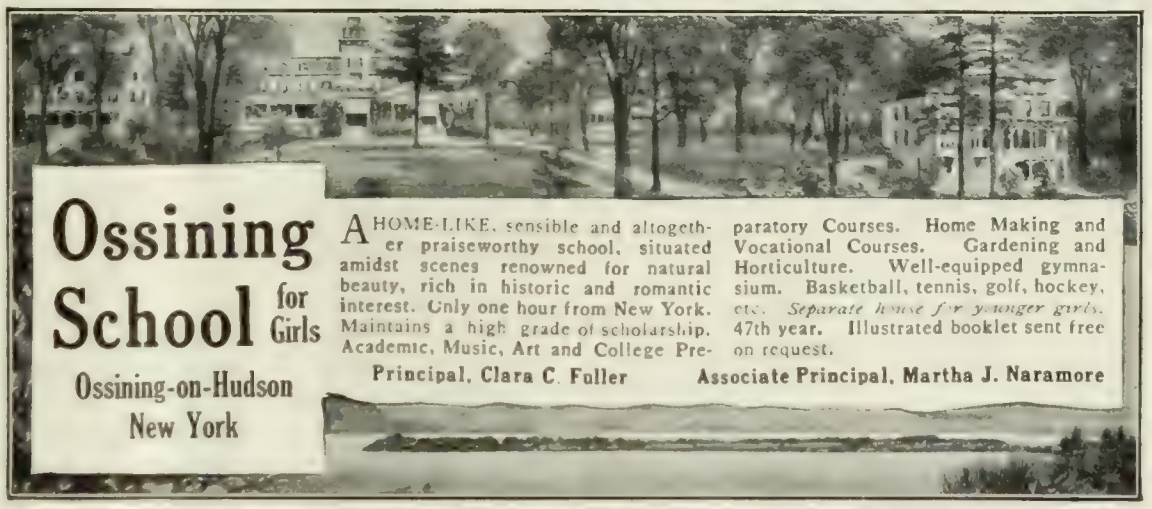
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DIVIDEND NO. 46.
A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Tuesday, October 1, 1914, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1914.
Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
WM. M. HAIGHT, Sec. S. S. DELANO, Treas.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.
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A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, October 1, 1914, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1914.
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AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 16th, 1914. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary and Treasurer.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., August 31, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the registered 7 per cent. bonds of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m., September 15, 1914, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due October 1, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock a. m., October 1, 1914.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., August 31, 1914.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

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MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, August 31, 1914.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on September 30, 1914, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on September 5, 1914. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,

111 Fifth Avenue.

New York, September 2, 1914.

A dividend of 1½% has been declared upon the preferred stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable on October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

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BY CARL VON PUSTAU

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For generations, it has been the custom, and a very profitable one to English bankers, that foreign merchandise, no matter what its source of origin, had to be financed via London. If a man in Hong Kong, Shanghai or Rio de Janeiro made a shipment to New York he would draw for the amount of his invoice to reimburse himself, at ninety days or four months' sight on London bankers, who at the expiration of such drafts, looked to their customers in the United States to provide for these acceptances, plus a commission of from one-half to one per cent.

As our importations of coffee alone amount to nearly 8,000,000 bags a year, at an average cost of $15 per bag, this makes over $120,000,000 which we have to pay to London for this commodity alone.

When by the end of July, both England and France suddenly withdrew their credit balances here and we had to ship during one week over twenty millions of gold, our merchants found themselves in the most unpleasant position, for they had to pay for bills falling due in London, instead of $4.86 to $4.88 per pound sterling, from $5 to $7.

If a moratorium of four weeks had not been granted in London in early August for all bills maturing in August, many houses here would have failed.

Since then, exchange has gone back to $5, but even this is quite a loss to the importer.

It is owing partly to this condition of exchange, partly to the question of freighting and chartering vessels, and insurance for war risk, that our export business has received such a momentous check, and our import business with Europe and Asia has practically been stopped.

Fortunately, ways and means have been found to finance the shipments coming from the Argentine Republic and Brazil.

It is remarkable and shows the great sagacity of the London bankers that they have been able for so many years to monopolize the financing of not only the business of the United States, but practically of the whole world.

As the importations into this country for the last ten years have exceeded $1,000,000,000, it is a conservative estimate that year after year, at least drafts exceeding $600,000,000 have been financed by London, netting the acceptors of these drafts at least $3,000,000 commission, of which perhaps one-fourth or one-fifth has been returned to their representatives in the United States as their share.

The great inducement for the latter has been that the English banker would assume the credit risks, and that the agent here merely pocketed his commission without any risk at all. But experience had taught the English banker how extremely small the percentage of failures in this country has been.

With the beginning of the war exchange rose here to the fantastic figure of $7 and over, and in effect reduced our gold dollar to a value of about sixty-six cents. This occurrence has opened our eyes and already steps are being taken to transfer the financing of our import business from London to New York, where it should have domiciled long ago.

Is it not ridiculous that one of the richest, if not the richest, countries in the world, the United States, should buy its goods all over the world in English money, instead of in our own dollars and cents; that importers here should have to provide letters credit on London, when under normal conditions our money market here rules in the neighborhood of two to two and one-half per cent interest per annum?

The result has been that some of our prominent banking houses which heretofore have had their share of this business thru their branches in London, have sent a circular letter to their clients stating that owing to the disturbed conditions in Europe letters credit on London cannot be financed any more, but that they are prepared to issue to their merchant friends letters credit on importations from the Far East and South American countries in dollars and cents on New York.

Thus, long before the British got a chance to fire the first shot, a shot has been fired from our midst into the breastworks of the English banking system, which is nothing else but a notice that hereafter we will strive to do our own financing. And if this can be accomplished we indeed will be able to say that this war in Europe, which is hurting us in a business way just as severely as it can hurt anybody, holds a promise of wonderful business advancement for our country, and will probably bring us before long to the position which should have been ours long ago and which will not only allow us to get our full share, but more than our share in all the big finance operations of the world.

NATIONAL REVENUE

There are indications that the additional revenue recommended by President Wilson will be obtained by increasing the tax on beer and by such stamp taxes as were imposed during the war with Spain. It is said that an addition to the whisky tax might yield but little, as a reduction of output in several distilleries was recently ordered, and that there should be no higher tax on tobacco, because the growers are losing something on account of the war. The French Government has been accustomed to buy a considerable part of the crop in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, but has ceased to buy.

In the Treasury there is an unincumbered working balance of $57,000,000, with the amounts in national banks and pledged for moving the crops excluded. And there are $241,000,000 of unissued Panama Canal bonds which can be used. The situation does not demand an immediate decision. Congress may be in session thruout the year, with only a short recess. If conditions permit, the imposition of new taxes should be avoided.

Petroleum in large quantities has been found in Alberta, where the Canadian Pacific owns 3,000,000 acres containing coal and supplies of natural gas.

Reports from Washington say that the State Department has spent $250,000 in making inquiries by cable concerning the safety of Americans in Europe.

Nearly thirty-six per cent of the domestic supply of cotton was consumed in 1913 by our own mills, and the exports of cotton goods ($53,743,977) were larger than in any previous year.

In March the exports of motion picture films were 23,000,000 linear feet, against only 3,000,000 in March of last year, and the quantity exported in the nine months which ended with March was 146,000,000 feet.

The Federal Reserve Board has begun to hear the protests of banks that were misplaced in the arrangement of districts. It should transfer the banks of Jersey City and other towns in the northern part of New Jersey from the Philadelphia district to the district whose financial center is New York.

About 100,000,000 bushels of the exportable surplus of our new crop of wheat has been sold abroad, but only 30,000,000 bushels had been shipped when the war blockade began. Europe's wheat crop is less by 304,000,000 bushels than her crop last year. Of the nations now at war, Russia is the only one that produces more wheat than is needed for home consumption.

The following dividends are announced:

American Can Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable October 1.

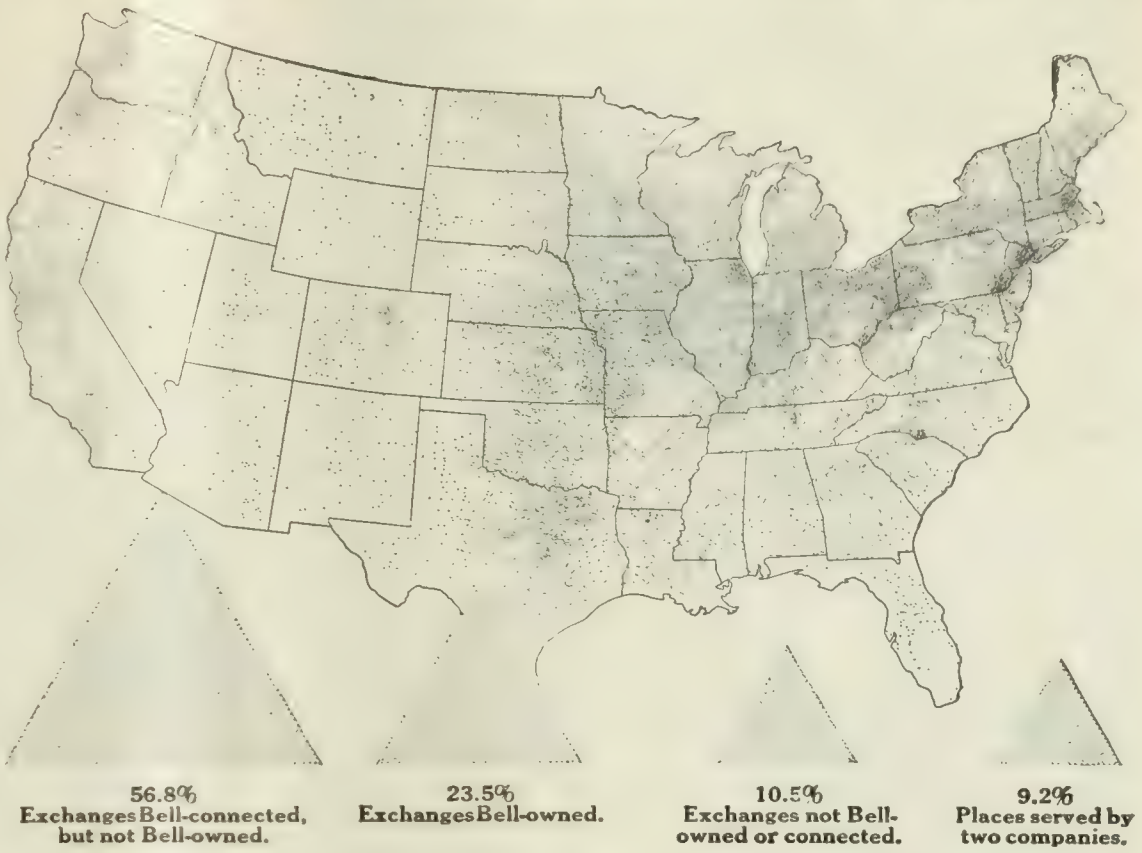
American Car and Foundry Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent, common, ½ per cent, both payable October 1.

American Tobacco Company, preferred, 1½ per cent, payable October 1.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent, payable October 1.

Metropolitan Laundry Company, quarterly, 4% per cent, extra, one half of one per cent, payable September 30.

What the Telephone Map Shows



56.8% Exchanges Bell-connected, but not Bell-owned.

23.5% Exchanges Bell-owned.

10.5% Exchanges not Bell-owned or connected.

9.2% Places served by two companies.

EVERY dot on the map marks a town where there is a telephone exchange, the same sized dot being used for a large city as for a small village. Some of these exchanges are owned by the Associated Bell companies and some by independent companies. Where joined together in one system they meet the needs of each community and, with their suburban lines, reach 70,000 places and over 8,000,000 subscribers.

The pyramids show that only a minority of the exchanges are Bell-owned, and that the greater majority of the exchanges are owned by independent companies and connected with the Bell System.

At comparatively few points are there two telephone companies, and there are comparatively few exchanges, chiefly rural, which do not have outside connections.

The recent agreement between the Attorney General of the United States and the Bell System will facilitate connections between all telephone subscribers regardless of who owns the exchanges.

Over 8,000 different telephone companies have already connected their exchanges to provide universal service for the whole country.

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SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

Savings bank life insurance in Massachusetts is now seven years old. In that time four banks have established insurance departments: Whitman Savings Bank, Whitman; People's Savings Bank, Brockton; Berkshire County Savings Bank, Pittsfield; City Savings Bank, Pittsfield. Other banks and trust companies variously located, and about two hundred manufacturers, maintain agencies of these four banks for the convenience of the working population. We note in an announcement recently made by the secretary of the trustees of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund, that there are now 9026 policies in force, representing $3,518,132 of insurance.

As we have observed on various occasions in the past in connection with this particular subject and others collaterally related, the interests of economy are best served when the users of insurance deal directly with the insurers. In this, as in many other lines of business, the middleman is expensive. Massachusetts is affording the wage-earners of that state an opportunity to save this expense, and yet the figures quoted do not indicate that it is appreciated. We do not regard the existence of 9000 policies, representing some $3,500,000 of insurance, as a satisfactory showing in seven years. The results should be very much larger. The system is a meritorious one and should receive much greater support than it does.

But the cause is not in doubt. The scheme assumes the active presence of something in human nature that does not exist: a determination to have and to maintain insurance on one's life. Few men in this age either deny the necessity or depreciate the benefits of life insurance. But these sentiments are wholly passive with ninety-nine per cent of mankind. The recognition of this truth is the foundation upon which the immense superstructure of American insurance rests. The people would not come to Insurance in the numbers they should and, therefore, Insurance, in this country, became militant and went to the people. It is more expensive to the buyers to get it that way, but it is immeasurably better for them and the country that they pay a little more for it and have it, than pay nothing and lose its benefits.

FEDERAL SUPERVISION

In an interview which the editor of this department recently had with President Kingsley of the New York Life Insurance Company, who leads the movement for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution which would result in placing the supervision of insurance companies transacting an inter-state business under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, we learned that the fraternal life insurance orders were almost unanimously in favor of the proposition.

The executive managements of these orders are in close touch with the masses which comprise them, and it is reasonable to assume that on this and other important questions they fairly represent their wishes. If we are correct in this conclusion, then it would appear that the proposed amendment has the support of a large body of substantial citizens, those of a class who wield an unusual amount of influence with local legislators. This is significant in view of the fact that if Congress submits the amendment, its ratification rests with the legislatures of the states.

As we understand the matter, the managements of the old-line life insurance companies are now engaged in gathering the opinions of their policy-holders on the subject and it will be interesting, when the returns have been received and tabulated, to note in what degree the rank and file of these two systems of life insurance accord with or differ from each other.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS' FUND

A friend of this writer who is deeply interested in the history of American life insurance and believes—an opinion in which we heartily concur—that the record should be kept as free of inaccuracies as possible, calls our attention to a probable false impression that might result from the article recently appearing in this department about the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund of Philadelphia. Our commentator observes that the company is beyond criticism, but that it is erroneous to assume that it has been a life insurance company for 150 years. We have no means of ascertaining just when the company commenced issuing regular life insurance policies at a fixed premium, but the investigations made by our informant places the time at about the middle of the nineteenth century or later.

Prior to that time, it seems the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund was simply a church benevolent society, receiving contributions from ministers, their friends and philanthropic persons generally, using the funds thus donated for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, without regard to the source from which the contributions came. In many cases the children of ministers who had contributed nothing to the fund received benefits; while, on the other hand, many persons contributed to it who had no expectation of receiving anything from it, and did not

This statement probably describes the matter correctly. Doubtless the exact facts are to be found in the company's

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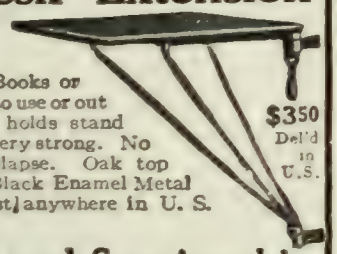


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records; and the management can, if it cares to take the trouble, enrich life insurance history by making public its transactions from the time it commenced its good work to the time it began issuing regular policies, providing specific benefits, at fixed premiums.

A POOR REMEDY

Here is a copy of the bill introduced in the lower house of Congress prohibiting the use of the mails to insurance companies which attempt to do business with the citizens of states in which such companies are not admitted by their several insurance departments:

"Be it enacted, etc., That no company, corporation, association, partnership, or organization, nor any officer, agent, or representative thereof, or other person shall use or shall be permitted to use the mails, or the mail service, or any branch or part thereof for the purpose of procuring or effecting a policy of insurance upon persons or property situated in any state or territory of the United States when or where, by the laws of the said state or territory in which the said persons or property are situated, such company, corporation, association, partnership, or organization is prohibited from transacting an insurance business in such state or territory."

The penalties for violation are $500 fine or imprisonment for one year, or both.

As a citizen of the United States the writer is against that proposition on its face. It is probably unconstitutional in its effects. Section 2, of Article IV, of the Federal Constitution provides that "The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states," and among these is the right, on our own initiative and responsibility, to buy where we please.

We have here an example of the attitude of the average legislator toward the business of insurance. Can any one explain why insurance is selected as the object of such an embargo? Nothing of this sort is leveled against any other branch of legitimate business. This measure would have the effect of placing such of the insurance companies as were not admitted to all the states and territories in the same category with the numerous real-estate, bond and stock swindles that prey upon the public thru the mails.

The object of the bill is obvious: It is designed as a means of compelling companies to enter states in which they are not now licensed, failing which they will be barred from communicating or doing business with the citizens thereof. From the state's side, it is a revenue matter—license fees, taxes, etc.

It must be admitted that companies which do enter a state and pay taxes to it for the privilege of writing insurance within its borders, are discriminated against when an unadmitted company located in another state may accept orders thru the mails and be free of all tax burdens. But the bill under consideration is not the remedy for this inequality.



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PEBBLES

This is the time when it is worth while owning a private yacht if you expect to travel in Europe.—*Kansas City Star.*

And Belgium was only the innocent bystander, compelled to look on, but suffering wounds for being where she had a right to be.—*Utica Observer.*

Now, just as likely as not it will be easier for the Kaiser to get his troops over neutral territory than it will be to get them back again.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Owners of coastwise vessels have offered their ships to help out the transatlantic service. Apparently a word to the coastwise was sufficient.—*Newark News.*

Germans, French, Austrians and Russians are each fighting in a "holy cause," and, holy smoke! how they are murdering each other!—*Kansas City Journal.*

It is reported that the war will cut us off from the fall Paris fashions. However, those of last year were bad enough to last two seasons.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Many persons are needlessly cudgeling their brains for one word to describe the European war. Can they improve on Sherman's?—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

The latest news from Europe is that the Prince of Monaco has mobilized his croupiers and confiscated the spare cash of forty-seven more foreigners.—*New York World.*

By the humor of circumstances, the German liner "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" took refuge in Frenchman's Bay.—*New York World.*

As we dope it out, American restaurant patrons are faring considerably better since foreign waiter reservists rallied to the colors.—*Philadelphia North American.*

If Russia is going to depend upon its Grand Dukes it might as well give up the fight at once. It never had much success in war with its Grand Dukes.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Their present reckless military activities indicate that in about a year the other great powers will have to form a bread line in front of Uncle Sam's distributing station.—*Chicago News.*

The Kaiser says he couldn't help it, and the Czar says he couldn't help it, and the President of France and the King of England say they couldn't help it—and there you are.—*Baltimore Sun.*

King George and Queen Mary have set the example of eating only the very simplest food during the war. Some royal tables, nevertheless, will have plenty of food for thought.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Where is the radical German editor who was sentenced a while back for referring to the Crown Prince as "Frederick William the Last"? History may yet show his mistake to have been in not conferring the title on the Crown Prince's father.—*Springfield Republican.*

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JUST A WORD

THANK YOU!

The following is an editorial which appeared in the New York *Evening Mail* of September 4. We greatly appreciate this cordial commendation:

The current number of The Independent reflects the alert and aggressive spirit with which that enterprising weekly is now covering the whole field of human interest. Major Louis L. Seaman, whose denunciation of the Zeppelin assaults on Antwerp is now the subject of consideration at Washington, has cabled a detailed story of that eventful night in Belgium's historic seaport, while Count Bernstorff, Germany's Ambassador, contributes an article entitled "Why Germany Went to War." Sydney Brooks, The Independent's London correspondent, writes on "England Silent and Determined." These interesting and informing articles on the war make The Independent an especially attractive magazine to those who desire to follow the broader lines of Europe's great conflict.

IN TIME OF WAR, PREPARE FOR PEACE

Just now, when the Great War is raging all around the world, is the best possible time for instructing the young how peace may be maintained. Never before has there been—and we hope never again will there be—such an impressive example of what war really is and how nation after nation may be drawn against their will into a life and death conflict with people against whom they have no natural enmity. Never before has there been a better example of how peace may be preserved between two nations with many conflicting interests and separated only by the imaginary line of three thousand miles which forms their common boundary.

Many a time in the last hundred years controversies have arisen between Great Britain and the United States which might easily have led to war, if it had not been for the fixed determination of the English and American people to settle their quarrels by arbitration instead of arms.

The story of how this has been done will be told in a series of eight brief and graphic articles published weekly in The Independent beginning in January, 1915. You cannot keep young people from being absorbed in the war now raging. The best way to prevent their being carried away by the prevalent spirit of belligerency is to prove to them that war is unnecessary by interesting them in the triumphs of peace as exemplified by history of relations between Great Britain and the United States since the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in 1814.

In order to encourage young people in the study of this subject The Independent offers a Medal to any Elementary or Secondary School in the country, to be awarded to the student who writes the best essay on the Hundred Years of Peace, the only conditions being that each Competing School shall have at least Ten Contestants, and that the essays shall be based on these essays in The Independent. Full particulars on application.

CALENDAR

A tuberculosis census of the churches of the country will be taken in *September* and *October* under the direction of The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The Society of American Indians, the largest organization of native Americans in the United States, will hold its annual conference at Madison, Wisconsin, from *October 6* to *11*.

The United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America will hold their twenty-eighth annual convention in New York *October 6, 7* and *8*.

The ninth International Dry Farming Congress and International Soil Products Exposition will be held at Wichita, Kansas, *October 7-17*.

Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, celebrates in the week beginning *October 11* the 150th anniversary of its incorporation.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held in Richmond, Virginia, *October 12* to *17*.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting on *October 20, 21* and *22*, at Washington. There will be addresses by William Howard Taft, president of the association; Senator Root, the Ambassador from Argentina, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada.



Underwood & Underwood

COMMANDING THE ALLIES' LEFT: FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN D. P FRENCH

THE GIST OF HIS REPORT ON THE FIRST PHASE OF THE BRITISH ARMY'S VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE

The Independent

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THE RAILWAY CRISIS

THE railways of the United States are facing a crisis. It is a crisis not brought on by the Great War, but rendered immeasurably more acute by it. It is more than a crisis for the railways, it is a crisis for the American people as a whole.

In the words of President Wilson, "The interest of the producer, the shipper, the merchant, the investor, the financier and the whole public in the proper maintenance and complete efficiency of the railways is . . . manifest. They are indispensable to our whole economic life."

In the prosperity of the railways we all share. In their ill fortune we all suffer.

For ten years the prosperity of the railways has been slowly but inexorably decreasing. During the past six years the downward movement has been alarmingly accelerated.

The cause is simple. For the railways, as for all the rest of us, the cost of living has been steadily rising. In the case of the railways, as in the case of many of us, the cost of living has gone up too fast for income to keep pace with it.

The railways' gross revenues from traffic have steadily increased; but their operating expenses and the taxes which they must pay have gone up steadily and even more rapidly. While the net income of the railways decreased $122,000,000 in the fiscal year 1913-14 taxes on railway property increased $13,000,000 during the same period. It is computed that while taxes on all property in the United States have increased sixty-three per cent in twelve years, taxes on the property of the railways have increased 161 per cent during that time. Wages have gone up, the cost of materials has gone up, taxes have gone up, the price of money has gone up.

The costliness of railway operation has been further increased as a result of the more and more stringent regulation imposed not only by the Interstate Commerce Commission but also by the railway commissions of forty-eight states acting independently. The cost of doing business is steadily increasing on account of governmental requirements, as for example, elimination of grade crossings, full crew laws, hours of service laws, and similar demands that in the aggregate exceed the increased cost of labor. As Mr. Trumbull said in his statement to the President, "No criticism is here made of the general theory of governmental regulation, but, on the other hand, no ingenuity can relieve the carriers of the burden of expense created thereby."

The result has been a constantly shrinking net operating income—that significant item from which must be paid interest on borrowed capital and dividends.

A year ago last May the eastern railways appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission for leave to make a five per cent increase in freight rates. On July 29 of this year, when the eyes of the whole country were fixed upon the gathering war clouds, the Commission rendered its decision, granting the prayer of the railways only partially. In the opinion of railway operators and of many unprejudiced observers, among them The Independent, the relief granted was far from sufficient.

Now the war has put an even graver aspect upon the plight of the railways. This aspect is convincingly set forth in the statement made to the President last week by a group of representative railway men. This statement we print on another page, together with the reply of President Wilson, which shows how serious he considers the case to be.

The memorandum of Mr. Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Executive Board of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, spokesman for the railway operators, is declared by President Wilson to be "a lucid statement of plain truths."

Among the "plain truths" are these:

First, the vast increase in unproductive railway expenditures in recent years, largely made necessary by the growing demands of government regulation, both federal and state.

Second, the serious depletion of revenues which war conditions will inevitably bring about.

Third, that the maintenance of the credit of the railways (and, to use Mr. Trumbull's words, "the credit of the railways establishes the standard for all industrial enterprises") depends upon their ability to increase their net earnings.

Fourth, that the breakdown of general credit conditions brought about by the Great War has increased interest rates to an unprecedented degree, far above the level of the present net earnings return upon the railway property of the United States; so that the task of the railways of obtaining the new capital which they need every year—to an amount exceeding half a billion dollars—will prove well nigh insuperable.

Fifth, that when the New York Stock Exchange opens again—and it must open some time—a large portion of the three to five million dollars of American railway securities held in Europe will be dumped upon the American market by desperate foreign investors, to the further damaging of the already impaired railway credit.

The President has recognized the force of these statements. The whole country should be quick to follow him in recognizing them.

The danger which they set forth is a danger not only

to the general welfare but to the welfare of hundreds of thousands—even millions—of individuals as well. It has been estimated that there are today in the United States four million bona fide investors in American railway securities. The plight of the railways is of direct importance to every one of the four million.

The five leading life insurance companies have more than a billion dollars of their reserve funds invested in American railway securities. The crisis that confronts the railways is of direct importance to every policy holder in an American insurance company.

The reserves of savings banks and trust companies are largely invested in American railway securities. The danger that threatens the railways threatens the depositors in savings banks and trust companies thruout the land.

The basic public service of our whole industrial and commercial system faces a danger which in threatening it, threatens us all. It is a time for concerted action on behalf of the common welfare. National public opinion should rouse itself and bring its force to bear upon those governmental agencies whose activities have direct bearing upon the great public service of railway transportation.

It is a national crisis. It is no time for Congress to proceed with any legislation, no matter how fundamentally sound or how salutary it might prove in the long run, whose first and immediate effect would be to throw additional burdens upon the railway systems of the country.

It *is* a time for the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider gravely whether it shall not reopen the just decided rate case and, in its reconsideration, give the railways the benefit of every doubt on behalf of their plea for increased revenue.

It is emphatically a time when, in the words of President Wilson, "we must all stand as one to see justice done and all fair assistance rendered, and rendered ungrudgingly."

PEACE WITHOUT VENGEANCE

SHALL the Great War end now before either side has suffered defeat, or shall it be a fight to the finish, with the civilization of both victors and vanquished reduced to ashes? This is the question of the hour.

If only a durable peace can be assured, then no sacrifices or compromises can be too great to stop hostilities now.

President Wilson, therefore, has done right in sounding the belligerents again to see if they are ready for mediation.

Tho no official replies have yet been received at Washington, it is generally understood that England will not consider mediation until Belgium is indemnified, the German fleet dismantled and Prussian militarism crushed. France will not cease warring till every German soldier is driven from French soil and Alsace and Lorraine are regained. Russia will fight until the Polish provinces of Prussia and Austria are hers.

There is also much talk of large indemnities to be levied by the allies, if victorious. They of course are pledged to act in unison when the time of settlement comes.

Now that the tide of war seems to have turned against Germany, there is some evidence that she is ready to consider peace. Be this as it may, Germany is sure to gain better terms now than if she resists to the end and is defeated.

If Germany then is ready for mediation, are the preliminary demands of the allies reasonable?

Little Belgium, of course should be indemnified. There is every reason in international law and morals why she should receive reparation for the wanton attack made upon her. Alsace and Lorraine should be returned to France unless their inhabitants prefer to become neutral states. The people of German and Austrian Poland should have a similar option.

If the allies are victorious they should be great enough to impose no indemnities or reprisals on prostrate Germany to their own advantage. They have no quarrel with the great German people, but only with the German military autocracy. Depose the autocracy if they will, abolish the army and navy, blow up the Krupps' plant, but demand no great sum of money for themselves from the stricken people or seize the Sistine Madonna at Dresden because Louvain was razed. The aggressors may deserve punishment, but the allies owe it to themselves and to civilization not to wreak vengeance. History shows that the punishment of nation by nation or race by race or class by class does the strong more harm than the weak.

GERMANISM, GOOD AND BAD

WE Americans, fixed by fortunate circumstance out of range of the guns of the Great War, and as little involved in the present conflict as it is possible for any country in this world to be, should regard it as our peculiar privilege and duty to study the situation from an objective standpoint and try to get a clear view of the factors involved. We can criticize certain traits, we can denounce specific acts with the more force, if we avoid the condemnation of any people in mass.

It is with the purpose of assisting in this task of interpretation that we have been publishing, since the beginning of the war, a series of editorials on the national characteristics of the countries involved. Some of our attentive readers have seen in these an apparent inconsistency. We do not deny the inconsistency, but it is an inconsistency in the facts themselves, not in our treatment of them. The only way to avoid inconsistencies in depicting a people is to shut one eye and so exclude all points irreconcilable with the preconceived theory. One traveler will go thru Russia with an eye on the mir and write a book on "The Land of Democracy"; another, with his eye on the Czar, will produce "The Land of Autocracy."

Take, for instance, the religious aspect. The High Church party in England favors England's participation in the war because it seems to them that Germany's downfall means the final overthrow of Protestantism. "In the present European struggle Prussian Protestantism is out against all elements of Catholicism that the world still preserves." The organ of Anglican Catholicism, *The Church Times*, says editorially, in the issue of August 28, 1914: "Without any doubt Russia is the most Christian country in Europe and Prussia the least."

On the other hand, German Christians regard their country as engaged in a fight for life against Slavic

superstition on the East and French atheism on the West. Harnack and Eucken appeal to the Christian world to support their cause. At the head of the French Government is Premier Viviani, whose anti-clerical speech containing the famous boast, "We have extinguished in heaven those lights that men shall never light again," was posted by order of the Government all over France. The Kaiser, however, never forgets his motto, *Gott mit uns*. In a recent dispatch of congratulation he alludes in most flattering terms to "the splendid support" given to his army in the engagement by his divine ally. Obviously the Kaiser and his troopers draw their inspiration rather from the Old Testament than the New, but our Puritan ancestors were accused of the same fault. However un-Christian their conduct in the conquered territory may seem, we should be in error to denounce them as hypocrites. In spite of the inroads of materialism, rationalism, Nietzscheism and socialism, many of the Germans doubtless marched to war in the same spirit as in 1870, when Bismarck's wife sent him a Bible because she said he might not be able to find one in France, first marking Psalms i:6, "The way of the ungodly shall perish."

Incongruities such as these coexist in every nation, as indeed they do in every individual. We cannot strike the trial balance of a character for either a people or a person. The opposing virtues and vices never neutralize one another in this life, and no human being is competent to solve the problem by the simple process of cancellation. To know modern Germany we must recognize in it all its elements: its Nietzsche and its Eucken, its "Berlin night life" and its model towns, its militarism and its manufactories, its ridiculous officialdom and its undeniable efficiency. The charge that the German is brutal to his enemies cannot be refuted by saying that he is kind to his family. Those of our readers who think we have shown partiality in denouncing German cruelty in Belgium may console themselves by turning to The Independent of a few years back and seeing what we said about the cruelty of the Belgians in the Kongo, and in our denunciation of the Belgian atrocities we were not more outspoken than Emile Vandervelde, who, in defiance of King Leopold, pled the cause of the oppressed African in the Belgian parliament. This bold criticism of his fellow countrymen gives him the best of credentials for his present mission to this country.

We call the Germans wasteful of human life and we are right. They call us so and they are not wrong. When the Prussian Minister of Commerce visited the United States some years ago he reported that we were "very careless about the life and health of the working classes; in the largest works the precautions against accident are of the most primitive kind." We must remember that the reason why the German Government is now able to sacrifice men and money so lavishly in war is because this same government has for fifty years devoted itself so assiduously to the upbuilding of a rich and populous nation. A country much smaller than Texas and with few natural advantages has been brought into the foremost rank of world powers in commerce and industry, in science and arts. It would suit our republican proclivities if we could call the nobility parasites and the bureaucracy a burden, but unfortunately we cannot dispose of them so easily. Andrew Carnegie once published a book full of eloquent statistics of American progress called *Triumphant Democracy*. But this can be matched by such a book as Elmer Roberts's *Monarchical Socialism in Germany* or Dawson's *The Evolution of Modern Germany*, showing how even more remarkable results have been achieved by most undemocratic methods.

The nearest we can come to a solution of the paradox of Germany is to say that it is a medieval system energized by modern science. It is the best example of the application to a state of what business men nowadays call "scientific management" that the world has so far seen. Yet indistinguishably entangled with this political efficiency are vestiges of antiquated institutions which we regard as irrational and tyrannical. Whether it is possible to decapitate the country of its Kaiserism without killing it may shortly have to be determined.

HOW WE CAN ALL HELP

ON another page we acknowledge, by printing the names of the givers, the contributions which we have received for the Red Cross Relief Fund. The readers of The Independent have responded generously to our appeal. But the need is grievous still.

The good ship Red Cross has sailed after being delayed a week by technicalities of neutrality. It bears to the stricken peoples of Europe American aid, American sympathy, American skill in medicine and nursing.

There is not much that we in the United States can do to assuage the suffering caused by the Great War. But that little we should do gladly, proudly and swiftly. Every dollar that is given will be spent by the American Red Cross intelligently and to the best advantage.

Send at least Two Dollars to The Independent and receive a certificate of membership in the American Red Cross for the current year and a Red Cross button in red and white enamel. The money will be promptly turned over by us to the treasurer of the Red Cross.

A Macedonian cry from the battlefields of Europe resounds in our ears. Let our response be prompt and ungrudging.

A NATIONAL FAST DAY

WE are familiar with state and national thanksgiving days, and, within a late period, state fast days are remembered. Connecticut always had hers on Good Friday, but that of Massachusetts was, like Thanksgiving Day, on Thursday.

President Wilson does not ask the citizens to fast on the day of prayer he has designated, but from old times a day of special prayer was in name associated with fasting and called a fast day. Nobody will fast on this national fast day, but many, we hope, will pray in their churches for peace, as the President directs, whether they fast or feast. Indeed, Sunday is a feast day.

There is one very unusual, if not unique, note in this national day of prayer. It is this, that it is not for the nation which appoints and observes it, but the petitions are for other nations, of another hemisphere, which are at war among themselves. We have had days of fasting and prayer in times of colonial scarcity, in general recognition of social and national sins: even, during our Civil War, after disaster and defeat.

true in all these cases the prayers were for ourselves, and the confessions were also equally national. Now we shall pray only incidentally for our own nation, and there is no national sin of our own involved in this case. For other nations we pray, and our confessions of sin are equally vicarious. We shall pray that Austria and Germany and France and Russia and Great Britain may speedily come to righteous terms of peace, and that this unparalleled and criminal slaughter may end. We shall with all humiliation lament that Christian people should thus dishonor the Prince of Peace whom they claim to serve.

How shall we pray? Germans and British are praying in their churches right against each other, each that the other's knavish tricks and politics may be thwarted. We will wisely pray that the war may come to a speedy end and in such a way as shall conduce to the rule of justice and liberty. We will insult neither side in our prayers, and will leave judgment to God, but no more than the British and the Germans can we help having our own ideas as to which side deserves the victory; and if we do not in our prayers vocally inform the wise Lord God which side we wish should win, he will know our thoughts and will answer our prayers in his own wise way.

But we have the right to hold to a high faith that the end will be a tremendous overturning of militancy among all the nations, and a long reign of peace among the nations, which will have learned that war is the foolishest and shamefullest and wickedest way of settling the differences that arise between them.

We may well make this day of prayer a day of thanksgiving that we among the nations are enjoying all the blessings of peace.

A REPUBLIC OF PIGS

IN a notable passage in "The Republic" Plato allows the discussion between Socrates and his hearers to consider the origin of a state, assumed to begin in the simple life which provides for the physical necessity of food and shelter, supplied by husbandmen, artizans, merchants, who provide corn, wine, shoes, clothes, houses, and such luxuries as olives and cheese, figs, peas and beans, roasted myrtle-berries and acorns, who drink in moderation, live in peace and health to a good old age, wear garlands and praise the gods, and bequeath a similar life to their children. Then Glaucus bursts out with the question, "Yes, Socrates, but if you were providing for a republic of pigs, is not that just what you would do?"

Provision for food and shelter is very important for men; it is also very important for pigs. A man is more particular about his food and shelter than a pig is, but substantially and essentially these wants are the same for both. Now what more is there that a man wants than a pig wants? How should a republic of men be superior to a republic of pigs?

In those things in which a man differs essentially from a pig; and that is not in his digestion nor in his sensitiveness to heat and cold. It is in his brain and mind, in his power of knowing the true and the false, the good and the bad. Government and education should be interested in food and shelter for men have wants in common with pigs, but both government and education should be quite as earnest to provide for the culture of those higher faculties in which men differ from pigs.

For example, Congress imposes or reduces or abolishes a tariff on food-stuffs or wearing apparel. That is well, good pig politics. In its concern for the physical health of our people we have sanitary laws, so many cubic feet of air for bedrooms, sheets eight feet long for hotels, fire escapes, good streets, laws of traffic, speed of automobiles, hours and wages of labor, all very important, but all developed out of necessities of the piggery. But these are not the only interests that concern our legislatures. It is evident as never before that the questions of justice between man and man rank higher still with them, or those of good faith between nation and nation. So Mr. Asquith defended the course of Great Britain in declaring war: "It was to fulfil a solemn international obligation not only of law but of honor, which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated. It was also to vindicate the principle that small nationalities are not to be crushed, in defiance of international good faith, by the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering Power." This is far above the politics of the piggery.

So education also has its pig department, a very important one. It is the bread and butter side of education, that by which the pupil is expected to make his living, that is, to earn his food and shelter and satisfy his animal wants in a comfortable and decent way. It gives a man his vocation, and we call it vocational teaching. The more a state thinks of the animal side of its citizens the more stress it will put on the pig side of education. It must not be neglected, for we must eat and be clothed and sheltered; but men are much more than pigs and we should educate our children to be men, not superior beasts.

If men are more than pigs, and if their superiority consists in their power of knowing the true and the false, the good and the bad, a human education, one for men, should lay the bread-and-butter foundations broad and deep, to provide for the wants common to man and beast, but should build upon them the temple of knowledge, wisdom and justice which the old Socratic philosophy knew was the glory of the state. It would forebode a sad future for the republic if our universities and our high-schools should come to exalt the arts above the sciences, practical education above pure knowledge.

AMERICAN BARBARISM

THAT this is a barbarous country, in spots, is undeniable when we learn that in 1913 as many as seventy-nine colored men and women were killed by mobs, lynched without trial. The crimes charged against them were various, some serious, others trivial. Some of the victims were doubtless innocent. The figures prove a shocking degree of barbarism to exist with us; and the only relief we find is that there is a pretty steady decrease in the number. In 1892 there were 155 lynched, and 154 the next year. At this rate of decrease we may be quite civilized twenty years from now. There have been only twenty-two lynchings in the first six months of the present year.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Germans Defeated on the Marne

In France the tide of battle has turned and the invaders are being driven back. The Fabian policy of the allies is proving justified by events. By continually withdrawing from points they could not hope to hold they have kept their armies intact except for battle losses, and they were ready to retaliate just as soon as the energy of the German onsweep had slackened thru the exhaustion of their troops, their enormous losses and the withdrawal of large contingents to the Russian frontier. The high water mark of the German invasion was reached about September 5, when they occupied points as far south as Provins by their right and Revigny by their center. Along the convex front of the Germans for a hundred and fifty miles from Verdun to Compiègne the battle raged for five days, with the general result that their right was crumpled up and their center driven back from the Marne.

The right suffered most severely, for as soon as General Kluck turned aside from Paris and moved southeast to join the German armies which had entered France from Luxemburg he w s immediately attacked on flank and rear by French and English from the Paris side. The allies recaptured in rapid succession Compiègne, Meaux, Chateaux Thierry, Sézannes and Montmirail.

By this movement General Kluck gained a more direct channel of supplies with Germany from the east, but he sacrificed the long line of communication along the path by which he had advanced thru Belgium and northern France. Trains of ammunition and supplies on their way to the front by this route thus fell into the hands of the French. At Crépy-en-Valois, south of Compiègne, an ammunition column more than four miles long was captured by a cavalry detachment sent out for that purpose by General Pau. The German soldiers who are taken prisoner are reported to be in a state of complete exhaustion from the hard marching, constant fighting and lack of food. The Germans lost many of their heavy guns during the retreat because of the rainy weather and swampy country.

The German center resting upon the Marne at Revigny has been forced back northward, but holds the forest of Argonne, between Rheims and Verdun. The German left, which had long been engaged in an attack upon Nancy, is said to have withdrawn with heavy losses, and the French have reoccupied Lunéville, on the Lorraine frontier.

Maubeuge, the first of the French fortresses to be attacked by the Germans as they crost the Belgian frontier, held out the longest. On September 9, about a fortnight after it was besieged, the Germans reported that it had been captured, and that 40,000 men and four hundred guns had fallen in their hands. The report lacks confirmation from the side of the allies. Maubeuge was a town of 21,000 inhabitants and a fortress of the first class.

The Germans are now turning their attention to the chain of fortresses defending the frontier on the side of Alsace and Lorraine. Verdun, the most northerly, is closely invested, and it is reported that some of its southerly outposts have been taken.



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GOVERNOR OF BELGIUM FOR A SEASON

Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, military governor of the Belgian territory conquered by the Germans, which has been annexed for the time being to Germany

THE GREAT WAR

September 8—French and English begin to drive back the German right wing. Battle of Meaux. Fortress of Maubeuge on Belgian frontier reported taken.

September 9—French attack the German center along the Marne River. British and Germans fighting on Lake Nyassa in Africa.

September 10—Germans retreat over the Aisne River between Soissons and Compiègne. British on the Marne capture 1500 men, four great guns, six machine guns and sixty wagons. Serbs capture Semlin. Turkey repudiates the capitulations.

September 11—Germans defeated at Vitry-le-François. Lunéville retaken by the French. Austrians routed in Russian Poland. Serbs and Montenegrins invade Bosnia.

September 12—Germans attack Verdun forts. Complete victory for the French and English in the five-day battle of the Marne. Australian navy seizes Bismarck Archipelago. Russians retire before Germans in East Prussia.

September 13—Belgians harassing German lines of communications. Austrians routed in Russian Poland. Russians claim 280,000 Austrian prisoners.

September 14—German armies retreat back of Rheims. Austrians at Rava-ruska, northwest of Lemberg, defeated by Russian forces.

The War in Belgium

When the storm center swept on into France, Belgium was left desolate but not disheartened. Every opportunity to harass the enemy was utilized, and as the force occupying Belgium became weaker the raids from Antwerp became bolder, until now there is even talk of recovering Brussels. Belgium was rapidly drained of German troops because these were more urgently needed in France and in Poland. Those remaining were mostly the older reservists reinforced by 10,000 marines from the German navy, which is taking no active part in the war.

The Germans did not undertake the siege of Antwerp, but pushed their raids to its ramparts. Termonde, Maline, Aerschot, St. Nicolas and Lierre, towns lying south of Antwerp and within twenty miles, were captured and burnt. Ghent escaped this fate thru the tact of the burgomaster and the interposition of the American consul. The German commander agreed not to enter the city on condition of receiving specified supplies of gasoline, food and fodder to the value of $400,000. The goods demanded were collected ready for delivery when the Belgian Government prevented it by reoccupying the city. The Belgian troops, under the personal leadership of King Albert, have extended their radius of action as far as Louvain,



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WHIMSICAL WAR PERFORMING ELEPHANTS COMMANDEERED FOR SERVICE

Lockhart's performing troupe was in France when war broke up the vaudeville circuits and were seized for transport service in England. They are being taken down Fleet street in London

retiring to the protection of the Antwerp fortifications when too hardly prest. It is generally believed in this country, altho still officially denied in England, that the Belgians have been reinforced by Russians transported from Archangel by way of Scotland.

The British Empire The British dominions beyond the seas are responding promptly to the suggestion that they clean up the German possessions in their own vicinity. The Australian navy paid a visit to the Bismarck Archipelago, a group of islands northeast of Australia and southeast of the Philippines, once known—and perhaps to be known again—as the New Britain Archipelago. The naval landing party met with a stout resistance from the little garrison at Herbertshöhe, on the island of Neu Pommern, for the road was mined and the wireless station protected by entrenchments. The Australians lost three men and the Germans some twenty in the eighteen-hour fight.

The capture of the island of Upolu, in German Samoa, was effected by a New Zealand expedition of 1500 men on August 29 without bloodshed. The German officials in charge at Apia had put the wireless out of commission and conveyed the Government and private funds to Pago Pago, on the American island.

In Africa, a British gunboat on Lake Nyassa shelled the German station at Langenburg, German East Africa, and a German expedition of 400 which had invaded British Nyassaland was defeated by the British. German East Africa is the only obstacle in the way of the fulfillment of Cecil Rhodes's dream of an all-British railroad from Cairo to the Cape.

The Senate and Assembly of the Union of South Africa past a resolution approving of the action of the British Government, "taken in defense of the principles of liberty and justice and of the integrity and sanctity of international obligations." It is proposed to send to Earl Kitchener a corps of British and Dutch Africander scouts, under General De Wet, the Boer commander who proved nearly a match for General Kitchener in the South African war.

Naval Movements The German dreadnought "Goeben" and cruiser "Breslau," which after a narrow escape from destruction in the Mediterranean, were sold to the Ottoman Government, have been repaired in the Gulf of Ismid, near Constantinople, and are said to be still in the hands of the German officers and crew. They are reported to have attacked the British cruiser "Warrior" in the Bosphorus and left her stranded. The rumor that German officers and men have been secretly sent to Constantinople, presumably to man the Turkish navy, is taken as evidence that Turkey intends shortly to take part in the war on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary. If so Turkey might either invade Russia to the north, Egypt to the south or the Balkans to the west.

The French fleet has bombarded the fortifications of Cattaro, the Austrian seaport on the Adriatic next to Montenegro.

The British light cruiser "Pathfinder" was blown up by a mine in the North Sea on September 7. The "Pathfinder" was of 2940 tons, carrying 268 men and nine four-inch guns. It will be recalled that the "Amphion" was lost in the same way just a month before. These two are all the losses of the British navy, while the German has lost four cruisers, one auxiliary cruiser, and several destroyers and submarines, besides the forced sale of the dreadnought and cruiser to Turkey. One Austrian cruiser has been sunk.

The British Admiralty rightly congratulates itself on having swept the seas clear of German commerce and having transported over 300,000 troops from all parts of the world to the seat of war without the loss of a man.

Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announces the formation of one marine and



THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE

The engagement which took place during the week of September 7-14 is certainly one of the greatest and may prove to be one of the decisive battles of world history. The light dotted line marks the limit of the German invasion of France; the heavy dotted line their position after the battle. They have since retired from Chalons and Rheims

two naval brigades, comprising 15,000 men, all trained and equipped for service. These are composed of men not needed at present on the fleet.

The Admiralty has ordered the North Sea closed to navigation and announced that " all aids to navigation on the east coasts of England and Scotland may be removed at any time without further warning." The Germans have captured fifteen English fishing boats and the German floating mines have caused the loss of at least nine neutral merchant vessels; five Danish, two Dutch, one Norwegian and one Swedish.



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AN ENGLISH WELCOME FOR THE WOUNDED

The British soldiers who were so warmly received in Belgium and France find an equally enthusiastic greeting when they are carried back to London by the fortunes of war

Serbs Invade Hungary

The first hostile act of the Great War was the bombardment of Belgrade by the Austro-Hungarian artillery from Semlin on the opposite bank of the Save River and from monitors on the Danube. That bombardment has continued more or less actively from July 29 to September 10, when Semlin was captured. The city was taken by two Servian divisions, which crossed the Save and Danube Rivers by pontoons in the night and attacked unexpectedly from the hills in the rear, using heavy artillery that they had brought with them. According to reports from Nish, the Servian capital *pro tempore*, the Austrians lost 10,000 men, killed and wounded.

The victorious army proposes next to attack Peterwardein, forty miles up the Danube on the way to Budapest. The Serbs, in conjunction with the Montenegrins, have also begun the invasion of Bosnia, which they desire to annex. The Montenegrins have captured Focha, just over the border from the Sanjak of Novibazar and less than forty miles from Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, where the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated June 29.

At the beginning of the war Austria threw a force said to number 200,000 men across the Save and Drina Rivers into Servia, but these were attacked with fierce energy by the Serbs and suffered a disastrous defeat at Shabatz on August 19. The Serbs claim that 10,000 Austrians were shot or drowned and 30,000 wounded. The rest fled back across the bridges they had constructed or were captured by the Serbs, so Servian soil is now freed from the invaders.



THE HERO OF THE BRITISH RETREAT

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, of whom Field Marshal Sir John French wrote that in the dreadful days of the left wing of the army under my command on the morning of the 26th could never have been accomplished unless a commander of rare and special coolness, intrepidity and determination had been present to personally conduct the operations"

Turkey Renounces the Capitulations

The Turkish Ambassador at Washington announced, on September 10, that the Ottoman Government had abrogated, as from the 1st of October next, the conventions known as the Capitulations restricting the sovereignty of Turkey in her relations with certain powers. All privileges and immunities accessory to these conventions or issuing therefrom are equally repealed. It is evident from this that Turkey intends to take advantage of the situation to get rid of those restrictions upon its independence of action, which the powers have since the eleventh century imposed upon it. Foreigners residing in Turkey at the present time are not amenable to the Turkish courts except by consent of their own consuls or diplomatic representatives, and the tariff duties of the Ottoman Government are under the control of foreign powers. Similar extraterritorial rights were formerly enjoyed by foreign residents in Japan, but were abrogated a few years ago by mutual consent of the powers. Ever since a constitutional regime has been established in Turkey, the Young Turks have been anxious to secure the abolition of these extraterritorial privileges, which they regarded as derogatory to a civilized state. This arbitrary action by Turkey will cause great disturbance in business and apprehension for the future thruout the world, for it places the churches, schools and hospitals of the missionaries at the mercy of Turkish officials, and upsets the system of Turkish loans, which is largely based upon the customs. A hundred per cent increase in the rates levied upon American goods imported into Turkey has been already announced. Our Government will protest against this on the ground that it is a violation of the treaty provision giving the United States equal commercial privileges with other nations. The Pope, Benedict XV, will also raise objections because of the religious interests imperiled. It is surmised that this action has been taken at the instigation of Germany, which would be glad to see Turkey involved in the European war. English and



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BETTER THAN NEUTRALITY: IMPARTIAL SERVICE TO ALL BELLIGERENTS

American nurses and surgeons to the number of 154 who sailed on the "Red Cross" to carry relief to the wounded of all the armies

French papers have suggested that the United States should dispatch warships to Turkish ports in order to prevent the massacre of the Christians. This elicited from the Turkish Ambassador to the United States, A. Rustem Bey, an outburst of indignation exprest in the following very undiplomatic language:

> Since a large number of American papers are siding with Great Britain and France in this affair, I will permit myself to say that the thought of the lynchings which occur daily in the United States and the memory of the "water cures" in the Philippines should make them chary of attacking Turkey in connection with acts of savagery committed by her under provocation compared with which the economic competition of an Italian, or the sniping of a Filipino, or even the outrage of a negro, are as nothing.
>
> Supposing, for the sake of argument, what in reality could never happen, that the negroes were discovered to be engaged in a conspiracy with the Japanese to facilitate the invasion of the United States by the latter, how many of them would be left alive to tell the tale?
>
> Great Britain and France have embarked upon a new campaign of provocation against Turkey, secretly hoping that as a result of it something untoward may happen in that country to confirm their sinister predictions, so that the United States will be finally prevailed upon to dispatch warships to the Levant, and thus get mixt in the European fray on the Allies' side; but I believe the Administration is too sagacious to fall into such a vulgar trap.

Peace Movements

Rumors of peace have been rife during the week, but so far no definite outcome is apparent. Oscar S. Straus, American member of The Hague tribunal and former Ambassador to Turkey, was in England when the war broke out and was in close touch with the British Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey. Since his return he has acted as an unofficial intermediary and has had frequent interviews with the German and French ambassadors and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan. On September 7 the Secretary of State is said to have cabled to Berlin to inquire if proposals of American mediation would be acceptable at this stage. No reply has been made public. The allies seem to be determined, so far as may be judged from unofficial utterances, to continue the war until Germany is thoroly crushed.

On September 4 Emperor William addrest a complaint to President Wilson that the allies were using dumdum bullets. He asserted that such bullets had been found in the French fort at Longwy in thousands, and on French and English soldiers, and further:

> I solemnly protest to you against the way in which this war is being waged by our opponents, whose methods are making it one of the most barbarous in history. Besides the use of these awful weapons, the Belgian Government has openly incited the civil population to participate in the fighting, and has for a long time carefully organized their resistance.
>
> The cruelties practised in this guerrilla warfare, even by women and priests, toward wounded and doctors and hospital nurses were such that eventually my generals were compelled to adopt the strongest measures to punish the guilty and frighten the bloodthirsty population from continuing their shameful deeds. Some villages and even the old town of Louvain, with the exception of its beautiful town hall, had to be destroyed for the protection of my troops.
>
> WILHELM I. R.

President Poincaré replied by denying the charge and declaring that "Germany ever since the beginning of the war has used dumdum bullets and violated daily the law of nations."

Meeting the War Deficit

Ways of raising revenue to meet the deficit created by the falling off of the customs receipts are now occupying the attention of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. This deficit President Wilson, in his address to Congress last week, estimated at $100,000,000.

In a tentative measure the committee proposed to fall back on the income tax, raising the rate for certain classes and lowering the amount of exemption, to provide a large part of the needed income with increased internal revenue taxes on beer and whisky and taxes on such newer forms of luxury as motion picture shows and automobiles. As it finally emerges from committee the income tax feature, owing to the President's objections, has been eliminated, and beer, wine and freight bills are made to bear the bigger burden.

By taxing freight bills, the committee hopes to raise $65,000,000 annually. On all bills of lading a 3 per cent tax is to be levied, to be collected by the railroads, of which 1 per cent is to be retained by them to cover its costs. The Democrats point out in defense that a similar measure was resorted to by the Republicans in 1898.



From The Independent's Special Correspondent

A FATE INTENDED FOR THE PALACE

This house, about a block from the palace, where the Queen of Belgium and her children were sleeping, was wrecked by the Zeppelin bombs thrown into Antwerp on August 24

Chairman Underwood, in a statement made public on Thursday, points out that to have depended upon an income tax provision or the raising of internal revenue rates would have been to postpone the immediate collection of the tax, and thus would not have aided the Government's purpose not to draw on its cash reserves carried in the country's banks.

As the bill now stands it provides an additional tax of 50 cents a barrel on beer and 20 cents a gallon on wine, which, together with the

freight bill provision, will produce a total revenue of $107,000,000, or $7,000,000 more than President Wilson asked for.

The second veto that President Wilson has had to resort to in his administration was forwarded to Congress on Friday, when the bill amending the Postal Savings Bank act was returned without presidential approval. The bill provided that the limit of individual deposits in the postal banks be raised to $1,000 and that the funds of the banks might be placed by the Government in state and other banks which are not now members of the new Federal Reserve banking system.

It was to this latter provision that President Wilson objected. In his opinion it was unwise to give banks not members of the new system equal privilege with those that are directly responsible to the Government. The President suggests that an additional twelve months be given the non-member banks in which to surrender Government deposits. It is probable that the bill will be re-enacted after it has been amended to meet the President's objections.

Carranza Reports Mexico Peaceful

Despite the reports of gathering force to the new revolution on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the failure of the Constitutionalists to put down the revolt in Oaxaca, Carranza telegraphed to Washington on Saturday, September 12, that "peace and the best of harmony now prevail thruout the zone controlled by the Constitutionalists, which virtually covers the entire republic."

Carranza denies the reported shooting of policemen in Mexico City, or that ex-Federal officers have been put to death. He belittles the activities of Zapata, and cites his promotion of Villa to be a general of division on September 8, as a denial of the reported breach between the two revolutionist chiefs.

That Villa and Carranza had reached a basis of agreement became known in Washington thru the disclosure of the fact that General Obregon, the personal friend and closest adviser of General Carranza, had signed the proposals of General Villa for an electoral program. These proposals were laid before Paul Fuller, the President's representative in Mexico, and are known to have the approval of the Administration. The program is briefly this:

That a convention of the delegates of the army be called to arrange the date of the election for Congress, President and Vice President.

That no military man be a candidate for President or Vice President or Governor of any state.

That a civilian take charge of the Provisional Government to hold elections.

That a general amnesty be declared, except as to those who committed the crime or participated in the assassination of Madero and Suarez.

That the officers of the old Federal Army who can show clean records shall be taken into the new national army.

That all reforms be put thru in an energetic manner, but on a legal and constitutional basis.

While progress toward peace is thus being made in one direction, new disturbances are apparently gathering headway in another. The Zapatista bands have grown increasingly daring. Last week they cut off the water supply of Mexico City, and under the cover of night even entered the capital, succeeding in making their escape before troops could be mustered. On the Isthmus of Tehuantepec General Aguilar has captured three railway trains to aid in the advance of his revolutionary troops.

By orders from Washington the embargo on the importation of arms into Mexico was lifted on September 9. As a result the shipments being held at Vera Cruz and at El Paso have been released. The lifting of the embargo was hailed by the Constitutionalists as tantamount to a virtual recognition of Mexico's new government.

Results of September Primaries

Outstanding in the primary contests which mark the opening of the fall campaign was the nomination of Roger Sullivan, long known as the Democratic "boss" of Illinois, as the party's candidate for United States Senator. Sullivan defeated Congressman Lawrence B. Stringer, his nearest opponent, by a plurality of more than 50,000. The victory was especially notable because of the bitterness of the campaign and the formidable forces lined up against Sullivan, including no less than Governor Dunne, United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis and Mayor Harrison, of Chicago. Secretary of State William J. Bryan had also condemned the Sullivan candidacy. For the Republican Senatorial nomination Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, who is seeking to be returned, was successful over William E. Mason, ex-United States Senator. The Progressive nomination went without opposition to Raymond Robbins.

Elsewhere in Illinois the Republican "Old Guard" reported victories in the nominations of former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, former Congressmen Rodenberg and McKinley. "Uncle Joe" Cannon was opposed by Dr. Elmer B. Coolley, a wealthy physician, also of Danville, and won by more than 3000 votes.

In Colorado the Democrats chose former Senator Thomas M. Patterson as their candidate for Governor, while the nomination of Senator Thomas was unopposed.

The Republicans of Vermont nominated W. P. Dillingham for Senator and State Highway Commissioner Charles W. Gates for Governor.



Harris & Ewing

THE SEVEN RAILROAD PRESIDENTS WHO APPEALED TO PRESIDENT WILSON

From the left, Albert J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.; Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio; Hale Holden, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Fairfax Harrison, of the Southern Railroad; Samuel Rea, of the Pennsylvania; and Edward Payson Ripley, of the Santa Fe. The text of their statement is reprinted in "The Market Place" this week

BELGIUM'S APPEAL TO AMERICA

BY EMILE VANDERVELDE

BELGIAN CABINET MINISTER AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LEADER

M. Vandervelde is a member of the Coalition Cabinet formed of men of all parties to defend Belgium in the time of invasion and spoliation. Only under such circumstances of urgent national need would a good Socialist feel himself justified in joining his political opponents in official position. M. Vandervelde is one of the five members of the High Commission sent by Belgium to lay that country's case before the Government and the people of the United States. The commission landed in New York on Thursday the tenth, and before proceeding to Washington M. Vandervelde wrote for The Independent the following statement of Belgium's case and of the Socialist view of the Great War, which has been translated by André Tridon.—THE EDITOR.

THE International has always found itself since its reorganization in 1889 in unanimous accord on questions of general policy. That accord still prevailed on the eve of the present war. Even after Austria had begun hostilities against Servia, the delegates to the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels were fully agreed that, in the interest of peace, Germany should exert pressure on Austria, and France and England on Russia. Their efforts, however, proved unavailing; war became general and all of a sudden the Socialist proletariat found itself divided into two hostile camps.

What made our situation the more tragic was the conviction held on both sides that this war was one of defense, one in which it was the Socialist's duty to join hands with all other classes and parties.

That Belgians or Frenchmen should hold that belief is most natural; for they were attacked. They are acting in legitimate defense. But the Germans, too, consider themselves in jeopardy; they invoke the Slav peril as an excuse for their attitude. They pretend to be the victims of an aggression and we have seen the Social Democrats casting their votes with the other parties in the Reichstag in favor of the war appropriations.

Far be it from us to berate them for their action. We fully realize how terribly difficult, nay, agonizing, their situation must have been. I have no doubt that at the beginning of the war the Imperial German Government tried to influence public opinion by spreading false news. But even leaving that aside our German comrades found themselves upon the horns of a dilemma. To vote against the war credits meant to deliver their country into the hands of the Russian invader; to vote for them meant to supply their Government with arms against England, France and Belgium, in a word against the democracy of Western Europe.

Of the two evils they chose that which appeared to be the least. In their hatred of Czarism they voted for the war credits, thus solving the redoubtable problem of conscience which confronted them.

I repeat that I cannot blame them; we are glad to think, however, in spite of the trials our country is undergoing, that the Belgian Socialists, like the French Socialists, never had to hesitate for a second as to what policy they were to adopt.

Indeed, our duties coincided entirely with our principles. By opposing German militarism we were not only fighting for our independence, but for the freedom and the civilization of Europe.

As far as Belgium is especially concerned, there was not one single Socialist who from the first minute did not agree with this view. By the very pronouncement of the powers Belgium was and should have remained neutral. Her neutrality was guaranteed by Germany as much as by the other great nations. Its violation by Germany constituted, as Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg admitted in the Reichstag, a breach of the right of nations. If we had submitted to that act, we Belgians would have dishonored ourselves; we would have shirked our most elementary duty.

And now, because we defended ourselves, because our resistance retarded the German advance, and perhaps decided the final outcome of the war, Germany is waging against us a war of conquest and revenge.

The world might have understood (without, however, excusing such a step) why the Germans in their march against France should force Belgium to let them pass. They were not satisfied, however, with a violation of our territory. They have occupied it. They pretend to make our country a German province, and in order to assure their domination they have established a reign of terror.

Among the documents which we have submitted to the President of the United States and which the public will read in their entirety, there is ample evidence that since the invasion of Belgium began the German commanders have committed, ordered or countenanced acts which are not only crimes against mankind, but flagrant violations of international law and of The Hague's war regulations. Women have been assaulted. Peaceful citizens, harmless noncombatants have been either taken into captivity or put to death. Villages have been burnt to the ground. Louvain with its churches,



From The Independent's Special Correspondent

A BY-PRODUCT OF GERMANY'S WAR METHODS

Wreckage in the house of an Antwerp physician, where two girls were killed and the doctor seriously wounded by the Zeppelin's bombs



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THE BELGIAN HIGH COMMISSION TO PROTEST AGAINST GERMANY'S METHODS OF WAR

Sent by King Albert to President Wilson with a report on German atrocities—Count Louis de Lichtervelde, secretary; Paul Hymans, Henri Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice and head of the commission; Louis de Sadeleer; and Emile Vandervelde, author of this article

its art treasures, the famous library of its university, Visé and Termonde have been destroyed.

If such acts did not call forth the world over an irresistible wave of indignation and reprobation nothing would remain of the international statutes which, in the course of the past fifty years, the public conscience has formulated and codified.

It was the glory of the United States to be the first nation to incorporate those principles in its instructions to armies in the field. This country also took the initiative in calling together the Second Peace Conference. That conference set down rules for the conduct of warfare: The Hague regulations of 1907.

To those rules Germany subscribed. Before the assembly of nations she engaged not to forfeit them. For the breaking of that engagement she is answerable to the opinion of the world.

It is to the opinion of the world that we address ourselves, but we wish to direct a special appeal to the Socialists.

Our party comrades in Germany and those residing in this country who share their opinions may not agree with us as to the causes of this war and as to the responsibility for it. They may feel that in this conflict their duty is to rally to the defense of Germany. We ask them, nevertheless, to protest with us against acts which cast on warfare the stigma of shame. We beg them to take cognizance of the facts which we are now denouncing before the tribunal of public opinion. We are convinced that they will then join us in our disapproval and our condemnation of them.

New York City

THE PITIFUL ARMY OF BELGIAN REFUGEES

BY MAJOR LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN

A CABLE MESSAGE FROM THE INDEPENDENT'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

AMONG the war charities none is more deserving than the Double White Cross, organized at Ostend principally, but also at Aurel, Batonyi and other towns. Americans, in the name of charity and neutrality, purpose the relief of destitute refugees from the sacked and burned Belgian towns and villages. Over 140,000 past thru Antwerp during my stay there. All these have been shipped to localities along Ostend railway line, in anticipation of the siege of Antwerp. More than 15,000 poured into Ghent; Bruges is also overcrowded.

The terminal of the railway is Ostend, from which port communication with England is still open. This is also crowded with refugees. Some have been shipped to England, but as passage is refused to children under fifteen Ostend is over-congested. More than 800, the victims of inhuman cruelty, are now housed in bath cabins brought up from the beach and placed in gardens of the Royal Villa. Some came from the siege of Louvain and the vicinity of Malines and Tirlemont, all being absolutely destitute. In several cabins I saw mothers with from five to eight children. They are strong and well now, but starvation is their fate unless succor is forthcoming.

I beg that help may be promptly sent, for they will soon be hungry and winter is near. The American consul at Ostend, H. A. Johnson, has agreed to receive funds and remit to authorized persons. Please ask the help of the Associated Press, that the need may be given wide publicity.

I was with the Burgomaster of Ghent yesterday when the German forces were approaching the city. I believe that the admirable work of the American consul and his representative van Hee at Ghent, and of our Peace Committee, was a powerful factor in saving Ghent from submitting to humiliating terms and from possible destruction, in spite of the wounding of two German soldiers by Belgian soldiers in front of the American consulate.

BELGIUM, DEVASTATED BY FRIENDS AND ENEMIES



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TEARING UP THE STREETS OF ANTWERP TO FORM BARRICADES

The turn of the tide in France has facilitated offensive operations by the Belgian forces defending Antwerp and these precautions are likely to prove unnecessary



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CLEARING THE WAY FOR BELGIAN GUN-FIRE

Hundreds of buildings and whole villages about Antwerp have been razed to make the approaches to the fortifications impassable under fire



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HUNGRY AND HOMELESS, BY GRACE OF THE WAR LORDS

Refugees by thousands are thronging into the Belgian ports, whither they have fled from devastated villages. Sixty thousand are expected in England shortly. The dog, it appears, is useful not only for artillery service

THE RISE OF RUSSIA

BY JAMES DAVENPORT WHELPLEY

Mr. Whelpley is one of the leading American writers on international commerce and emigration. In his most recent book, "The Trade of the World," he explains how the United States can extend its foreign trade. In the following timely article he describes from personal observation the forces that are raising Russia to a dominant position in world politics, whatever may be the outcome of the war.—THE EDITOR.

RUSSIA is the most prolific field in the world for the seeker after literary thrills. One of England's best known and most widely read publicists recently said that his audience had been so thoroly well trained to expectation of the melodramatic in anything about Russia that any one writing of practical affairs in connection with that country was either accused of being a paid agent of the Russian Government, or else lost his audience thru its disappointment or boredom. There is a great deal of truth in this, and yet there is a Russia, and a Russian people, all too little known to other nations, considering the enormous part in the history of the world this country is now playing.

Russia has now a population of about one hundred and seventy million. At the present rate of increase there will be about two hundred million within ten years. These one hundred and seventy million people live in a land nearly nine million square miles in extent, or almost three times as large as the United States. Of the population, about fifteen million are Mohammedans, Buddhists, or other non-Christians, about five million are of Jewish faith, and over one hundred and ten million are of the various sects of the Christian religion The great land in which these people live has nearly two million square miles of forest, an area greater than half of Canada. The greatest system of waterways on the earth's surface furnishes at present the main trade channels of the empire. Six of these wonderful rivers alone have a total length of sixteen thousand miles. There are forty-five thousand miles of railway, or more than in any other country except the United States, Germany coming next with seven thousand miles less.

These are facts demonstrated by figures which might be dull but for the vastness of the panorama they stand for. They are in a way necessary to the mental picture of a country of such tremendous proportions and such vast potentialities. The land, the forests and the rivers have been there always. From the dawn of history they have been utilized to a certain extent by human beings, but it is only within the past thirty years that they have become the foundation of a vast system of orderly industrial development by a people whose intellectual growth is proceeding on parallel lines. In fifty years the increase of population in Russian cities has averaged over 300 per cent, and in that same period the population of Moscow, the industrial heart of Russia, has increased from 359,000 to 1,620,000, or nearly 500 per cent, and the character of its industries has changed from the small shop for hand-workers to modern factories employing in single instances as many as ten thousand people. Russia is now the second largest cotton consuming country in Europe, and the third largest in the world.

Figures issued by the Government at Washington credit Russia with less than $30,000,000 worth of imports from the United States, whereas owing to the fact that the larger part of the trade is indirect, the total is at least five times that amount. Over $50,000,000 worth of American cotton now goes to Russia each year, and it will not be long before $100,000,000 worth will be needed. Harvesting machinery of American design and manufacture is sold in Russia to the amount of over $25,000,000 annually. American life insurance companies are carrying over $100,000,000 insurance in Russia, as shown by the $25,000,000 kept on deposit in Russian banks to guarantee these policies. American steel and iron products, shoes, machinery of all kinds, and in fact, something in every line that goes toward modernizing the life of a country, make up the total of the Russian imports. These are nearly all goods that can be obtained elsewhere, but "made in America" has been, until the recent misunderstanding between the two nations over the passport question, a supreme recommendation to the Russian buyer.

No such progress and stirring of new life could come to any country, no matter how rich in natural resources, unless it arose from an awakening of the people. The Duma has finally become an actual working force in the national government, one which ministers take into serious account in all governmental projects. The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Zemstvos, the Russian form of popular local government, was celebrated last year. The greatest work of the Zemstvos has been in the improvement of roads, the assistance of agriculture, the establishment of agricultural credits and farm loans, and the introduction of machinery.

In no phase of social development have greater changes taken place than in the domain of the education of the people. There are now over six million children at school, or nearly half as many as attend the public schools of the United States. The universities have been thrown open to women and nearly six thousand are enrolled at the St. Petersburg University alone, in the classes of history, mathematics and law. The expenditure of the general Government for educational purposes this year will amount to nearly $100,000,000. There are now four thousand Russian agricultural societies, fifteen thousand pupils in the agricultural schools, and last year three hundred thousand farmers attended lectures given for the benefit of those who till the land. Over five thousand agricultural specialists are employed by the Government to assist the farmer. There are many defects in these educational facilities, and in proportion to the population they are limited, but that they exist at all is in sharp contrast to past conditions.

For five years the Government has carried on a great work in the settlement of Siberia, and a minimum of two hundred and fifty thousand people is being moved each year from congested districts in western Russia to the free lands farther east. Communal ownership is being done away with, and fifty-four million acres of farms have now come under individual workings. The Government has spent over ten million dollars the last five years in this work of agricultural land organization. Over $65,000,000 has been spent during the same period in assisting Russian immigration into southern Siberia, and the single great transcontinental railroad to the Far East is blocked during the summer months with the hundreds of immigrant trains, each swarming with men, women and children on their way to the open. Siberia to the Russian of Europe now stands for what America did to the alien land-seekers of the eighties and nineties.

In the effort to increase the yield of cotton within the empire, ambitious plans have been made to irrigate over eight million acres of land in Turkestan, at a cost of $80,000,000, and a notable beginning has been made on this work. In 1900 Russia produced thirty-one per cent of the oil of the world, but owing to the recent slackening of the Baku

output this percentage has decreased. This decrease, however, has stimulated development of coal mining, for which there is a practically unlimited field. The building of new railroads and the improvement of river navigation are two items in the national expenditure which, by themselves, equal the entire disbursement of many smaller countries.

Far more significant than the actual figures of the spread of educational facilities in Russia is the undoubted rapid awakening of the mentality of the mass of the people. The comparatively new and more or less sudden demand for reading matter has led to keen competition in the publishing world, and there can certainly be no complaint of the amount at least of the reading matter which the subscriber can get for his money. For instance, *The Niva*, the Russian *Family Herald*, which costs $3.75 a year, gives away to each subscriber twenty-five volumes of the works of Korolenko, the complete works of Rostand, the complete works of Maikoff, and many occasional feature supplements of the journal itself. *The Little Lark*, published at $2.50 a year, gives fifty illustrated volumes, and in addition many "works of art" in the shape of chromos. *The Messenger of Knowledge*, published at $4.50 a year, among other things presents its readers with Buckle's *History of Civilization*, Haeckel's *Theory of the Universe*, Draper's *Evolution of Europe*, books by Tolstoi and Rousseau, a *History of Science*, Lubbock's *How to Live*, and others too numerous to catalog. The cheapness of printing and the profit from advertisements are the only possible explanation of this remarkable "money's worth" which is offered to subscribers.

It requires a nice mental balance to estimate values in the present state of the Russian people, and to give proper proportion to the strange anomalies witnessed in the conduct of Russian affairs. One important thing should be especially borne in mind, and that is the close mental alliance between the Slav and the Oriental. The Slav is on the borderland of Western civilization not only in material, but in spiritual things as well. It is not so long ago that the serfs were made free; it is but a few years since the education of the people was first attempted to any degree, and it is within the last twenty-five years or less that Western ideas have had even restricted access to the minds of the mass of the Russian people. For generations a bureaucracy and a priesthood held autocratic sway, and none questioned the supremacy of their right. Both bureaucracy and priesthood are yielding perforce to the progressive movement, but there are still thousands of communities in the vast hinterland of Russia practically untouched by the forces of modern life.

No matter how wise or progressive a Government might prevail in St. Petersburg, the great machine of the office-holders possesses a certain immutability which renders all effort vain to bring about vital and immediate change in methods and point of view. The task of government in Russia is herculean in proportion as compared with that in other countries. The old struggling with the new, great questions of ways and means, enormous diversity of race, religion and prejudice, all to be considered and dealt with as may best serve the peaceful purposes of state. Those who have watched with intelligence and personal knowledge the evolution of life in Russia during the ten years past are aware of marvelous changes for the better which have come to pass, and, great in themselves as they may be, these same changes are even more significant in the promise they hold for what is to happen in the ten years now to come.

There is one thing, however, upon which there can be no difference of opinion, and that is as to the part Russia is to play in economic history in the near future. As a food-producing area the country will, as it develops, keep prices down to a reasonable level the world over. The wood of her forests will take the place of the lessening output elsewhere. As a market for products of the labor of all the Western nations, Russia stands supreme as the greatest potential buyer. The Russian peasant is a simple, honest and industrious man. Tremendous in his physique, virile in his stock, and peaceful in his life and intentions. The country itself is largely agricultural and will always remain so Over ninety per cent of the population at the present time owes its living to the land.

Such a country as this has its destiny written clear in these days, when the struggle for bread in urban communities of the West dominates national political policies thru the vital shortages. A score of recent events can be and will be instanced to prove that Russia is still in hopeless bondage to medieval things. The only way, however, to give these their true value in the life of the nation is to judge the forces at work as a whole, and in this true perspective the vision loses many of its most somber tints.

London, England

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WALKS AT MIDNIGHT

BY VACHEL LINDSAY

It is portentous, and a thing of state
  That here at midnight, in our little town
A mourning figure walks, and will not rest
  Near the old court-house pacing up and down,

Or by his homestead, or the shadowed yards
  He lingers where his children used to play,
Or thru the market, on the well-worn stones
  He stalks until the dawn-stars burn away.

A bronzed, lank man! His suit of ancient black,
  A famous high top-hat and plain worn shawl
Make him the quaint great figure that men love,
  The prairie-lawyer, master of us all.

He cannot sleep upon his hillside now.
  He is among us, as in times before!
And we who toss and lie awake for long
  Breathe deep, and start, to see him pass the door.

His head is bowed. He thinks on men and kings.
  Yea, when the sick world cries, how can he sleep?
Too many peasants fight, they know not why,
  Too many homesteads in black terror weep.

The sins of all the war-lords burn his heart.
  He sees the dreadnoughts scouring every main.
He carries on his shawl-wrapt shoulders now
  The bitterness, the folly and the pain.

He cannot rest until a spirit-dawn
  Shall come;—the shining hope of Europe free;
The league of sober folk, the Workers' Earth
  Bringing long peace to Cornland, Alp and Sea.

It breaks his heart that kings must murder still,
  That all his hours of travail here for men
Seem yet in vain. And who will bring white peace
  That he may sleep upon his hill again?

Springfield, Illinois

WHAT WAR MEANS TO BERLIN



Bain

ENTHUSIASM WHEN THE KAISER TALKS

The picture, one of the first to come out of Germany since the war began, shows the Kaiser on the balcony of the Palace at Berlin when he uttered the now famous speech, "Sie haben die Waffen in meinen Händen gedrückt!"—"They have prest the weapons into my hands!"



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BUT THERE ARE TIMES WHEN THERE IS NO CHEERING

Reservists leaving for the front to fill up the gaps where the flower of the Kaiser's forces have been cut to pieces. The mobilization has proceeded to the point where but one class remains to be called out

THE STRATEGY OF THE GREAT WAR

THE RUSSIAN CONQUEST OF POLAND

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

JUST a hundred years ago this September six monarchs and the leading diplomats of Europe met in Vienna and in the intervals of a round of festivities costing $50,000 a day, occupied themselves with putting together the map of Europe which Napoleon had dissected. Under the skillful hands of such men as Austrian Metternich, French Talleyrand and English Castlereagh boundaries were shifted back and forth and kings moved here and there until the map assumed an orderly appearance—on paper, that is, for naturally no attention was paid to the wishes of the peoples represented by the parti-colored patches.

The most bothersome of the countries was Poland, which had been three times partitioned between Russia, Austria and Prussia, but not for long. The partition effected by the Congress of Vienna has been maintained until now. The Czar got for his share six-sevenths of Poland, promising to treat it as an independent kingdom with an army of its own, a liberal constitution, freedom of the press, etc. How well the Czar has kept these promises is another story which the reader does not need to be told. The remainder of Poland was about equally divided between Prussia and Austria; Prussia getting what is now called Posen and West Prussia, and Austria getting Galicia. Prussia was also given the Rhenish provinces and so became the guardian of both the eastern and the western frontiers of Germany, a gift that opened the way to her future greatness and is the source of her present distress. And finally the Congress of Vienna, in order to prevent the aggrandized Russia from threatening western Europe, deprived her of two coveted strongholds, placed at strategic points where the Vistula river enters and leaves her Polish provinces, Cracow on the southwest and Thorn on the northwest.

With this bit of history in mind it is easy to see what is happening in eastern Europe. Russia is trying to undo the work of the Congress of Vienna just a century ago. She has simultaneously invaded West Prussia to the north and Galicia to the south. She is striving to capture Thorn from Prussia and Cracow from Austria. In the north she has been checked; in the south she has been successful.

We are not in doubt about what the Germans intended to do. Their plan of campaign has been discussed openly, even semi-officially, with what some call brutal cynicism and others courageous frankness. General von Bernhardi in his latest book, *Unsere Zukunft,* published two years ago, assumes that in the war which is soon to come Germany will be attacked by Russia, France and Great Britain all together, but not necessarily simultaneously, because, as he explains, Russia will be slow to mobilize, and England is not likely to send an expeditionary force to the continent at the outset. Berlin, which will be the center of attack, is not far from the eastern frontier and is not easily defended against an attack by Russia from this quarter. On this account it would seem advisable to attack Russia before France.

But, on the other hand, General von Bernhardi argues, France is the most redoubtable of Germany's enemies and a victory over her would count for more than a victory over Russia. For Germany to invade Russia would only incense France and rouse her to greater exertions, while a successful invasion of France would seriously discourage the allies.

The inevitable war, in General von Bernhardi's opinion, was most likely to arise from the relations between Austria and Servia and in case of a conflict here it would be the duty of Germany to support Austria in the Balkans, keep Russia out of Constantinople and say "Hands off!" to England and France. France is more eager for the fight than formerly because she believes that the Balkan war has disclosed weaknesses in the German artillery and tactics. The United States is too closely connected with England to give any encouragement for hope from that quarter. Great Britain ought naturally, he says, to be the friend and ally of Germany and perhaps some time will be. But at present all efforts to win her over are in vain because of her deep rooted enmity and jealousy of German progress. The only way is to treat her like Austria in 1866; first cross swords and then make friends with her.

This was mere prophecy. But with a change of tense would read fairly well as history, as far as we have gone. It is already apparent, however, that there are certain errors, perhaps fatal errors, in his *a priori* reasoning. Both England and Russia were more prompt than was anticipated. England did send troops to the continent at the outset, surprizingly soon after the declaration of war with Germany. Then, too, the Germans did not get the start of their enemies as they expected to, for the Russians were half mobilized before the Germans began. So they lost the chance to carry out their favorite tactics of the brusque attack and were thrown upon the defensive in the east before they had crost the French frontier on the west.

To meet this Russian attack there were stationed in East Prussia in the beginning of the war apparently three army corps, less than 150,000 men altogether. These made such resistance as they could against the overpowering force of the enemy but were defeated at Gumbinnen, August 20, and driven back until the Russians within a week had gained control of the greater part of the province of East Prussia, Königsberg, a university city of about 250,000 inhabitants, and the only fortress of the first class in this region, was invested by the Russians and is still under siege. Attacks were also made on fortresses on the Vistula River near the Russian border, Thorn and Graudenz.

The advance of the Russians in the Baltic provinces and the more serious reverses of the Austrians in Galicia endangered Berlin and compelled an immediate diversion of troops from the western to the eastern frontier of Germany. This was a hard blow to German hopes, for Paris was almost in sight when they had to halt their advance in France and weaken their forces by the withdrawal of troops for service against Russia. Conquered territory in Belgium and France was almost denuded of soldiers, towns that had been taken at the sacrifice of thousands were left with a corporal's guard. The German right having completed its triumphal march from Brussels to Paris turned aside from its goal and moving eastward consolidated with the armies from Lorraine and Luxemburg. The allies, reinforced with fresh levies and encouraged by the slackening of the German vigor, attacked the center from the south

and inflicted severe blows upon the retiring right flank. All along the line the Germans were forced back toward the northeast.

Leaving affairs in this unsatisfactory situation in France, the Germans turned their attention to the Russian frontier, where the arrival of the reinforcements effected an immediate change in the situation. The Russians were defeated at Allenstein and Osterode, south of Königsberg. There are said to be now twelve army corps of German troops in East Prussia and the Russians have been driven out of the Masur lake region back into their own country.

At the same time the Germans came to the rescue of their Austrian allies, who were in danger of utter destruction by the overwhelming forces of Russia. The campaign in this region took the form of a double invasion. An Austrian army invaded Russian Poland from the south and almost simultaneously a Russian army invaded Austrian Galicia from the east. The Austrian army, under General Dankl, advanced from Cracow toward the center of Poland and got half way to Warsaw before it received a serious check. Radom was occupied and Lublin was attacked, tho not captured. When the Austrians found that they could not penetrate further into the interior they entrenched themselves on the eastern side of the Vistula and waited for a German force to come to their aid.

The Germans entered Russian Poland from the southwest and marched thru Lodz and Kielce toward the Vistula River. The Russians crost the Vistula and so prevented them from reaching the Austrians in time. Consequently the Austrians were driven from their position south of Lublin and retreated along the eastern side of the Vistula back toward Galicia. During this retreat the Russians harassed them from the rear and also bombarded their western flank with artillery from across the Vistula. The retreat became a rout and the Austrians lost heavily in men and guns. According to Russian reports over 60,000 prisoners were taken. At Tomaszow, near the frontier, a stand was made, but here again the Austrians were defeated.

The success of the Russians in Galicia has been still more striking. Their army under General Ruzsky crost the border from the east and fought their way up the valley of the Dniester in a series of battles lasting seventeen days which are said to have cost his opponent, the Archduke Frederick, 120,000 men, or a quarter of his entire force. Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, being unfortified, was hastily evacuated, and a new line of defense formed to the westward stretching from Ravaruska, on the Russian frontier, to Grodek, south of Lemberg. But the chief reliance of the Austrians is the fortress of Przemysl, the only important stronghold in Galicia except Cracow. The occupation of Stryi, on the northern slope of the Carpathians, south of Lemberg, gives the Russians entrance to one of the passes in the mountain barrier of Hungary.



THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS

In the south the Russians have gained the eastern half of Galicia and driven back the Austrians who invaded Poland. On the north the Germans have freed the greater part of East Prussia from the Russian invaders. The shaded part indicates territory occupied by the Russians

In Germany the Prussian Government has for many years been making the most energetic efforts to Germanize the Polish province, but in vain. The attempts to suppress the language resulted in petty persecutions of school children arousing bitter resentment. The plan of compulsory expropriation of Polish estates and colonization by German settlers has proved an expensive failure. In Posen and West Prussia the Poles form twelve per cent of the population and in some districts as much as ninety per cent. Their attitude toward the governing race may be inferred from the following quotations from Polish papers:

> Can our people, tortured and martyred as we are, feel the slightest spark of loyalty and allegiance? Is there one Pole in Prussia who can say, hand on heart, that we can be loyal to the Prussian Government?
>
> We are neither faithful nor loyal and bear not a single good wish toward the Government in our hearts.

The Poles in the days of their independence were never so united as they are today when they live under three different governments. They are hoping that thru the defeat of Austria and Germany there may somehow arise a Polish kingdom or republic. The outside world may well doubt whether they would be any better off, but that does not alter the fact that the Poles want it.

WHEN ENGLISHMEN RETREAT

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT OF BRITISH HEROISM THRUOUT A TRYING WEEK

IN all the stories of great wars there are few episodes more dramatic than the sweeping onrush of the Germans to the very gates of Paris, with the Allies stubbornly and coolly retreating before them, and the sudden reverse which threw the invaders back sixty-five miles in six days. The part played by the British army which held the post of most danger on the left wing has been vividly told by General Sir John French in his official report on the fighting of the first week.

The landing of the troops in France was accomplished in the best order and concentration was practically completed on August 21. After mentioning the rumors of a German attack in force on the position at Mons, General French continues, speaking of the events of the 23d:

In the meantime, about five in the afternoon, I received a most unexpected message from General Joffre by telegraph, telling me that at least three German corps were moving on my position in front, and that a second corps was engaged in a turning movement from the direction of Tournai. He also informed me that the two reserve French divisions and the Fifth French Army Corps on my right were retiring, the Germans having on the previous day gained possession of the passage of the Sambre, between Charleroi and Namur. . . .

When the news of the retirement of the French and the heavy German threatening on my front reached me, I endeavored to confirm it by aeroplane reconnaissance, and as a result of this I determined to effect a retirement to the Maubeuge position at daybreak on the 24th.

At nightfall a position was occupied by the Second Corps to the west of Bavay, the First Corps to the right. The right was protected by the fortress of Maubeuge, the left by the Nineteenth Brigade, in position between Jenlain and Bruay, and cavalry on the outer flank. The French were still retiring, and I had no support except such as was afforded by the fortress of Maubeuge, and determined efforts of the enemy to get around my flank assured me that it was his intention to hem me against that place and surround me.

I felt that not a moment must be lost in retiring to another position. I had every reason to believe that the enemy's forces were somewhat exhausted, and I knew that they had suffered heavy losses. I hoped, therefore, that his pursuit would not be too vigorous to prevent my effecting my object. The operation, however, was full of danger and difficulty, not only owing to the very superior forces in my front, but also to the exhaustion of the troops. . . .

Having regard to the continued retirement of the French on my right, my exposed left flank, the tendency of the enemy's western corps to envelop me, and more than all the exhausted condition of the troops, I determined to make a great effort to continue the retreat till I could put some substantial obstacle, such as the Somme or the Oise, between my troops and the enemy and afford the former some opportunity for rest and reorganization.

Orders were therefore sent to the corps commanders to continue their retreat as soon as they possibly could toward the general line of Vermand, St. Quentin and Ribémont, and the cavalry, under General Allenby, were ordered to cover the retirement. Thruout the 25th, and far into the evening, the First Corps continued to march on Landrecies, following the road along the eastern border of the forest of Mormal and arrived at Landrecies about ten o'clock. I had intended that the corps should come further west so as to fill up the gap between Le Cateau and Landrecies, but the men were exhausted and could not get further in without a rest.

The enemy, however, would not allow them this rest, and about 9:30 that evening the report was received that the Fourth Guards Brigade, in Landrecies, was heavily attacked by troops of the Ninth German Army Corps, who were coming thru the forest to the north of the town. This brigade fought most gallantly and caused the enemy to suffer a tremendous loss in issuing from the forest into the narrow streets of the town. . . .

At the same time, information reached me from Sir Douglas Haig that his first division was also heavily engaged south and east of Marilles. I sent urgent messages to the commander of two French reserve divisions on my right to come up to the assistance of the First Corps, which they eventually did. Partly owing to this assistance, but mainly to the skilful manner in which Sir Douglas Haig extricated his corps from an exceptionally difficult position in the darkness of night they were able at dawn to resume their march toward Wassigny and Guise. . . .

On my way back from Bavay, which was my *poste de commandement* during the fighting of the 23d and the 24th, I visited General Sordet and earnestly requested his coöperation and support. He promised to obtain sanction from his army commander to act on my left flank, but said that his horses were too tired to move before the next day. Altho he rendered me valuable assistance later on in the course of the retirement, he was unable, for the reasons given, to afford me any support on the most critical day of all, namely, the 26th. . . .

At daybreak it became apparent that the enemy was throwing the bulk of his strength against the left of the position occupied by the Second Corps and the Fourth Division. At this time the guns of four German army corps were in position against them and Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien reported to me that he judged it impossible to continue his retirement at daybreak, as ordered, in the face of such an attack. . . .

There had been no time to intrench the position properly, but the troops showed a magnificent front to the terrible fire which confronted them. The artillery, altho outmatched by at least four to one, made a splendid fight and inflicted heavy losses on their opponents.

At length it became apparent that if complete annihilation was to be avoided retirement must be attempted, and the order was given to commence it about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The movement was covered with most devoted intrepidity and determination by the artillery, which had itself suffered heavily, and the fine work done by the cavalry in the further retreat from the position assisted materially the final completion of this most difficult and dangerous operation. Fortunately, the enemy had himself suffered too heavily to engage in an energetic pursuit. . . .

The retreat was continued far into the night of the 26th and thru the 27th and 28th, on which date the troops halted on the line from Noyon Chauny and La Fère, having then thrown off the weight of the enemy's pursuit. . . .

This closed the period covering the heavy fighting which commenced at Mons on Sunday afternoon, August 23, and which really constituted a four days' battle. At this point, therefore, I propose to close the present dispatch. . . .

I deeply deplore the very serious losses which the British forces suffered in this great battle, but they were inevitable, in view of the fact that the British army—only a few days after concentration by rail—was called upon to withstand the vigorous attack of five German army corps. . . .

It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the skill evinced by the two general officers commanding army corps, the self-sacrificing and devoted exertions of their staffs, the direction of troops by the divisional brigade, and regimental leaders, the command of small units by their officers, and the magnificent fighting spirit displayed by the non-commissioned officers and men.

THE SERVICE OF THE WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES

BY SARAH GERTRUDE POMEROY

EDITOR OF THE ARROW OF PI BETA PHI

GATLINBURG, Tennessee, is a lonely mountain hamlet sixteen miles from a railroad and infinitely removed from the comfortable chapter houses of American college fraternity girls. But on the hillside is a settlement school and well-fitted cottage where the four teachers live who try to make it a model mountain home and who give their help freely to the sick and afflicted thruout the rugged country. They are there as the accredited representatives of a national woman's fraternity, supported by its alumnæ under the care of a general committee. The fraternity women who attended the dedication of the new modern school building last July and saw the eager throng of American highlanders who had walked five, seven and even ten miles to be present on that occasion felt that this effort of their organization had been truly worth while, and when the proposed hospital is a reality the plant will be a still more striking evidence of the spirit of the Greek letter societies.

It is largely from scattered alumnæ of Pi Beta Phi that the contributions come for this settlement, for those who are grouped in local clubs are, in common with most fraternity alumnæ, busy with their own local service.

Definitely organized philanthropic work is a part of the program of most of these fraternity associations. Several help in flower missions or have furnished and maintained rooms in hospitals, free kindergartens and "homes" of various descriptions. Instances of civic work include the founding and maintaining of libraries in small towns, the conduct of working girls' clubs and, in suffrage states, organized efforts to influence legislation.

Chi Omega is foremost among the fraternities laying stress on civic work and the activities of her alumnæ in public service have been recognized in various cities. For some years this fraternity has had a department in its quarterly journal devoted to Education and Social and Civic Service. It has also legislated that each of its chapters offer annually a prize to the women of the college where it is represented for the best essay, article or thesis on a subject related to social service work. The upperclassmen of each chapter are required to be identified with some form of civic or social work.

Realizing that the choice of a life-work is becoming a more and more complex problem for the college girl who is preparing to earn her own living, the fraternities are all endeavoring to aid her in its solution. Delta Delta Delta has an employment bureau and a department in charge of a competent woman of broad experience for the express purpose of advising them how to "train for service." The secretary of the Tenement House Committee in New York City is a member of Alpha Phi and she with other specially trained members stands ever ready to launch young college women in the vital movements of the day. For the past five years, the majority of the fraternity magazines have been issuing vocational numbers devoted to articles written by experienced women. The avowed purpose of this editorial policy is "to show the younger girls possibilities other than teaching after leaving college."

It is significant that while all the national fraternities have records of many kinds of altruistic work done by their undergraduate members purely for the joy of service, only two of them declare that they require any work of this kind. Yet the majority of college chapters maintain certain definite philanthropic work and generally coöperate with local charitable organizations, so as to make their efforts effective.

But if this vigorous participation in service outside the college is the most picturesque part of the woman's fraternity program, service within the walls is no less important. College fraternities for women were founded for mutual help in the days when a college education for women was regarded as an experiment. Then the brave girls who coveted a degree needed all possible incentives which coöperation and mutual understanding could furnish. Now when a college education is too often considered a fashion rather than a privilege, the college fraternity has become a defender of the old traditions of scholarship, and recent statistics concerning the scholastic records of fraternity girls prove that the combined efforts of local and national scholarship committees are bringing excellent results.

The earlier fraternities were founded in the West and South and the organizations are now particularly strong in the great state universities; but many chapters numbering several thousand members are located in the East. National fraternities for women have never existed at Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke or Wellesley and whatever Greek letter societies exist or have existed at those colleges are subject only to local conditions. Many of the national fraternities antedate these colleges by several years and had carried on their own individual work for more than thirty years before the National Pan-Hellenic Congress was formed. At present this congress is composed of eighteen fraternities representing a combined membership of 50,000 women, about 8000 of whom are undergraduates in ninety different colleges and universities. This organization is a clearing house for ideas in the fraternity world and is regarded as a legislative body of authority on college standards. The Biennial Conference of Deans of Women has three times invited the congress to send delegates to one of its sessions and has put itself on record as being in sympathy with its work. Those women deans who have been in closest touch with the Pan-Hellenic Congress since its founding declare that its investigations have covered many fields, have uncovered many interesting conditions and that its methods have been scientific and of a scholarly character.

There are numerous instances where local scholarships or money prizes are furnished by individual chapters for the benefit of all the women in the college where they are located. Alpha Xi Delta and Sigma Kappa in particular have offered money prizes for scholarship in two colleges where the recipients are chosen by the faculty, irrespective of fraternity affiliation. Special incentives also are offered for graduate study. Pi Beta Phi for three years maintained from its national funds two undergraduate and one graduate scholarship, but for the past five years has substituted a graduate fellowship with a value of $500. This is open to any Pi Phi who has received her bachelor's degree and may be used at any university either in this country or in Europe. Kappa Alpha Theta has a fund designed for a traveling fellowship which will soon be available and the Pan-Hellenic Congress, realizing the value of the Collegiate Bureaus of Occupations, which aim to help college girls to find their places in the economic world, has been giving financial support to the Chicago Bureau during its pioneer period. And, by the way, the popular fallacy that fraternity membership is possible only to the girl in prosperous circumstances is dispelled

by the fact that fully half of the organizations comprising the Pan-Hellenic Congress have found it necessary to establish student aid funds. These funds are available to those members who need special loans to help them finish their college course.

Unique among the scholarships offered by the national organizations is the Alpha Chi Omega Studio in the artists' colony at Peterborough, New Hampshire, where, under the rules and regulations of the McDowell Memorial Association, the fraternity furnishes free a workroom for an artist in ideal surroundings for creative work.

"There are colleges," the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* declares, "where fraternities are adroitly used as a spur to scholarship and right living," but "it all depends on the attitude and tact of the faculty." This incident is illustrative. The women students in a certain coeducational university showed a general disregard of true college spirit by abusing their privileges and breaking rules. The dean confided this condition of affairs to the visiting delegate of a national fraternity who endeavored to influence the girls to institute a reform. Almost immediately there was a change in student sentiment. The spirit of the whole student body improved as the majority followed the leadership of the few. Months later the dean again welcomed the visiting delegate, saying: "I am glad of this opportunity to thank you personally. Sometimes blessings come from unexpected quarters and certainly we never expected ours to come from a fraternity, but you have been a blessing and a benefit to us."

The fraternities have always stood ready to lend their enthusiasm and aid to stem any financial crisis which an individual college might be facing. Two years ago all the chapters of Alpha Phi voluntarily contributed toward the endowment of Goucher College, Baltimore, which was in special need. This is only one instance which shows how this principle has become ingrained in the minds of undergraduates.

Of the more personal service of the fraternities to their members it is not the purpose of this article to treat. The facts are familiar. The training in executive responsibility afforded by the fraternity offices, the guidance which the upperclassmen exert, the social discipline involved in the numerous hospitalities of the fraternity house, the strong bonds between colleges and between alumnæ and their own college, are keenly appreciated by the eight thousand undergraduate members. But if the privileges of fraternity life were only those which attract the average undergraduate it would be strange that thousands of older women—and the fraternity alumna is as a rule a woman of affairs whose time is well filled—should find time to attend alumnæ clubs and national conventions and share the administrative responsibilities. The leading workers in all the national organizations are mature women. What is the bond which holds them?

Simply stated, it is this: The fraternity idea today spells opportunity. The combination of Greek letters on her symbolic pin is a constant reminder to the fraternity woman of a social privilege, broadly defined. She recognizes in the fraternity a power in her own development which she can make influential in the lives of the present and coming generations of college women, and thru which she may apply her own energy in the upbuilding of the community.

Worcester, Massachusetts

THE SUN CURE

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

IT is common knowledge that exposure to the sun is good for the health if the exposure is not excessive. But it is not sufficiently taught that sun baths should be, and in actual practise are, a curative measure for many serious diseases.

In Leysin, Switzerland, Dr. Rollier has demonstrated the wonderful healing virtues of sunlight for several years past, and just at present the idea is being taken up with enthusiasm in this country. Not only are modern homes being planned with a view of getting more direct sunlight in all the rooms, but special rooms or porches are being built into the houses to give the occupants the benefit of sun baths. Numerous up-to-date hospitals and sanitariums are installing sun-rooms for the use of patients.

One of the first noticeable effects of exposure to direct sunlight is an increase in hemoglobin. The average increase noted in invalids in the course of the first three days of sun bathing is ten per cent. We doubt if any other remedy in the materia medica could produce such prompt and positive effect.

At Leysin, where the high elevation assures a larger volume of sun rays than at lower level, the patients are exposed on open porches by gradual degrees. The first day only the legs are exposed for ten minutes. The second day the legs and thighs for twenty minutes, and the thighs alone for ten minutes. In this manner the entire body is finally exposed for ten minutes, then longer and longer each day, till two or three full baths of from an hour to two or more hours can be taken. The purpose is to avoid severe *erythema solare*, alias sunburn.

We must remember that even in midwinter when the ground is snow covered the temperature in direct sunlight in Leysin may be from 90 to 120 degrees F. This is comfortable for patients in the open air with no clothing.

Now what do they cure with the sun baths, and how long does the cure require? Every form of tuberculosis, both surgical and pulmonary, responds to sun baths. Some of the results attained in children with hip disease and Pott's disease of the spine are admitted by the world's best surgeons to be superior to anything surgery has offered in such cases. And while improvement is marked and steady in the majority of instances after the first few days, the full course of baths extends to many months or in bad cases two or three years. However, the ordinary sanitarium treatment of tuberculosis is commonly a matter of years, so this is no great obstacle, when we consider the wonderful results obtained without mutilation.

At sea level the sunlight is diluted or weakened by the interposition of fog, dust, smoke. Hence it requires longer exposures and a longer course of treatment. Nevertheless, the same sun shines upon us all. At Sea Breeze they are using the sun baths with gratifying success. In California sun bathing has become almost a popular fad for all sorts of ills.

The chemico-physiological or biological effect of sunlight on the body is too mysterious for understanding. We know it is the greatest activator of general metabolism. We know it produces as definite effects upon blood pressure, sleep, digestion, respiration and circulation as any agents at our command. We almost dare say sun baths would cure every ill except *erythema solare*. We even know sunlight has cured skin cancer (epithelioma).

Under ordinary conditions it is difficult or impossible for one to enjoy home-grown sun baths. But the invalid who would gain every advantage nature offers toward recovery should leave nothing undone which will give even a limited opportunity to bathe in the healing rays.

THE NEW BOOKS

MYSTERIOUS RUSSIA

MANY of the Germans have proclaimed that the present war is at bottom a part of the struggle between the Teuton and the Slav for the supremacy of Europe. The comparatively swift movement of the Russian armies into Austrian and German territory has been one of the surprizes of the war and has kindled all sorts of expectations and inquiries in regard to the empire of the Czar. A most interesting description of the many-sided life of this great people is found in *Russia of the Russians*, a recent volume contributed to the "Countries and Peoples' Series," by Dr. Harold Whitmore Williams.

There is a short sketch of Russia's growth from the foundation of the state of Kiev in the ninth century down to the present era of constitutional government. A thousand years of expansion and consolidation have made Russia the greatest of modern continental empires. This historical account is followed by several illuminating chapters on the bureaucracy, the press, the intelligentsia, the Church, literature, music, etc. From all this one gets the impression that here is a huge, backward nation struggling in the throes of a mighty effort for self-expression in modern forms, and half-blindly seeking for recognition in the world of politics, industry, thought and art.

Russia's possibilities are almost unlimited. The wisdom necessary to guide the people in their aspirations and strugles has not been conspicuously present in recent years, and one can only hope that this great war may develop practical statesmen as well as soldiers. All accounts seem to bear out the claim of the author that in spite of governmental forms the masses of the people of Russia are the most democratic in temper of any in Europe. But real democracy can rest only on intelligent self-control, and Russian leaders have an enormous task to perform before the people are able to bear the responsibility of stable government.

Quite a different Russia is that presented by Madame N. Jarintzoff in her big volume, *Russia: the Land of Extremes*.

"Russia is like a woman; one never knows what she will do next," says Madame Jarintzoff, who being both a woman and a Russian must be supposed to know both factors of the comparison.

A curious mixture of curiosities, chapters dealing with history, biography, education, social customs and religion is her account, thrown together without order and told in a naive style, and containing many interesting things that would be hard to find elsewhere. About half the book is occupied with sketches of revolutionists and their doings—a side of Russian life that has been overdone in English tho rarely treated with such intimate knowledge. More novel to us are the sidelights on Russian life and character in the contrasts drawn between England and Russia and illustrated with anecdotes.

The author tells, for instance, of a "free gymnasium" or private school for girls, where an attempt was made to give education of the modern type. One morning a government school inspector appeared without warning and entered a biology class taught by a former university professor.

"What are you teaching here?" he demanded.

"Biology," was the reply.

"Such a subject does not exist," the inspector declared, as he struck out the name of the unlucky science from the time table with his finger nail. Then he ordered the class to say the after lesson thanksgiving prayer according to the custom in the government schools. The girls did not know it.

"I shall come again later in the day. You must know it then and say it. Where is the book of daily marks?"

"We have no system of daily marks," answered the headmistress.

"You will introduce it tomorrow. Where is your time table of daily work?"

It was shown to him. "Hardly anything but nonsense," and again the dictatorial nail scored condemnation across the whole page.

Russia of the Russians, by Harold Whitmore Williams. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Russia: the Land of Extremes, by N. Jarintzoff. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $4.

OLD SALEM DAYS

In *Narratives of the Witchcraft Cases* in the American colonies Prof. George L. Burr, of Cornell University, has prepared a full volume containing not only accounts of trials and executions, but the old documents such as Increase Mather's "Remarkable Providences" (1684); Richard Chamberlain's "The Stone-Throwing Devil" (1698); "Memorable Providences," by Cotton Mather (1689), and various other contemporary accounts. Cotton Mather's "A Brand Pluck'd from the Burning" is here reprinted for the first time. It is worth mentioning that in Germany during the witchcraft craze 150 witches a year were burnt, while here none were burnt, but a few were hanged, while others escaped with their lives on confession of guilt. This will be the standard volume on the subject.

Scribner's. $3.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG

Homer H. Cooper, superintendent of Spiceland Academy, Spiceland, Indiana, conceived the idea of writing to a list of the most distinguished leaders of thought and action in the United States, asking them to write him very brief letters designed to help young students in solving the problems of life. These he has just published in a book of 276 pages. The eighty-seven contributors include statesmen, clergymen, authors, professors and editors, and they deal with almost every conceivable subject. The book, unlike many of its ilk, will interest young people—and older ones too.

A. C. McClurg. $1.

A POET'S ESSAYS

A volume to please the lover of pure literature, and no less the lover of good bookmaking, is the beautifully printed new collection of *Essays* by Alice Meynell, an English poetess who writes with much grace and charm of style in prose as well as verse. These nervous yet delicate little papers on a multiplicity of topics conserve the true spirit and flavor of the English essay at its best—stimulating the reader to fresh thought, or leading him into beckoning by-ways of individual reflection, or luring him to a land of delightful dreams.

Scribner's. $1.

JOSEPH CONRAD AT HIS BEST

A vivid and moving depiction of how man with his frail strength yet holds up against the tyrannous buffetings of the sea is Joseph Conrad's forecastle tale of *The Nigger of the Narcissus*, which was brought out in America some years ago as *Children of the Sea*, and is republished now under its original title. This is the book, says Mr. Conrad in a prefatory note addrest to his American readers, "by which, not as a novelist perhaps, but as an artist striving for the utmost sincerity of expression, I am willing to stand or fall."

Doubleday. $1.20.

A GUIDE TO THE BOOK SHELVES

An introductory manual and bibliographical guide to the materials and methods of three types of related special libraries is provided for by *Law, Legislative and Municipal Reference Libraries*, by John Boynton Kaiser, librarian of the Tacoma Public Library. The book should be of valuable aid to lawyers, legislators and those interested in municipal government.

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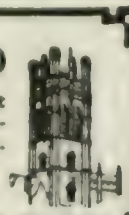
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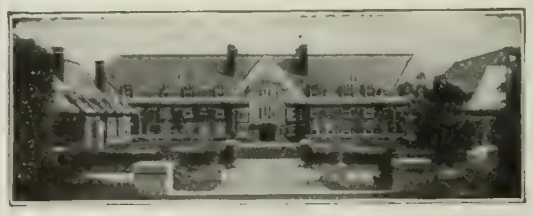
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INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

ABOUT THE GREAT WAR

In handling the subject of the war we have pursued our long established custom of giving space to statements of the case from both sides and at the same time giving in "The Story of the Week" as accurate and impartial an account as we can of the events and expressing in the editorial department as forcibly and clearly as we can our own views of the situation. As usual we get criticism on all three of these points. To those who object to our publishing articles which they do not like or which contradict other articles or editorials we can only reply that we believe this to be the best policy and do not propose to change. To those who point out textual errors or minor misstatements we are grateful, altho it is usually too late to do anything about it except to promise not to make the same mistake again. But to those who pass on to the "higher criticism" and throw the light of further information or new arguments upon the discussion, we feel a greater gratitude. Such communications may not always effect the immediate reversal of our opinions that the writers sometimes seem to expect, but they are not without their influence and are always read with interest and sometimes past on to our readers in this department. This time we have so many letters that we have been obliged to quote mere fragments of them and we have omitted our usual interlarded comments on the correspondence as we have already discussed most of the points raised.

A READER OBJECTS TO PRO-GERMAN ARTICLE

I very much regret to note that you intend to publish an article from the German Ambassador. Already we have too much protestation against anti-German sympathy, due to the untiring activities of our great beer-drinking German Alliances. I hope you will speedily correct as far as possible any false impression left by the article in question.

CHARLES MICHAEL
South Bend, Indiana

A DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR'S OPINION

I wish The Independent had seen fit to state that the distinction made between the Kaiser and his people was a fiction, and that the reports that the Emperor had had 103 Socialists, including Liebknecht, shot, are offset by the fact that the 110 Socialists of the Reichstag voted to a man for the war appropriation on the ground of the Russian menace.

I hope The Independent may look over the White Book again and read that on August 1 the British Ambassador was asked a second time whether

England would remain neutral in case Germany respected the neutrality of Belgium and guaranteed the integrity of France and also her colonies. Here England again said she must be free to act.

And, if the letter of the staff correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* in London is to be accepted for the statement that Lord Kitchener was in Belgium two weeks before the war began "to make dispositions for English troops"—was not Belgian neutrality broken in principle?

An American student just returned tells me that he saw two trains of prisoners and wounded passing thru Marburg the first days of the siege of Liège and Frenchmen were mingled with the Belgians, having been there before the declaration of war.

I was intensely adverse to Germany at first, threw up my hat when England declared war, but I have changed my mind. Mr. Carnegie's second dispatch to the London *Times* is in the right direction. At most Germany, in my judgment, is equally guilty with England, but the burden of guilt on England is increasing with her calling in of the Japanese and her use of Sikhs. If only England, instead of trying to make Germany responsible for Austria's demand, had said, "We will stand with you against Russia!" It should at least be worth prominent mention that for a number of years the Kaiser and literary men in Germany have been making a serious effort to placate England. As it is the two great Protestant countries of Europe are in conflict. For the good of generations to come, it seems to me we ought to pray that it will be a drawn battle.

I congratulate you upon printing the opinion of Graf von Bernstorff, whose father was not only a diplomat but one of the most eminent Christian laymen of Germany—president of the German Evangelical Alliance.

Is it not worth The Independent's while, in the interest of high thinking, to refer to the notices in the London *Times* of the organized efforts of British merchants already being made to "capture the trade of Germany which England lost in time of peace." The words are the *Times'*. The collocation is mine, for the sake of brevity. Which is the worse—worshipping Mammon or Mars?

DAVID S. SCHAFF, D.D.
Allegheny, Pennsylvania

THE NEMESIS OF ARMAMENTS

I desire to thank you for publishing Dr. Jefferson's splendid article on "The Nemesis of Armaments." It is one of the finest peace arguments I have ever read. How I wish it could be printed in pamphlet form and distributed thruout Europe and America! America leads the world in many ways. God grant it may lead the world in righteousness, and prove to other nations that patriotism—Christian patriotism—means love of one's country, not hatred of foreign countries.

W. J. THOMPSON
Niagara Falls, New York

AMERICAN HOSTILITY TOWARD GERMANY

Personally I believe that the attitude of the press fairly represents the sympathies of our people. They care little or nothing for the interests of either England or France, so long as sympathy is not aroused by their invasion at the hands of a powerful conqueror; and the same applies to Belgium. For Rus-

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Realizing the need of such practical experience, we have watched with especial interest the experiment which has been tried in the use of The Independent on a large scale in the Julia Richman High School in this city, and we have asked one of the instructors in that school to prepare a detailed account of his methods and results, which we are publishing for free distribution in order that other teachers may get the benefit.

Other literature on this new departure in education has been prepared and will be sent on request to any teacher or school official.

Pamphlet No. 1 of our series of aides to the use of periodical literature in the class room contains an address entitled, "The Editor as Schoolmaster," given by Hamilton Holt, Editor of The Independent, before the recent National Conference of Newspaper Men held under the auspices of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, Kansas.

Pamphlet No. 2 gives the experience of teachers who are using The Independent in college and high school classes in connection with their courses in English, Oral Composition, Public Speaking, Journalism, International Law, Economics, Current History, American Politics and Civil Government.

The Independent

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sia they entertain the fear that normally unites all western Europe; and the news of Muscovite victories in Prussia fills them with a secret approval more than tempered by dread foreboding. Their attitude is not pro-French or pro-English, least of all pro-Russian; it is anti-German. It is not directed toward the German people here or there, nor toward the success of German trade, nor toward the world of busy researchers, too busy with their test-tubes to know or care how their country is governed, nor against the person of the Kaiser, a gifted, clean and energetic monarch. It is directed against that something which we do not want on our Canadian boundary, now unfortified for thousands of miles; that something that has appeared at Samoa, in Manila Bay, when we were at war with Spain, when we were in fear of Japan, when we were holding back from Vera Cruz, and after we had entered it. It is the Prussian military class and its principles, plans and practices. With this element we have never had anything in common. Certainly on our side there has never been any dream of confidence or coöperation with it. In it there exists an unmistakable antipathy for our institutions, in spite of the official optimism with which it has chosen to appear to rely upon our support. The German people may be surprized at our attitude; but both the German war office and the American reader knows that it is neither sudden, treacherous nor inexplicable.

W. H. WORRELL
Hartford, Connecticut

THE SPIRIT OF MILITARISM

The greatest indictment of militarism—the German ideal—lies in the blind and brutal materialism which is its product. The destruction of Louvain was no untoward incident—but rather the most perfect expression of the German spirit in the war—"shattering to reach and shattering what it reaches." It is not inconceivable that some day the German people themselves will be glad of the smashing of that infernal thing—the great "war machine"—and turn away from the Kaiser's pagan idea of God, altho it may be that so far as Germany is concerned the breakdown of militarism will immediately be followed by a general skepticism rather than an immediate turning to the Christ-idea of God and humanity.

The gratitude of your readers is warranted by reason of the high value and authoritativeness of your contributed articles as well as the editorials.

You certainly have "risen to the great occasion."

HENRY A. REED
Methodist Episcopal Church, Eden, New York

A JOLTED READER

The confidence which I have hitherto entertained in your "objectivity" and unbiassed pursuit of truth received several jolts when reading the August 10 number.

Jolt No. 1 was received when you put the words "The Aggressor" under a portrait of Emperor William II. It is to say the least premature to give him that title. It may belong to Emperor Nicholas II, the self-styled and selfish protector of all the Slavs, or to Emperor Francis Joseph (or his government) with his very bold and, I think, unjust Balkan policy.

Jolt No. 2. "Austria . . . now declares war just for the purpose of com-

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The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco., Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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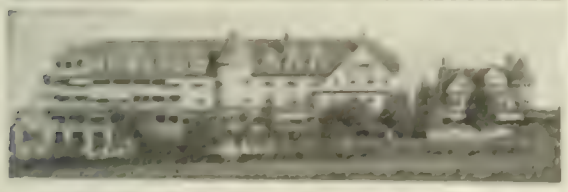
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pelling Servia to give up a goodly portion of her territory." Did not Austria explicitly declare that she will take no territory and that her purpose is quite a different one? Does not the "casus belli," the nature of Servia, the race of the people, etc., tend to elicit our faith in that declaration?

Jolt No. 3 in "The Story of the Week" where you credit to an altogether unconfirmed rumor that Austria "had consented to refer the case of Servia to a neutral power," and again "the Kaiser invaded France" before a declaration of war, and "violated international precedents." Who invaded first, France or Germany? And is an ultimatum after expiration not tantamount to a declaration of war?

However, you make some amends for these editorial mistakes and want of fairness by the insertion of the article "Teuton Against Slav," by Professor Sloane, which is a model of fairness and good judgment and goes to the very root of the matter.

In the last analysis this war, as so many previous ones, will be found to be one of dynasties and commercial expansion as much as of racial antagonism. I hope that it will lead mankind to a better understanding of the forces that drive us—"economic determinism," etc.—often to our destruction. Will we ever learn to control them?

ARNOLD WEYMAN

St. Joseph's College, Collegeville, Indiana

THE ATTITUDE OF THE ENGLISH

Recent reports from England represent Sir Edward Grey as having deceived the English people in regard to communications with Germany. Why did Morley and Burns retire? Why did Carnegie say he believed the Kaiser had been more sinned against than sinning? Read the indictment against England by Bernard Shaw. Read the resignation of Charles Trevelyan as Under-Secretary for Education.

Is it a question of democracy, then why were five men alone of all the Republic of France entitled to know the conditions and obligations of the entente? Is it a war on militarism? Then why not on English navalism, too, or is it a greater wrong to have a large army than to have a large navy?

If England went to war on account of Belgium's neutrality, why does she allow Japan, who entered the war at England's request, to violate the neutrality of China?

A READER OF THE INDEPENDENT

AMERICAN CHILDISHNESS

I am deeply shocked at the aggressive editorials against Germany. It puzzles me that so many Americans are so hostile as you are against a country attacked by so many enemies and therefore at a great disadvantage in this dreadful life and death struggle. I find the answer in the fact that America has no thoughts of her own. All her thoughts are manufactured for her by England. Altho politically independent of her motherland, she is still the obedient child she was before the Revolutionary war. So the people do not see the apparent incongruity that lies in the fact that they, republicans as they feel proud they are, are taking sides with Russia. Their literature is English, their science is European, their music is German, their art is French. Can they be expected to take an independent view in this matter? No, they cannot; they are children in thought and must be considered thus. H. C. STEVEN

I Make It Easy to Try

Since I began offering these cigars—my private Havana leaf, put up under my monogram band—I have found thousands of men with tastes like mine. Men who took no enjoyment in strong, heavy cigars—who wanted a mild, sweet smoke, with a delicate aroma and exquisite flavor.

But I know there are many more who would enjoy this smoke, if they knew of it. So I am extending my offer. Here it is:

Five Cigars FREE

If you will send me 10 cents—just to show your sincerity—I will mail you trial cigars. Smoke five with me—convince yourself. The price is $5 per hundred, $2.60 for 50—all charges prepaid. *Use your letterhead, please — stating your position — or your business card, when you write.*

A MILLIONAIRE'S CIGAR

I list among my patrons many men of standing and wealth. They can afford cigars of any price. So they must buy my cigars purely for the satisfaction and delight they get out of them. I believe you'll enjoy them too. If you wish to try them, write me today. The coupon is for your convenience.



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(Please pin coupon to your business letterhead or enclose business card.)

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(38)

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Pan-Germanism

FOR THE

Motive Forces of the War
The Kaiser's Logic
Germany's Intentions

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WILL EXCHANGE

New York City Income Property for Free and Clear Real Estate in any part of the United States.

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500 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

Troubles, like babies, grow larger by nursing.

There is room at the top because the elevator isn't always running.

Don't take your business or your troubles with you on your vacation.

Don't waste your time figuring why a black hen lays a white egg—get the egg.

A thing is worth precisely what it can do for you, not what you choose to pay for it.—*Crumbine's Bulletin.*

"A LUCID STATEMENT OF PLAIN TRUTHS"

THE RAILWAYS' APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

This statement of the railroad situation was presented to President Wilson on September 9 by a committee headed by Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and representing all the principal systems of the country.—THE EDITOR.

THE purpose of this conference is to lay before the President in brief terms the present situation of the railroads of the United States—250,000 miles of great national highways. That the case of the railroads deserves sympathetic treatment arises from the fact that, altho privately owned, their property is devoted to public service. The industrial health of the country depends upon an adequate railroad service; such service cannot be rendered and proper response to public needs cannot be made unless the financial soundness of the railroads is maintained.

The credit of the railroads, seriously impaired, as we believe, before the war started, is now confronted by an emergency of a magnitude without parallel in history. To understand the full import of the existing crisis it is necessary to consider briefly the antecedent conditions.

The purpose here is not to complain, but to point out the one paramount fact that by reason of legislation and regulation by the Federal Government and the forty-eight states, acting independently of each other, as well as thru the action of a strong public opinion, railroad expenses in recent years have vastly increased. No criticism is here made of the general theory of Governmental regulation, but, on the other hand, no ingenuity can relieve the carriers of the burdens of expense created thereby. However desirable may have been the expenditures which have been forced upon the railroads, no adequate provision has been made to pay the bill.

This great increase in expenses now coincides with seriously depleted revenues, with no corresponding ability of the railroads to reduce their costs in proportion. Governments can proceed with expenditures of all kinds by taxation, but railroads cannot. While the effect of the European war upon railroad earnings may vary in different sections, it is painfully evident that there will be serious decreases in the total because of the unprecedented difficulty in the marketing of cotton, the great decrease in imports and the general dislocation of trade and industry.

Even prior to the existing emergency and to meet the antecedent situation, railroad expenditures generally had been reduced to absolute necessities. The difficulty of further contraction is enhanced by existing wage agreements and, in so far as the western railroads are concerned, by the possibilities involved in the arbitration proceedings to which they have recently agreed.

The net operating income of the railroads of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1914, was $120,000,000 less than for the previous year, or about fifteen per cent. The gross earnings for the year were $44,000,000 less than for 1913; expenses and taxes were $76,000,000 more.

The maintenance of the credit of the railroads (and the credit of the railroads establishes the standard for all industrial enterprises) depends upon their ability to increase their net earnings. The railroads may have the most perfectly appointed plants in the world, but if the net earnings are not adequate, new capital cannot be attracted.

In the important eastern rate case the Interstate Commerce Commission unanimously found that the railroads in the richest section of the country needed more revenue. That finding was based upon the situation prior to the first of July, this year; indeed upon conditions of a year previous.

No emphasis need at this time be put upon the new railroad capital which has heretofore been required to provide for normal development, but this has been from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 per annum, and railroads should not only be able to keep abreast of the time, but in this emergency should be in position to anticipate the demands of an expanding commerce.

Simultaneously with the great impairment of earnings, general credit conditions have broken down, and the absolute and immediate necessities of both public and private borrowers of money here and abroad have already increased interest rates to a level

"WE MUST ALL STAND AS ONE"

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE RAILWAYS

SINCE you read it to me yesterday I have read again the statement you made on behalf of the Committee of Railroad Presidents whom I had the pleasure of meeting and conferring with at my office. It is a lucid statement of plain truths.

You asked me to call the attention of the country to the imperative need that railway credits be sustained and the railroads helped in every possible way, whether by private coöperative effort or by the action, wherever feasible, of Government agencies, and I am glad to do so, because I think the need very real.

I cannot say that I entertain any deep anxiety about the matter, except, of course, the general anxiety caused by the unprecedented situation of the money markets of the world, because the interest of the producer, the shipper, the merchant, the investor, the financier, and the whole public in the proper maintenance and complete efficiency of the railways is too manifest. They are indispensable to our whole economic life, and railway securities are at the very heart of most investments, large and small, public and private, by individuals and by institutions.

I am confident that there will be active and earnest coöperation in this matter, perhaps the one common interest of our whole industrial life. Undoubtedly, men both in and out of official position will appreciate what is involved and lend their aid heartily wherever it is possible for them to lend it.

But the emergency is in fact extraordinary, and where there is manifest common interest we ought all of us to speak out in its behalf, and I am glad to join you in calling attention to it. This is a time for all to stand together in united effort to comprehend every interest and serve and sustain it in every legitimate way.

The laws must speak plainly and effectively against whatever is wrong or against the public interest, and these laws must be observed; for the rest and within the sphere of legitimate enterprise we must all stand as one to see justice done and all fair assistance rendered, and rendered ungrudgingly.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

unthought of a few months ago—rates much higher than present net earnings return upon the railroad property of the United States.

This emergency was not contemplated when the Interstate Commerce Commission rendered its decision in the eastern rate case, yet the problems now confronting the railroads greatly transcend the seriousness of those which existed then. The menace is now not only to railroad credit, but to the transportation service itself, and efficient transportation is inseparably connected with the welfare of our people.

Securities of United States railroads held abroad are computed at from three to five billion dollars. It is a certainty that bond and note obligations of the railroads maturing before the end of next year aggregate over $520,000,000. In the highest public interest, it is imperative that these obligations shall be met. Yet it is evident that for a long time Europe will not be a lender of money to America. On the contrary, the war will create such enormous debts and involve such a general dislocation of industry and commerce that Europe must realize largely on its holding of American securities regardless of the price obtainable.

The New York Stock Exchange has now been closed for a longer period than at any time in its history. There is no present market for railroad securities, old or new. The United States is in a condition of financial isolation. If the Stock Exchange were to open (and it must open some time) the pressure of selling would inevitably be greatest against railroad securities. If they go down, industrial issues will fall still more seriously. The public necessity to stem this tide of selling and to reduce to the utmost its destructive effect is one that calls for the exercize of every resource of statesmanship.

Our respectful requests are:

First, that the President will call the attention of the country to the pressing necessity for support of railroad credit by the coöperative and sympathetic effort of the public and of all Governmental authorities and that the railroads be relieved as far as possible from immediate burdens involving additional expense.

Second, that the President will urge a practical recognition of the fact that an emergency is upon the railroads which requires, in the public interest, that they have additional revenue and that the appropriate Governmental agencies seek a way by which such additional revenue may be properly and promptly raised.

The following dividends are announced:

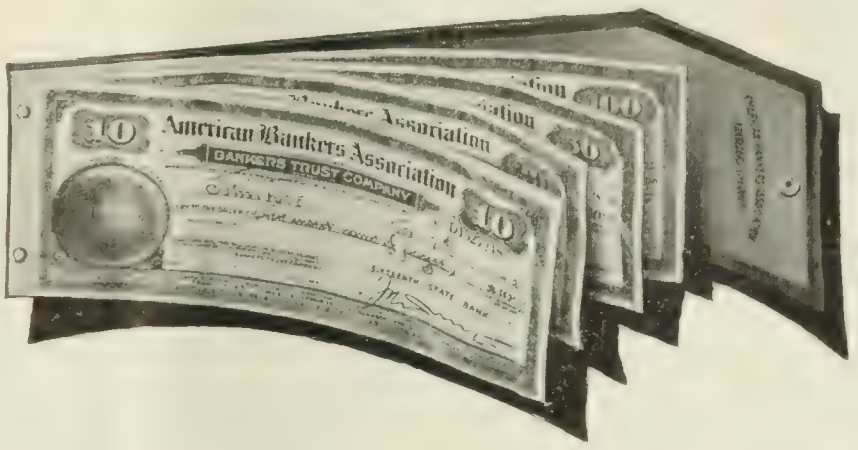
American Braze Rod and Foundry Company, preferred, quarterly, 2 per cent. common, quarterly 1½ per cent. both payable September 30.

The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, quarterly, 1¼ per cent, payable October 1.

Remington Typewriter Company, first preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent; second preferred, quarterly, 2 per cent, both payable October 1.

Coast Box Machinery Corporation, preferred quarterly, 1¾ per cent. common, 2 per cent, each payable October 5.

Utah Copper Company, quarterly, 75 cents per share, payable September 30.



"A.B.A" American Bankers Association Cheques

The sale of "A. B. A." Cheques *for use throughout the United States continues as usual*, and the cheques are affording to travelers in "the States" their customary service of protection and convenience in respect to money matters.

The sale of "A. B. A." Cheques *for foreign use has been discontinued temporarily*, it being impossible to give positive assurance to tourists that travelers' credits will be uniformly honored abroad at all places under conditions which change from day to day.

Through the co-operation of the Officers of the United States Government, Committees of Bankers in New York, London and Paris were enabled in a very short time to perfect arrangements for protecting all forms of travelers' credits issued by American institutions and firms; and holders of travelers' cheques and letters of credit have been by this means relieved from the serious consequences of the sudden paralysis of customary banking facilities abroad.

As soon as conditions warrant, the sale of "A. B. A." Cheques *for use abroad* will be resumed,

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
New York City

UTAH COPPER COMPANY,
165 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1914.
DIVIDEND NO. 25.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 25th quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c.) per share, being at the rate of seven and one half per cent. (7½%) per quarter on par value, payable September 30, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 16, 1914. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., September 16, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 21, 1914. C. K. LEIMAN, Assistant Secretary.

SHORT-STORY WRITING



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That faint sobbing, as of breaking hearts and rent emotions, is the grief of our youth at the news that many American school teachers are marooned in Europe. "Faint," mind you!—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

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THE TEST OF TIME

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The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

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256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

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OUR new policy which provides for monthly payments to dependents in event of death of the insured. It is ideal protection. Its rates are low, but its benefits are many.

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W. D. WYMAN, President
W. S. WELD, Supt. of Agencies

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

1850 THE 1914
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts
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Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, *Banker*
EDWARD TOWNSEND
Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank
Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

FOREIGN COMPANIES AND THE GREAT WAR

Isolated instances of competition, using the war in Europe as a factor in possibly depreciating the security offered American policyholders by the foreign companies transacting business here, make it desirable that we reaffirm the statements and opinions appearing in this department on that subject in our issue of August 31. There is not the slightest cause for apprehension. The funds of foreign companies, guaranteeing their American policies, are all here in the hands of resident trustees or on deposit in our state treasuries. These funds cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the insurance commissioners within whose jurisdictions they are held.

As already pointed out, the status of the American branches of these companies does not differ in respect of financial security from that of the domestic companies. All of them have deposits with one or other of the states, corresponding to the stock capitals of American companies, but with this difference: the cash capital of a domestic company is an asset, opposite which there is a liability in the shape of stock; while the deposit of the foreign company is free of any such claim. It is pure surplus. In so far as the policyholders' interests are affected, the same thing is true in the domestic company, for their claims are paramount over those of stockholders.

While studying this subject recently, we undertook to compile the statistics of the United States branches of the foreign companies for the purpose of ascertaining their exact financial condition. The work has not been completed as a whole, but we have gone far enough with that portion of it on which we commenced—the British fire insurance companies—to present some conclusions of value. All the figures used are taken from the report of the New York Insurance Department for 1914.

The most important piece of information desired is, What do these companies owe? After that, what have they with which to pay their debts?

We find that there are twenty-two British fire insurance companies (including two Canadian) doing business here. All the funds we are about to record are in the custody of American trustees and, except the interest earnings, no portion of them can be removed without the consent of the Superintendent of Insurance. Now what are the liabilities of these companies? We have classified them under three principal heads: unpaid losses, unearned premiums, miscellaneous. We find the amounts to be as follows on the 31st of December, 1913:

Unpaid losses, 22 companies	$4,532,267
Unearned premiums, 22 companies	52,342,481
Miscellaneous liabilities, 22 companies	1,940,472
Total	$58,815,220

The twenty-two British fire insurance companies doing business in the United States were under obligations to their American customers on January 1, last, to the extent of $58,815,220. What amount of funds did they hold against these debts? The aggregate sum was $92,173,973. It therefore appears that they were in possession of a surplus beyond all liabilities amounting to $33,358,753. The ratio of assets to liabilities was $156.70 to $100; that is to say that for every dollar they owed, they held in securities approved by the Insurance Department $1.57. Figuring it in another way, the net surplus—the clear money on hand—was equal to 36 per cent of the assets.

This is a matter of importance to the companies under consideration, and of more importance to their policyholders. It is just as desirable for the latter that they should know there is no cause to worry as that justice to the former requires that the sufficiency of the security they provide is made public.

As all the assets of the American branches of foreign companies are invested and held here and, as in the illustration just presented, they are ample to cover all possible emergencies, it is difficult to discover in just what way their fortunes could be adversely affected by the European war; and if they could be, what element of fortune would operate to exempt our own domestic companies from similar results. So far as we are able to judge of future happenings, the war will have little effect on either class.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

P. A. T., El Paso, Texas.—Yes, there is a life company of that name located at Denver, Colorado. It was organized in 1909; has a capital of $236,360; assets of $384,637 and net surplus of $13,269. The men in control of the management are capable life underwriters of experience.

F. K., St. Louis, Missouri.—The New York Insurance Department figures, December 31, 1913, of the three companies are: Admitted assets, New York Life, $778,617,506; Mutual Life, $607,110,071; Equitable Life, $525,412,981. The total amount of insurance in force at the end of the year 1913 in each company was: New York Life, 1,101,655 policies for $2,273,099,212; Mutual Life, 712,527 policies for $1,598,466,078; Equitable Life, 590,888 policies for $1,471,093,575.

DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

New York, September 8, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending June 30, 1914, payable September 30, 1914, to stockholders of record September 19, 1914.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.
Common Stock Dividend.

New York, September 8, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% from the current earnings for the quarter ending June 30, 1914, payable September 30, 1914, to stockholders of record September 19, 1914.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1914, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1914, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Thursday, October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, September 18, 1914. T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, August 31, 1914.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on September 30, 1914, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on September 5, 1914. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, September 9, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable October 15, 1914, at the office of the treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21, 1914.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

New York, September 19, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the First Preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Second Preferred stock, has this day been declared payable October 1 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19, 1914. GEORGE K. GILLILY, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
Dividend No. 61.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15 1914 at the office of the Treasurer 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, September 26 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

The Directors of this corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (1¼% per share) on the Preferred capital stock and a dividend of 2% (50c per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable October 5th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1914.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

NEW RED CROSS MEMBERS

On behalf of the American Red Cross The Independent expresses its appreciation of contributions received from the following, who have thus become members of the Red Cross for the current year. The contributions, with the names of the givers, have been forwarded to Hon. Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York Department.

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(This list will be continued in The Independent next week.)

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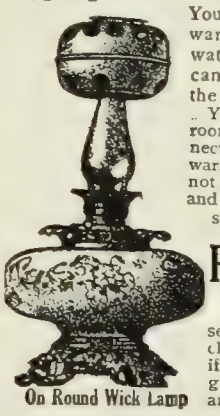


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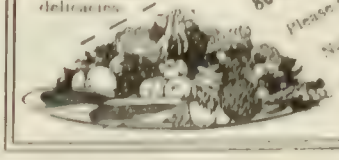
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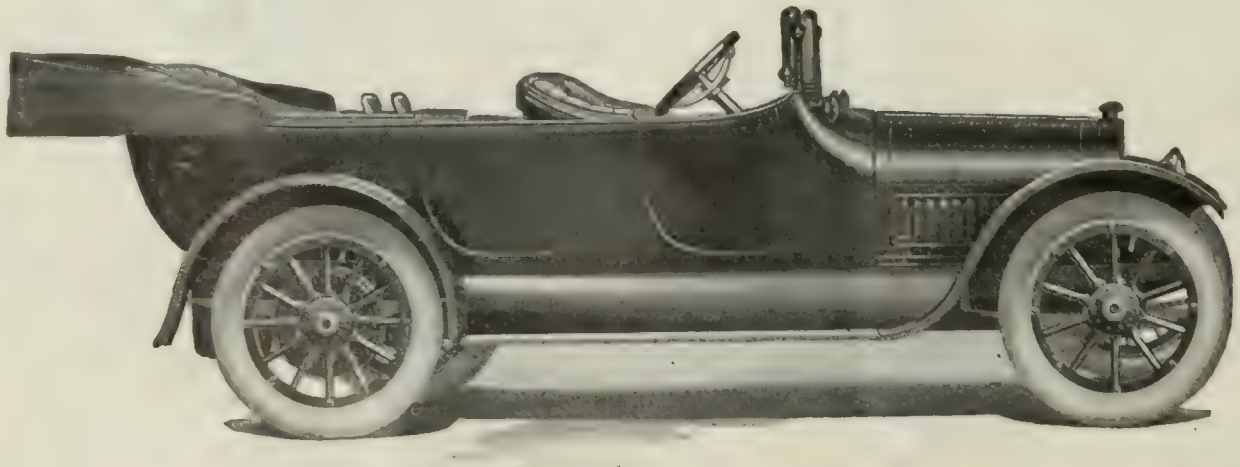
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The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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JUST A WORD

Announcements are invited of Red Cross benefits of any kind, including the name and address of the chairman or secretary.

A dozen copies of the End of the War Circular, which has been lately issued by The Independent will be sent to any address on application. It is an attractive chance to introduce new readers.

The rapid growth in the circulation of The Independent is a welcome indication of the regard in which it is held by readers. The cash receipts for subscriptions in the month of August were two hundred and twenty-eight per cent in excess of the receipts for August a year ago. Increased orders from newsdealers are illustrated by the following: A Los Angeles dealer increases his order from 25 copies to 70 copies a week; one at Columbus, Ohio, from 25 to 80; one at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from 25 to 150; one at Cleveland, Ohio, from 10 to 60; one at Richmond, Virginia, from 10 to 70; one at Nashville, Tennessee, from 10 to 50; one at Tampa, Florida, from 5 to 20.

The letter printed below expresses appreciation which is multiplied many times in our daily mail. The Independent is counted by its readers as one of the most effective periodicals in its continued Story of the Great War:

Your reports of the Mexican situation and the conference at Niagara were so fair and comprehensive that I was fully prepared and not disappointed in the way you are handling the momentous European news. In fact, Dr. C. and I have decided, as busy people, to merely skim the daily headlines—which are usually contradicted that afternoon—and to wait for The Independent to tell us what really happened and why. For while you are undoubtedly a "forward looking" magazine, somebody in your office has done a lot of "looking backward" to be able to give such convincing reasons for this conflict.—K. H. C., Selma, Alabama.

THE OTHER FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

From The Independent, September 29, 1870

If Count Bismarck is sincere in offering peace on condition of the surrender of Metz and Strasbourg, and such other indemnities as are named, then we have only to say that no conqueror was ever more moderate.

The great events occurring around Paris have drawn the attention of the world in a great measure from the amazing fact of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops and the virtual downfall of the Pope as a temporal prince. . . . The gigantic operations carrying in France, the immense scale of the military demonstrations, the enormous carnage of the battle-fields, the frightful extent of the misery and desolation that marks the path of the victorious invaders, naturally enough dwarf the almost unresisted entrance of the Italian army into the Eternal City.

CALENDAR

The Disciples of Christ hold their national convention in Atlanta, Georgia, *October 7* to *14*.

On May 17, 1814, Norway adopted a Constitution as a free and independent kingdom, having just been released from Danish control. To commemorate this event a Centennial Exposition is being held at Christiania until *October 15*.

The annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States will be held at the University of Virginia *October 22* and *23*.

The seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of Roger Bacon will be observed at Columbia with commemorative exercizes and the publication of a volume of studies. A great pageant of the culture of the thirteenth century will be given on *November 5, 6,* and *7*.

Barnard College, in Columbia University, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on *November 5*.

World's Temperance Sunday will be observed on *November 8* in most of the states. In some states it will be *November 1* and in Ohio *September 29*.

The twelfth annual Philadelphia Water Color exhibition will be held at the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts, *November 8* to *December 13*.

The annual convention of the National Suffrage Association will be held at Nashville, *November 12* to *17*.

A business efficiency exposition will be held under the auspices of the Cleveland Chapter, American Institute of Banking, from *November 14* to *21*.

The sixth annual Medical Missionary Conference will be held at Battle Creek, Michigan, *November 17-20*.

The fifth International Congress of the American Republics will hold its opening session on *November 29* at Santiago, Chile. It will be in session for several weeks, adjourning about New Year's, 1915.



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The Independent

VOLUME 79 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914 NUMBER 3433

THE WAY TO DISARM: A PRACTICAL PROPOSAL

BY HAMILTON HOLT

IN his famous essay, *Perpetual Peace,* published in 1795, Emmanuel Kant, perhaps the greatest intellect the world has ever produced, declared that we never can have universal peace until the world is politically organized and it will never be possible to organize the world politically until the people, not the kings, rule.

If this be the true philosophy of peace, then when the Great War is over, and the stricken sobered peoples set about to rear a new civilization on the ashes of the old, they cannot hope to banish war from the earth unless they are prepared to extend democracy everywhere, and to organize the international realm on a basis of law rather than force.

The question of the extension of democracy is a domestic one. It can hardly be settled by joint action of the nations. World organization and disarmament, however, can be provided for in the terms of peace or by international agreement thereafter. As the United States seems destined to play an important part in the great reconstruction at the end of the war, this is perhaps the most important question now before American statesmanship.

LAW OR WAR

THE only two powers that ever have governed or ever can govern human beings are reason and force—law and war. If we do not have the one we must have the other.

The peace movement is the process of substituting law for war. Peace follows justice, justice follows law, law follows political organization. The world has already achieved peace, thru justice, law and political organization in hamlets, towns, cities, states and even in the forty-six sovereign civilized nations of the world. But in that international realm over and above each nation, in which each nation is equally sovereign, the only way for a nation to secure its rights is by the use of force. Force, therefore—or war as it is called when exerted by a nation against another nation—is at present the only legal and final method of settling international differences. In other words, the nations are in that state of civilization today where, without a qualm, they claim the right to settle their disputes in a manner which they would actually put their own subjects to death for imitating. The peace problem, then, is nothing but the problem of finding ways and means of doing *between* the nations what has already been done *within* the nations. International law follows private law. The "United Nations" follow the United States.

At present international law has reached the same state of development that private law reached in the tenth century. Professor T. J. Lawrence (in his essay *The Evolution of Peace*) distinguishes four stages in the evolution of private law:

1. Kinship is the sole bond; revenge and retaliation are unchecked, there being no authority whatever.
2. Organization is found an advantage and tribes under a chief subdue undisciplined hordes. The right of private vengeance within the tribe is regulated but not forbidden.
3. Courts of justice exist side by side with a limited right of vengeance.
4. Private war is abolished, all disputes being settled by the courts.

It is evident that in international relations we are entering into the third stage, because the nations have already created an international tribunal which exists side by side with the right of self-redress or war.

LIKE THE AMERICAN CONFEDERATION

FURTHERMORE, a careful study of the formation of the thirteen American colonies from separate states into our present compact Union discloses the fact that the nations today are in the same stage of development that the American colonies were about the time of their first confederation. As the United States came into existence by the establishment of the Articles of Confederation and the Continental Congress, so the "United Nations" will come into existence thru the development of The Hague Court and the recurring Hague Conferences; The Hague Court being the promise of the Supreme Court of the world and The Hague Conferences being the prophecy of the parliament of man. We may look with confidence, therefore, to a future in which the world will have an established court with jurisdiction over all questions, self-governing conferences with power to legislate on all affairs of common concern, and an executive power of some form to carry out the decrees of both. To deny this is to ignore all the analogies of private law and the whole trend of the world's political history since the Declaration of Independence. As Secretary of State Knox said not long ago:

We have reached a point when it is evident that the future holds in store a time when war shall cease, when

the nations of the world shall realize a federation as real and vital as that now subsisting between the component parts of a single state.

It would be difficult to recall a more far-visioned statement than this emanating from the chancellery of a great state. It means nothing less than that the age-long dreams of the poets, the prophets and the philosophers have at last entered the realms of practical statesmanship.

But now the Great War has come upon us. "When the storm is spent and the desolation is complete; when the flower of the manhood of Europe has past into eternal night; when famine and pestilence have taken their tithe of childhood and age," will then the exhausted and beggared that live on be able to undertake the task of establishing that World Government which the historian Freeman has called "the most finished and the most artificial production of political ingenuity"?

THE HAGUE OR THE LEAGUE OF PEACE

IF it can be done at all it can only be done in one of two ways.

First. By building on the foundations already laid at The Hague the Federation of the World.

Second. By establishing a Great Confederation or League of Peace, composed of those few nations who thru political evolution or the suffering of war have at last seen the light and are ready here and now to disarm.

It is obvious that the time is scarcely ripe for voluntary and universal disarmament by joint agreement. There are too many medieval-minded nations still in existence. The Federation of the World must still be a dream for many years to come. It must be developed slowly, step by step.

The immediate establishment of a League of Peace, however, would in fact constitute a first step toward world federation and does not offer insuperable difficulties. The idea of a League of Peace is not novel. All federal governments and confederations of governments, both ancient and modern, are essentially leagues of peace, even tho they may have functions to perform which often lead directly to war.

The ancient Achaian League of Greece, the Confederation of Swiss Cantons, the United Provinces of The Netherlands, the United States of America, and the Commonwealth of Australia are the most nearly perfect systems of federated governments known to history. Less significant, but none the less interesting to students of government, are the Latin League of thirty cities, the Hanseatic League, the Holy Alliance, and in modern times, the German Confederation. Even the recent Concert of Europe was a more or less inchoate League of Peace. The ancient leagues as well as the modern confederations have generally been unions of offense and defense. They stood ready, if they did not actually propose, to use their common forces to compel outside states to obey their will. Thus they were as frequently leagues of oppression as leagues of peace.

THE PROBLEM OF FORCE

THE problem of the League of Peace is therefore the problem of the use of force. Force internationally exprest is measured in armaments. The chief discussion which has been waged for the past decade between the pacifists and militarists has been over the question of armaments. The militarists claim that armaments insure national safety. The pacifists declare they inevitably lead to war. Both disputants insist that the present war furnishes irrefutable proof of their contentions.

As is usual in cases of this kind the shield has two sides. The confusion has arisen from a failure to recognize the threefold function of force:

1. Force used for the maintenance of order—police force.
2. Force used for attack—aggression.
3. Force used to neutralize aggression—defense.

Police force is almost wholly good.

Offense is almost wholly bad.

Defense is a necessary evil, and exists simply to neutralize force employed for aggression.

The problem of the peace movement is how to abolish the use of force for aggression, and yet to maintain it for police purposes. Force for defense will of course automatically cease when force for aggression is abolished.

The chief problem then of a League of Peace is this: Shall the members of the League "not only keep the peace themselves, but prevent by force if necessary its being broken by others," as ex-President Roosevelt suggested in his Nobel Peace Address delivered at Christiania, May 5, 1910? Or shall its force be exercized only within its membership and thus be on the side of law and order and never on the side of arbitrary will or tyranny? Or shall it never be used at all? Whichever one of these conceptions finally prevails the Great War has conclusively demonstrated that as long as War Lords exist defensive force must be maintained. Hence the League must be prepared to use force against any nations which will not forswear force. Nevertheless a formula must be devised for disarmament. For unless it is a law of nature that war is to consume all the fruits of progress disarmament some how and some way must take place. How then can the maintenance of a force for defense and police power be reconciled with the theory of disarmament?

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE

IN this way: Let the League of Peace be formed on the following five principles:

First. The nations of the League shall mutually agree to respect the territory and sovereignty of each other.

Second. All questions that cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be arbitrated.

Third. The nations of the League shall provide a periodical assembly to make all rules to become law unless vetoed by a nation within a stated period.

Fourth. The nations shall disarm to the point where the combined forces of the League shall be a certain per cent higher than those of the most heavily armed nation or alliance outside the League. Detailed rules for this pro rata disarmament shall be formulated by the Assembly.

Fifth. Any member of the League shall have the right to withdraw on due notice, or may be expelled by the unanimous vote of the others.

The advantages that a nation would gain in becoming a member of such a league are manifest. The risk of war would be eliminated within the League. Obviously the only things that are vital to a nation are its land and its independence. Since each nation in the League will have pledged itself to respect the territory and the sovereignty of every other, a refusal to do so will logically lead to expulsion from the League. Thus every vital question will be automatically reserved from both war and arbitration. All other questions are of secondary importance and can readily be arbitrated.

By the establishment of a periodical assembly a

method would be devised whereby the members of the League could develop their common intercourse and interests as far and as fast as they could unanimously agree upon ways and means. As any law could be vetoed by a single nation, no nation could have any fear that it would be coerced against its will by a majority vote of the other nations. By such an assembly the League might in time agree to reduce tariffs and postal rates and in a thousand other ways promote commerce and comity among its members.

As a final safeguard against coercion by the other members of the League, each member will have the right of secession on due notice. This would prevent civil war within the League. The right of expulsion by the majority will prevent one nation by its veto power indefinitely blocking all progress of the League.

THE SCRAP OF PAPER

BUT it will be said that all these agreements will have no binding effect in a crisis. A covenant is a mere "scrap of paper" whose provisions will be violated by the first nation which fancies it is its interest to do so. In order to show that their faith is backed up by deeds, however, the nations on entering the League agree to disarm to a little above the danger point, and put all their defensive power under a federal authority. This is the real proof of their conversion to the peace idea.

Thus the nations which join the League will enjoy all the economic and political advantages which come from mutual coöperation and the extension of international friendship and at the same time will be protected by an adequate force against the aggressive force of the greatest nation or alliance outside the League. The League therefore reconciles the demand of the pacifists for the limitation of armaments and eventual disarmament and the demand of the militarists for the protection that armament affords. Above all the establishment of such a league will give the liberal parties in the nations outside the League an issue on which they can attack their governments so as sooner or later to force them to apply to the League for membership. As each one enters there will be another pro rata reduction of the military forces of the League down to the armament of the next most powerful nation or alliance outside it; until finally the whole world is federated in a brotherhood of universal peace and armies and navies are reduced to an international police force.

This is the plan for a League of Peace. Is the hour about to strike when it can be realized? If only the United States, France, and England would lead in its formation, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and others might perhaps join. Even if Russia and Germany and Japan and Italy stayed out, the League would still be powerful and large enough to begin with every auspicious hope of success.

THE DESTINY OF THE UNITED STATES

IT would seem to be the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the establishment of such a league. The United States is the world in miniature. The United States is the greatest league of peace known to history. The United States is a demonstration to the world that all the races and peoples of the earth can live in peace under one form of government, and its chief value to civilization is a demonstration of what this form of government is.

Prior to the formation "of a more perfect union" our original thirteen states were united in a confederacy strikingly similar to that now proposed on an international scale. They were obliged by the articles of this confederacy to respect each other's territory and sovereignty, to arbitrate all questions among themselves, to assist each other against any foreign foe, not to engage in war unless called upon by the confederation to do so or actually invaded by a foreign foe, and not to maintain armed forces in excess of the strength fixed for each state by all the states in congress assembled.

It is notable that security against aggression from states inside or outside the American Union accompanied the agreement to limit armaments. Thus danger of war and size of armaments were decreased contemporaneously.

It is also notable that from the birth of the Republic to this hour every President of the United States has advocated peace thru justice. From the first great Virginian to the last, all have abhorred what Thomas Jefferson called "the greatest scourge of mankind."

When the Great War is over and the United States is called upon to lead the nations in reconstructing a new order of civilization, why might not Woodrow Wilson do on a world scale something similar to what George Washington did on a continental scale?

Stranger things than this have happened in history. Let us add to the Declaration of Independence a Declaration of Interdependence.

TO THE PEACE PALACE AT THE HAGUE

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

Builded of Love and Joy and Faith and Hope,
Thou standest firm beyond the tides of war
That dash in gloom and fear and tempest-roar,
Beacon of Europe!—tho wise pilots grope
Where trusted lights are lost; tho the dread scope
Of storm is wider, deadlier than before;
Ay, tho the very floods that strew the shore
Seem to obey some power turned misanthrope.

For thou art witness to a world's desire,
And when—oh, happiest of days!—shall cease
The throes by which our Age doth bring to birth
The fairest of her daughters, heavenly Peace,
When Man's red folly has been purged in fire,
Thou shalt be Capitol of all the Earth.

ON NOT BELIEVING WHAT FOLKS SAY OF THEMSELVES

THE Kaiser made two mistakes. He believed that Great Britain was on the brink of civil war. He thought the French army was inefficient and unprepared. In both cases he had the highest official authority for his assumption.

Had not the Opposition repeatedly proclaimed in Parliament their intention of resisting by force the imposition of Home Rule on Ulster? Had not the Premier openly admitted the danger of civil war? Had not members of Parliament and retired officers raised an army of a hundred thousand men and organized a provisional government for the rebellious province? Had not officers in the service announced their intention to disobey orders rather than to coerce Ulster? Was not the rest of Ireland as ready and nearly as well prepared to fight in case the Home Rule bill failed to pass? And who should know this better than the Kaiser, since his factory had furnished the arms with which the Ulsterites proposed to fight the Government?

Yet no sooner was war declared than John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson were standing shoulder to shoulder and Ireland, north and south, was sending more than its quota of volunteers to the continent.

In the case of France the evidence on which the Kaiser based his opinion was equally conclusive—and equally wrong. Shortly before the war a commission appointed by the Government for the purpose of investigating the condition of the army, brought in its report. This was, to use our American political language, a "muck-raking," not a "white-washing," report. One would naturally infer from reading it that the French army was in a deplorable condition, the officers incompetent, the men ill-trained, the artillery antiquated, the supplies inadequate, the fortifications insufficient. How much truth there was in their criticism cannot now be determined. We can only say that any one who took the findings of the commission literally must have been very much surprized at the efficiency manifested by the French troops in the last two months.

The theory has been advanced that this pessimistic report was purposely contrived to deceive the Kaiser and induce him to make war upon a power in the pink of condition. But it is well to be skeptical of all such ascriptions of Machiavelian astuteness. Probably we Americans, familiar with the political methods of a republic, could interpret the report better than the Kaiser. A "scare-story" of this sort always come out when a bill for an increased appropriation for armament is up.

It is interesting, however, to note that in the face of this condemnation of their equipment the French troops have given a far better account of themselves than they did in 1870, when they set out for Berlin on the assurance of the Minister of War that the army was ready "to the last gaiter button." Perhaps the gaiter buttons were all there, but other things more needful were not. Ammunition, guns, maps, food, horses and clothing were not to be found, at least where they were wanted. Premier Ollivier announced that war was declared "with a light heart"—and up to the time of his death a year ago he was trying vainly to explain and to prove by citations of lexicographers and standard authors that his unhappily chosen phrase, *un cœur léger*, meant not "carelessly" or "gladly," but "courageously" and "innocently."

But this time the French went forth to war—we will not say "with a heavy heart," for that, too, may be ambiguous—but with a full realization of the strength of their foe and a calm determination to do the best they could to protect their country from conquest.

THE WAY OF SOCIAL SELECTION

WHETHER the obstetrical methods developed at Freiburg im Baden by Dr. Bernhardt Krönig and Dr. Karl Gauss shall fulfil, or not, all the promise that their enthusiastic advocates see in them, it is certain that the limit of progress in diminishing the pains and dangers of childbirth has not been reached.

In no other department of surgery and medicine have greater marvels already been accomplished, if we compare present day experience with the state of facts less than a hundred years ago. The so-called *Dämmerschlaf*, or twilight sleep, as utilized at Freiburg, is a state of partial inhibition of mental processes, particularly memory, with practical unconsciousness of pain, stopping short, however, of the deep unconsciousness produced by ether or chloroform. It is induced by doses of scopolamin and morphium. It is claimed for this partial anesthesia that it does not check natural labor pains, and that no injurious after consequences have ever developed in mother or child in the thousands of cases in which the method has been tried. It is not for us to pass judgment upon this practise. We mention it only as indicative, and as substantiating our main contention, that there is every reason to expect that childbirth will become among civilized people what it is among savages, a simple and easy matter, practically free from dread, pain and fatality.

How great a part the dread of childbirth has played in the diminishing birth rate of the well-to-do and educated classes, in the Protestant population of western Europe and the United States, it is not possible to say, except that it has admittedly been large. Another large factor has been the ravages of the sexual diseases, and a third has been, and is, the worthy desire to raise the standard of living. This last factor will continue to check in a measure any tendency to such disastrous over-population as we associate with the doctrines of Malthus; but it is noticeable that a strong and healthy opinion is developing now among the most intelligent people, that the rearing of reasonably large and sturdy families is both a duty and a privilege. Also a large influence of the new and wholesome public education on the subject of vice and its physical dangers is already evident. When, therefore, we add to these encouraging reactions the definite and well-grounded expectation of relatively safe and easy childbirth, it becomes reasonable to predict a marked change in the character of the heredity selection that has been going on for two or three generations.

This selection, as every well-informed person knows, has been adverse and was becoming portentous. The ignorant, the superstitious and the irresponsible have bred to the limit. The provident and ambitious, the educated and the well-to-do, have been rearing smaller and smaller families. So far, indeed, has this perilous tendency gone, that some of our most thoughtful statisticians have not hesitated to predict the extinction, first of the Puritan stock in America, and later, but not remotely, of the Anglo-Saxon stock in the world. It has looked as if the future of the human race belonged to the black and yellow peoples, and to that part of the white population which is amenable to the authority and discipline of the Roman Catholic Church.

Those who have clung to a hope of better things have based their confidence chiefly upon a selective death rate, offsetting the adverse birth rate. They have made as much as possible out of the fact that the educated and prosperous parents of small families lose fewer children by death than the ignorant, the superstitious and the poor inevitably do. Unhappily, while the selective death rate has undoubtedly helped the educated groups to some extent, it has by no means offset their declining birth rate. If, however, a reasonably high birth rate should again appear in these classes, their relatively low death rate would begin to count tremendously, and in course of time the actual selection would be, as it was in former generations, in favor of the intelligent and well-to-do.

That it is not excessive optimism to expect this profoundly important change of tendency in the near future we think the best informed students of our social evolution will agree. And if the change occurs, the dangers which now threaten the intellectual life of mankind will be averted. To speak very plainly, and without presenting an indictment of any teaching or ecclesiastical policy, it is too obvious for need of demonstration that a social selection which proceeds thru the birth rate chiefly plays into the hands of those who believe in keeping the masses in ignorance and obedience; while a social selection that proceeds chiefly thru the death rate plays as certainly into the hands of those who believe in experimental science and therefore, necessarily, in the broadest secular education and intellectual liberty. Death rates are held down by knowledge and sanitation, not by incantations, miracles, or other Middle Age methods.

THE "BREATHING SPELL" TREATIES

PEACE treaties of the type invented by Mr. Bryan have just been signed at Washington with four nations, Great Britain, France, Spain and China. Similar treaties are already in force with Italy and seventeen of the smaller nations of the world. Germany, Russia, Japan, Turkey and Greece have exprest their approval of the principle involved in these instruments. These agreements provide for the referment of all disputes between their signatories to a permanent commission for investigation, and for the suspension of the beginning of hostilities for one year while any such dispute is being investigated.

The outbreak of the Great War has led many a sceptic to fleer at every kind of peace treaty. But the circumstances attending its beginning gave a powerful object lesson of the value of such "breathing-spell" treaties as these.

A study of the diplomatic correspondence which past with feverish speed among the great nations of Europe in the last days of July, as set forth in the British and German White Papers, discloses the significant part which haste and the pressure of cumulating events played in the bringing on of war.

Who, after reading those papers, can doubt that a "breathing-spell" might have saved the world the cataclysm of the Great War? Indeed, the British Ambassador at Vienna, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, has declared, in an official communication to his Government, that "a few days' delay might in all probability have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history."

The Bryan treaties are a substantial step in the direction of peace. Indeed, they are the most advanced peace pacts on the international statute books. One more step is indispensable. It will probably not be so easy to take.

A treaty, no matter how excellent its terms, is of value only so long as it is kept. Once broken, it becomes indeed a mere "scrap of paper."

The nations of the world must not only make treaties of peace. They must find some way to compel each nation to keep the solemn agreements to which it has pledged its faith.

But each treaty like those already signed by this country and twenty-two other nations adds to a growing body of international public opinion which in the long run will create a powerful sanction for the keeping of treaty faith and establish an impresssive penalty for the breaking of solemn promises.

THE TRICK OF TURKEY

TURKEY has taken the wrong time and the wrong way to rid herself of her treaty obligations in regard to foreigners residing within her territory, and in regard to her foreign trade.

It is the wrong time because she has attempted to take advantage of the preoccupation imposed upon the powers by the Great War to do what she would not have dared to do in time of peace.

It is the wrong way because Turkey has no right to put a summary end to the capitulations without consulting the other parties to them.

The State Department has sent to the Turkish Government a dignified but unqualified refusal to concur in Turkey's action. The department declares unconditionally that the American Government "does not acquiesce in the endeavor of the Imperial Government to set aside the capitulations," and furthermore that it "does not recognize that the Ottoman Government has a right to abrogate the capitulations, or that its action to this effect, being unilateral, can have any effect upon the rights and privileges enjoyed under the capitulatory conventions."

The capitulations affect the United States mainly as to the protection given to our missions and schools in Turkey, for our commercial relations with the country are inconsiderable. These missions are conducted mainly by the American Board of Foreign Missions and by the Presbyterian Board in Beirut and the vicinity. The interests of Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany are mainly commercial and are important. Under the capitu-

[illegible] cannot increase her taxes on exports or imports without permission from the other powers. Of course this is humiliating, as is also the very serious fact that the powers do not trust the Turkish courts, and insist that trials of foreigners for any offense shall be conducted by their consuls in consular courts.

The first of the capitulations to be put into effect—that with France—is almost four centuries old. Our own agreement with Turkey dates from an early period in the history of the United States.

The capitulations with Turkey ought to be kept in force only so long as the interests of foreigners in the country need such a safeguard. The principle of extraterritoriality is not one which one civilized country should insist upon applying in the case of another civilized country. It is just because Turkey has not shown herself civilized in her treatment of foreigners within her borders that it has been justifiable for the powers to maintain the capitulations till now. It is doubtless humiliating for Turkey. But it is a humiliation brought upon her by her own incapacity and lack of the self-restraint of civilization.

The United States has shown in the case of Japan that it will not demand extraterritoriality for its citizens a day longer than is really necessary. The capitulations with Japan were abrogated, by mutual consent, in 1899.

But the action was only taken by us when the persons and privileges of Americans in Japan had become secure thru the action of the Japanese Government.

It is perfectly safe to say that so far as the United States is concerned the capitulations will not remain in force with Turkey a day after American citizens have become as safe there as they are in Japan. It is equally safe to say that we shall not allow Turkey to rid herself prematurely of her capitulatory obligations by sharp practise.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

THE Irish Home Rule bill has at last become law, but its operation, by the action of the Government majority in the House of Commons, has been suspended for one year. A bill postponing the coming into effect of the new law as well as of the Welsh Disestablishment Act was introduced by the Premier and adopted by both houses without opposition. Not only did the Irish Nationalist members loyally and gladly support the Government in this action, which means a deferring once more of the long-cherished hope which they had seen so near fulfilment, but their leader, Mr. Redmond, invited Mr. Asquith to come to Dublin with him and call for Irish recruits. He promised to stand beside him and pledged that the response would be a striking testimony to the desire of all Irishmen to stand shoulder to shoulder with the British in carrying on the righteous war in which the empire is engaged.

In striking contrast with Mr. Redmond's speech was the action of the Opposition leader, Mr. Bonar Law. He charged the Government with a breach of faith in insisting on proceeding with the Home Rule bill at this time, and pledged the Unionist party, without conditions, to support Ulster by every means in resisting Home Rule whenever it should be attempted to impose it on her by coercion. He then rose and led the body of Unionists from the House of Commons as a protest against the action of the Government.

Mr. Asquith thereupon made the contrast more impressive by declaring that the coercion of Ulster was unthinkable, and asserting that "so far as I and my colleagues are concerned, this is a thing we shall never countenance or consider."

The Unionist party, especially under its present leadership, has a fine capacity for blundering and for displaying a spirit of petty partizanship. A critical time for the empire like this was no time for the leader of the Opposition and his followers to behave in so childish and mean-spirited a manner.

If during the year to come they will only attempt to meet the Government in the fine spirit of conciliation and fair-mindedness in which Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond will continue to approach them, the problem of Home Rule and Ulster will be solved without any further threat of civil war and without injustice to either part of the people of Ireland. But in order to bring about this devoutly desirable consummation the Unionists must put aside partizanship and political maneuvering and approach the question with an eye single to the welfare of all concerned.

THE ARMY TO LEAVE VERA CRUZ

THE American forces are to leave Vera Cruz. The order has been issued by the President for their withdrawal at the earliest possible moment.

The decision of the Administration to take this action rests on two complementary grounds. Mexico is at peace under the Constitutionalist régime; and the continued presence of American forces at the republic's principal seaport is irritating to the Mexican people and an embarrassment to General Carranza in the carrying out of his by no means easy task.

The expedition to Vera Cruz did its work well, with a minimum of bloodshed and a maximum of patience, moderation and helpfulness. The President as commander-in-chief of the American army and navy may well be proud of their record in Mexico. As head of the American Government he may be no less proud of the growing success of his often maligned but high-minded and statesmanlike policy of "watchful waiting."

A RIGHTEOUS FILIBUSTER

FILIBUSTERING is a vicious legislative practise. Probably no one could be found to defend it—except when it is being used to harass the other party.

But vicious methods are sometimes used for laudable ends. If there is ever a time when filibustering is to be justified, it is surely in the case of such ill-timed legislation as the pending Rivers and Harbors bill.

From time immemorial the Rivers and Harbors bill has been recognized as one of the two "pork-barrel" bills with which congressmen and senators purchased popularity at the polls. To appropriate sixty-five million dollars in such a bill exactly at the time when the country is being asked to submit to a hundred million dollars of war taxes, was an indefensible performance. It is a blot on the admirable record thus far of the Democratic majority in Congress.

Senator Burton's sturdy filibuster has apparently brought the Democrats to their senses. It is a pity it should have been needed.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

General Survey of the Fighing in France

In modern warfare the fighting is so continuous and extends over such a large area that it is impossible to divide it into distinct engagements of a definite time and place according to the usage of military history. Even such divisions as exist cannot be distinguished by us now when we have to piece together the story from fragmentary, inadequate and often purposely misleading information. But, for convenience in following the campaign, we may provisionally divide the fighting of the last fortnight into two periods and call the first week, September 5-12, the Battle of the Marne, and the second week, September 12-19, the Battle of the Aisne, for these two rivers respectively protected the center of the German line and formed the main object of attack on the part of the Allies. The Marne and the Aisne both have their origin in the Argonne hills, which form the watershed between the Seine and the Rhine basins, and they flow mainly westward and roughly parallel; the Marne emptying into the Seine near Paris, the Aisne into the Oise near Compiègne. In the region of the conflict the Marne lies twenty to thirty miles south of the Aisne.

The net result of these engagements may be summed up by saying that the Germans were defeated on the Marne and fell back to the Aisne, which they still hold. The Germans call this a "strategical retreat" and explain that by this movement they concentrate their forces, shorten their lines of communications with their base of supplies and secure a more defensible position. This is what the Allies called their retirement from the Belgian border to the Marne, and in both cases the justification is not without reason. Obviously neither party gave ground until it had to, but in both cases the retreat has been so well managed as to keep the army intact. The outstanding fact is that after many battles bigger than Waterloo, neither army has met with a decisive defeat. All attempts to outflank or cut off a wing of either army or to smash thru the center have been frustrated. No large bodies of the troops have been surrounded and captured; there has been no *debâcle* or rout on a large scale. Both sides have suffered enormous losses, the Germans doubtless more than the Allies, but neither apparently has become altogether exhausted or lost its courage. Thus far there has been no Sedan.

THE GREAT WAR

September 15—Germans retreating from the Marne toward the Aisne. Russians corner Austrians between San and Vistula.

September 16—General Hindenburg invades Russian Poland. The French attempt to break thru the German center in the Argonne forest. Belgian commissioners present evidence of German atrocities to President Wilson.

September 17—Continuous fighting all along the line from Chalons on the Marne to Noyon on the Oise River. Austrians invade Servia.

September 18—Germans begin the bombardment of Rheims. Japanese defeat Germans north of Kiao-chau. Irish Home Rule bill and Welsh Disestablishment bill signed, but suspended for one year.

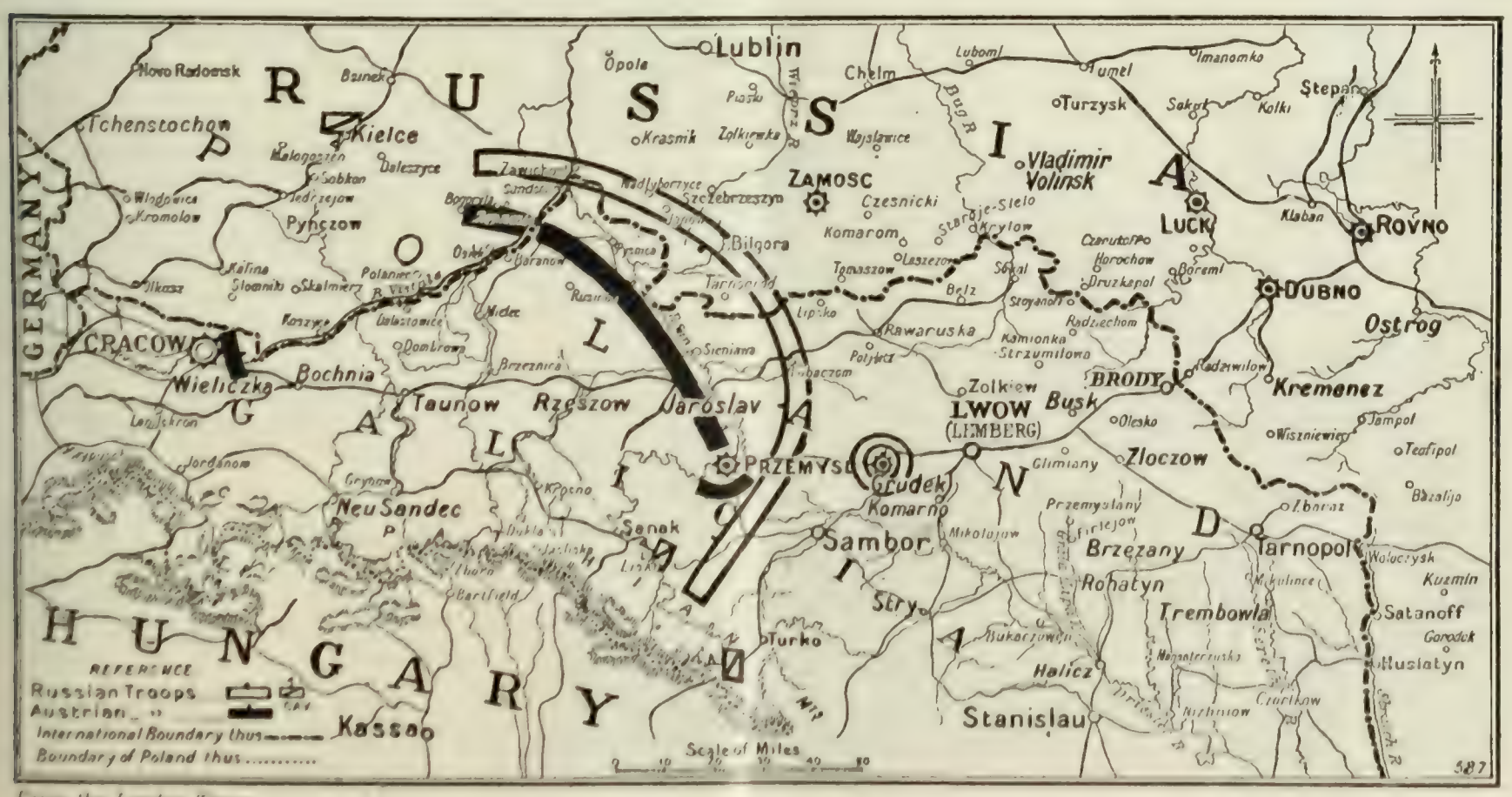
September 19—Allies endeavoring to turn flank of General Kluck at Noyon. Germans storm Beaumont. Russians bombarding Przemysl. Rheims Cathedral shelled and burnt.

September 20—Russian cavalry raid on the San west of Przemysl. German cruiser "Konigsberg" sinks British cruiser "Pegasus" at Zanzibar.

September 21—Austrians evacuate Jaroslav. Servians approaching Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia. French gain in forest of Argonne and on the Oise.

The Battle of the Aisne

From this general view let us now turn to the consideration of some of the details. We must picture to ourselves a hilly and wooded country, full of vineyards, for it is the champagne region and the caves are stored with the ripening bottles of one of France's most lucrative exports. The country is traversed by



From the London Times

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN GALICIA

The Austrians having lost Lemberg, the capital of the province of Galicia, retired behind the San river. Their right is protected by the strong fortress of Przemysl. Their left rests on the Vistula river. The Russians are bombarding the fortress and trying to get around either wing. Grudek, where the Austrians made their first stand after evacuating Lemberg, was taken by the Russians. There is a German force near Kielce to protect Cracow



Prov. Thompson

THE BADLY BEATEN AUSTRIAN

General von Auffenberg, whose army in Galicia was for a considerable period, according to Petrograd dispatches, annihilated almost daily by the Russians. He seems, however, to have survived and to have withdrawn his army, with German aid, to a place where resistance is still possible

many rivers, streams and canals which serve for internal traffic and water power. These are now swollen by the heavy rains of the past ten days and the weather is chilly. The Crown Prince has telegraphed to his father for winter socks and underclothing for his troops. The rain fills the trenches which the men have to dig whenever they occupy a point in order to protect themselves against the hail of shrapnel. It is essentially an artillery duel, heavier guns, more of them, quicker firing and more accurate than ever were brought before into the battle line. The batteries may be one mile away or five, and cunningly concealed behind rocks and trees or screens of brush like Birnam woods. The smokeless powder does not betray them and even the aeroplane soaring overhead cannot always discover them. It is a game of hide and seek. Some of the French still have on their old red-legged uniforms, but the Germans, in misty gray khaki with never a glint of brass or gold, are as nearly invisible as men can be. There are probably more than a million men on each side actively engaged in this 150-mile battle line extending from the Moselle to the Sambre, from the Swiss to the Belgian border.

In general the Germans have been retiring ever since September 5, tho in many places the line has fluctuated and some points have changed hands several times. The water courses have mostly determined the lines of defense. The Germans would first entrench themselves on the hights along the southern bank of the river, it might be the Marne, the Vesle, the Oise or the Aisne. Driven from this position they would cross the river and from the hills on the northern side rain shot and shell on their pursuers, who were forced to construct pontoon bridges to take the place of the stone or steel bridges destroyed. On account of muddy ground the Germans in retreating were sometimes obliged to leave their heavy guns behind, and to throw their unused ammunition into the river. The question formerly raised as to whether troops could carry an entrenched position in the face of the murderous fire of modern machine guns has now been answered. They can and they will. The Germans attack in close ranks and actually come on faster than they can be shot down. The more open formation of the French is also effective and with less loss to the attacking party. The bayonet—once supposed to be an antiquated weapon for these days of long range fighting—has been used by the English soldiers, who claim that the Germans are more afraid of cold steel than anything else. An attack is made by alternate rushes and entrenching by detachments, the men scurrying up the slope of a hill like rabbits and then digging into the ground like moles.



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THE HOMECOMING

After the armies have past and the fires are burned out and the newspapers are filled with new outrages the desolation still remains to be faced and overcome. Here are peasant women searching for their belongings in the ruins of their home at Melle, burned by the Germans

The Bombardment of Rheims

The Germans occupied Rheims for ten days. On September 3 they entered the city and on the 13th they were driven out by the French and retreated to the northeast in the direction of Rethel. A proclamation was issued by order of the German authorities warning the people of Rheims that if they attacked the German soldiers or interfered with their operations in any way the city would be burnt and the eighty-one prominent citizens who had been seized as hostages would be hanged.

On September 18 the Germans, having been reinforced, resumed the offensive and began the bombardment of the city from the dismantled forts on the wooded hills three miles north. The city was soon set on fire in many different places and the famous cathedral was partially demolished. The inhabitants mostly sought refuge in cellars and champagne vaults, but 400 civilians are said to have been killed. We quote from the vivid description of the London *Evening News* correspondent, almost the only first hand report of a battle by a competent journalist. He viewed the bombardment

from a tower of the Cathedral on Friday:

Directly the shells began to hit the cathedral in the morning, some German wounded were brought in from the hospital near by and laid on straw in the nave, while Abbe Andrieux and a Red Cross soldier pluckily went up to the tower and hung out two Geneva flags.

I believe a shell which hit the building while I was there was a stray shot, for the German gunners could hardly miss so huge a mass, towering as it does above the town, if they really wished to reach it.

Once one of them, screaming abominably, crashed thru the transept roof of the other end of the cathedral. I shall never forget the note of horrified surprize and indignation that burst from the old sacristan as a shell smashed a hole in a tall house before our eyes. "That's my house," he shouted, as if for the German gunners three miles away to hear his protest. Then his voice dropt to a key of bitter grief. "Ah, the misery of it!" was all he said, and his face remained unmoved, for none of the little group of priests and cathedral officials showed either fear or emotion.

"You must remember we have had three days of this," said one of them.

Meanwhile, the courtesy and good nature shown to the German wounded left in the city was astonishing. While shells were falling around the temporary hospital in the nave I found French officers talking to them, bringing wine and giving them every consideration. There was only one subject the Germans wanted to talk about. Was it not possible, they asked, to get a bigger Red Cross flag to put on the tower?

The bombardment was continued for several days after this. One of the towers of the cathedral was struck, the rose window broken and all the woodwork burnt. President Poincaré and the Pope have published protests against such an act of vandalism.



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GUARDED AGAINST THE TERROR BY NIGHT

The Thames Embankment, London, with searchlights sweeping the sky to detect the approach of the long-threatened Zeppelins

The Campaign in Galicia

It would be impossible to accept all the reports of Russian victories which come to us from Petrograd (*née* St. Petersburg), for the sum of the Austrians stated to have been killed and captured amounts to more than the total army of the Dual Monarchy. If so, the Russians could march on Cracow without any opposition. As a matter of fact the Russians have been defeated in north Poland and have made little progress in the south, altho they have inflicted serious blows upon the retreating Austrian army. General Dankl's army invading Poland was not cut off and destroyed as was reported by Petrograd. It doubtless suffered heavy losses, but the bulk of it succeeded in crossing the border into Galicia and uniting with the rest of the Austrian forces to the west of the River San.

Here the Austrians have established their new position, with their left resting on the Vistula on the Polish border and their right protected by Przemysl, the only first-class fortress in Galicia except Cracow. The Austrian front is sheltered by the San, whose bridges were destroyed by the Austrians in their retreat. Przemysl is a town of 54,000 inhabitants encircled by a ring of forty-one forts connected by railroad tracks and armed with a thousand guns. The garrison comprises 60,000 men. Also on the left bank of the San and twenty-two miles to the north is Jaroslav, a town of about half the size and not so well fortified. Both these strongholds were bombarded from the eastern side of the river and the latter has been evacuated by the Austrians.

At the same time the Russians are trying to turn either flank of the Austrian position in order to invest these two strongholds in the rear. To the north of Jaroslav the Russians claim to have gained the left bank of the San, but if they attempt to make their way up the Vistula to Cracow they will come between the Austrian forces at Jaroslav and the Germans who are on the north side of the Vistula. No decisive defeat seems to have been inflicted upon the Germans in this region and they presumably still hold that corner of Russian Poland from Tchenstochow to Kielce. The Russians claim to have destroyed the German army corps under General von Treyza at Sandomir near the junction of the Vistula and the San and also to have captured an artillery train including thirty-six howitzers sent from Breslau into Poland.

A conservative estimate places the Austrian losses in Galicia at 300,000, nearly a third of their forces. They are also said to have lost a thousand guns, two-thirds of their artillery.

German Invasion of Northern Poland

General Hindenburg, who has charge of the German campaign in the north, has driven the Russians out of East Prussia, and, presumably, relieved Königsberg. Collecting all the available men from the garrisons of the fortresses of West Prussia and combining them with the forces sent from Belgium and France, he attacked the Russians under General Rennenkampf, who were entrenched on a north and south line a little



Paul Thompson

IS HE A STRAW MAN?

Dummies left by the Germans along their line of advance in the Meuse valley to deceive the Belgian scouts. It is a little too early to make the obvious comparison with the vaunted prestige of the Prussian soldier



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WHILE THE GREAT WAR IS RAGING: SIGNING FOUR PEACE TREATIES

The roll of nations with which the United States now has "breathing spell" treaties, requiring the investigation by a commission of all subjects of dispute and the suspension of hostilities meanwhile, is now twenty-six. Treaties with France, England, Spain and China were signed on September 15. Seated at the table with Secretary Bryan and Mrs. Bryan are (from the left) the Ambassadors, Señor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, from Spain; M. J. J. Jusserand, from France; Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, from Great Britain, and Mr. Kai Fu Shah, from China

east of Königsberg. The Russian right toward the Baltic was protected by marshes and forests and the left by the Masure lakes. The Russian forces, according to the German official account, were composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Twentieth Corps, two reserve divisions, and five cavalry divisions.

General Hindenburg, unexpectedly to his adversary, plunged into the labyrinth of lakes, streams and swamps of the Masure district and succeeded in outflanking the Russian position and on September 10, after three days' fighting, General Rennenkampf withdrew his troops in good order into Russia.

General Hindenburg then carried the war into the enemy's country and is said to have got as far as the River Robr on his way toward the fortress of Osowiec in Russian Poland.

War Taxes in Peace

With the Republicans in both Houses of Congress firmly lined up against the emergency revenue bill, and asserting that economy would make it unnecessary, the Ways and Means Committee presented to the House on the 21st a bill to raise $105,000,000 by special taxes.

Before the caucus on the 15th, which committed the House Democrats in principle to the bill, the proposal for a three per cent tax on freight charges had been abandoned in the face of general opposition. As reported the schedule carried the greater part of the Spanish War stamp taxes, which are expected to produce $35,000,000; increased duties on beer and wines, to bring in $32,500,000; two cents per gallon on gasoline, to raise $20,000,000; a tax on brokers and bankers, to raise $5,800,000; a tobacco dealers' license, $4,000,000; and a tax on theaters in towns of more than 15,000, circuses and other shows, public billiard rooms and bowling alleys. Checks, drafts, foreign bills of exchange and letters of credit, and leases of land or tenements are exempted from the stamp tax. The stamp taxes will no longer be levied after December 31, 1915, the others run until repealed.

Filibustering for Economy

While the House waited for its emergency revenue bill the Senate was restrained from voting for river and harbor projects $53,000,000—more than half the estimated deficit in national revenues—by the vigorous opposition of the Republican minority, with some Democratic help.

As reported by the Commerce Committee, the bill appropriating that amount was bitterly attacked as "pork barrel" legislation, and the committee was driven to accept a horizontal reduction of $18,000,000. This did not satisfy the opposition, which demanded that certain items of questionable value be eliminated, and a filibuster was begun. On the 18th a compromise plan limiting the appropriation to $20,000,000, the sum necessary to complete projects already approved by Congress, failed only because of the determination of the Senators whose constituents were thus threatened with disappointment to push the bill thru to passage, keeping the Senate in continuous session till it was accomplished.

Senator Burton then proceeded to talk against the bill all night. With some aid he held the floor until four o'clock Saturday afternoon. He was then relieved by Senator Sterling, and with Senator Norris and Senator Weeks ready to take up his task, and Senator Borah hurrying back from a campaign tour to "speak indefinitely," Senator Simmons, sponsor for the bill, gave up the attempt to secure its passage before adjournment, which was taken at six o'clock Saturday. There were conflicting reports on the President's attitude, and the fortunes of the bill fluctuated with them. On Monday, however, the disaffection of Democratic Senators and the opposition of the President, which became definitely known, made it impossible to force the bill to passage, and a motion to send it back to committee, introduced for the third time, was carried. This will probably result in the elimination of all appropriations for new projects, which will cut the total to twelve or thirteen millions.

Troops to Leave Vera Cruz

So far as surface indications go the end of the Mexican incident which nearly plunged the United States into war is rapidly approaching. On September 15 President Wilson issued orders for the withdrawal of the force—now 3974 regulars and 2937 marines—which has held Vera Cruz since its occupation on April 21. It is expected that the Constitutionalist provisional government will be recognized early in October.

The news was cabled to Mexico City in time to be presented to the people at the Independence Day celebration on the evening of the 15th. It was received with enthusiasm, and the official orator of the following day's festivities was fervent in his tribute to "Professor Woodrow Wil-



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ALMOST AS GOOD AS TREATIES: AN EMBASSY OF GIRL STUDENTS

This is the first time that girls have shared the privilege of study in America as beneficiaries of the American Indemnity Fund. These young women, being entertained by the secretary of the National Board for Foreign Students' Work, won their trips by a competitive examination in Peking. They will spend a year in preparatory school to gain familiarity with American customs before going to college

son, President of North America," whom he saluted in the name of all the Mexican heroes from Hidalgo to Madero, professing the conviction that "the occupation of Vera Cruz has not revealed any perfidy or any ulterior or malicious intention."

In Vera Cruz the news created great anxiety. Terrifying rumors as to Constitutionalist intentions were received, and refugees who had been connected in any way with the Huerta government and Mexicans who had served the Americans in the military administration of the city confidently expected death.

General Funston requested that the troops be allowed to remain until October 10, which would give more time to transfer authority and wind up the affairs of the custom house. This would permit the escape of many refugess.

The New Régime

The program of the Constitutionalist leaders for the establishment of a permanent government, which evidently meets with President Wilson's approval, involves the temporary withdrawal of General Carranza from official control. A Constitutionalist convention of military leaders on October 1 will name a provisional president to whom Carranza will turn over the government. This leaves him free to become a candidate for the presidency at the elections which are to be held before the end of the year.

As soon as the provisional government is organized the United States will be asked to recognize it. Steps toward the resumption of normal diplomatic relations have already been taken; the Mexican embassy in Washington has been turned over to Juan F. Urquidi, Carranza's representative, and the Constitutionalist agency will be housed there from now on.

The Mexican Government owns a majority of the stock of the National Railways, and Carranza has taken control, replacing the officials of the roads by Constitutionalists. His agents assert that the Government will turn back the property to the corporation as soon as a new board of directors can be elected.

Is Mexico at Peace?

In spite of protestations by Rafael Zubaran Campany that "peace followed more tranquilly and speedily on the triumph of the Constitutionalists' cause than even its most sanguine supporters had ever dared to expect," rumors of plots, mutinies and reprisals continue. Of these the most interesting is the story which comes from El Paso that Villa has sent troops to support José Maytorena, the insurgent governor of Sonora, and declaring himself Dictator of the North, has repulsed and virtually imprisoned General Obregon, sent by Carranza to protest. At the capital Villa was expected, with delegates representing his forces, to take part in the military convention. Zapata, however, is at the present moment conciliatory.

The most sweeping criticism of President Wilson's determination to release Mexico from pressure came from Sir Lionel Carden, the retiring British Minister to Mexico, who is under appointment to the embassy in Brazil. In an interview given three New York newspapermen he said:

> There is no law and order in Mexico now. The whole country is in a state of anarchy and when the American troops are withdrawn the thousands of Americans still there will be in a desperate plight. . . . It is a desperate shame that the United States forces are to be taken away.

The British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, promptly declared the statement "unauthoritative." The Department of State has made formal inquiry of Great Britain whether the interview was accurate.

To End the Colorado Strike

President Wilson has called upon the miners and the operators of the southern Colorado coal mines, where Federal troops have been doing police duty since the end of April, to adopt a three-year truce.

The plan now proposed by the President is a working program for the resumption of peaceful operation of the mines and provides machinery for mediation when grievances arise. The principal provisions of the agreement are these:

1. The mining and labor laws of the state are to be enforced.
2. Strikers who have not been convicted of lawbreaking shall be reemployed.
3. Intimidation of non-union or union men is prohibited.
4. Wage scales, rules and regulations are to be printed and posted in each mine.
5. Each mine is to have a grievance committee elected by the miners.

This committee is to act on all grievances which application to the appropriate mine official has failed to adjust. If the committee cannot come to an agreement with the officials the point at issue shall be referred to a permanent commission of three, representing both sides, appointed by the President of the United States, and whose decisions are to be binding.

The miners in convention at Trinidad voted to enter into such an agreement, following similar action by the national union officers. The operators, however, had not given an answer when this went to press.

FROM AIX TO RETHEL

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNWRITTEN DIARY OF A PRUSSIAN OFFICER

BY ARTHUR SHERBURNE HARDY

AUTHOR OF "PASSE ROSE," "BUT YET A WOMAN," ETC.

THE following extracts from the diary letter of a Prussian officer in the field may be of interest to the public:

"*Aix, Aug. 3d.* War at last! 'The propitious moment' has been our nightly toast at the mess these weary years, and now a Servian nobody lights the match. Is the moment propitious? We think so. England is on the brink of civil war. One of those '*crimes passionels*' which delight the Boulevards is sapping the energy of France. St. Petersburg is in the throes of social revolt. Truly God is with us. It is not conceivable that Austria should tamely accept the cowardly assault upon the House of Hapsburg. Her ultimatum was a matter of course. It is equally incredible that we should be false to our treaty obligations to our ally. You will doubtless ask what pigeon-hole is to furnish the plan of campaign. Do not worry about that. Everything is foreseen and prepared. We recognize the strength of the Verdun-Epinal, Toul-Belfort lines. Frontal assaults on the east would be a waste of effort. We are not so foolish as to endeavor to push before us that mountain of sand. The trap is too evident. To assault such a line, even if it were carried, would result only in forcing the first line on its reserves and present the enemy with the advantage of interior lines and strategic railways of communication. It will be sufficient to hold the eastern front with forces sufficient to prevent an aggressive movement, to contain there an important fraction of the active French army. The blow will fall elsewhere, on the north, and it will fall before the Russian bear is on his legs. But, you say, the neutrality of Belgium! My dear friend, what do guarantees of neutrality amount to! Does Switzerland, with her neat little army of half a million and her defenses on the Italian frontier, believe in them? Why has Belgium fortified the valley of the Meuse and converted Antwerp into a fortress of the first class? Because she knows that war follows the line of least resistance and that a scrap of paper is no barrier to military necessity. You will see a vast enveloping movement pivoted on Verdun. I predict this with confidence, for the best troops of the first line are already disposed to this end. Watch the Guards, as the Spanish say of the bull! Will Belgium resist? The supposition is absurd. We are ten to one. A nation of market-gardeners! Moreover, we offer them incorporation into the great German federation we are planning for. Do you begin to see? Imagine Belgium overrun, Antwerp a German naval base, the channel ports of Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk in our hands. Krupp has long since forged the sixteen-inch guns for these points. But England, you say again. My friend, England is always too late. We shall command at last the Silver Streak. It is for this that we are conserving the fleet. The French army will be enveloped. It will have the choice either of investment in Paris, another Metz, or, if it keeps the field, of being shut up in an iron ring between the armies of the east and those interposed between it and the south. With France crushed and the Low Countries in our possession it will then be the turn of England. Do not believe that our animosity against France is great. It is this insolent island that boasts the command of the sea, that stands in the path of our commercial supremacy, this nation of shopkeepers and little wars, which annoys us. The indemnity we shall exact from France will put an end to future naval competition, and German culture, backed by German iron and blood, will bring peace to this poor Europe of ours.

"*Namur, Aug. 15.* The incredible has happened. Belgium resists. So much the worse for Belgium. They were duly warned. There has been some bloody and obstinate work, at Liège, at Diest, and elsewhere. Naturally we are everywhere victorious. Brussels is occupied. It has cost us some losses, and also valuable time. Unfortunately, too, there have been some excesses. There are always in every army men who get out of hand, and there are also ignorant peasants who mix foolishly in things which do not concern them. Our Emperor's heart bleeds for these misguided people. Some of our men have been overzealous. I deplore the dropping of those bombs in Antwerp. No siege guns were in position, the place was not invested. I greatly fear the moral effect of those bombs on the world will exceed that produced on the enemy. But think of the provocation! of our legitimate exasperation! to lose days, and even weeks, when hours were important! But no matter. The Landwehr and Landsturm are being already poured over the border.

"As you know, an English expeditionary force has been landed on the Continent. The anger and astonishment of the army is enormous. The Emperor has torn every English decoration from his breast. It seems that this dull Islander has at last opened his eyes. The plan was for England to wait, to sleep a little longer, till France was under heel and Herr Krupp on the Channel. That plan, delayed, will nevertheless be executed. India is in revolt, Egypt will be lost, and Tommy Atkins will learn the difference between Prussian artillery and the spears of an Arab mob.

"*Mons, Sept. 5.* Our victorious army is at the gates of Paris. Apparently the French decline to shut themselves up within its walls. So much the better. Armies, not fortresses, are our objective. They choose to keep the field, and our right wing has already cut their communications. The iron ring is about to close. We concede the good resistance of the British troops. The long retreat without disorganization before superior numbers, under constant attack, was well conducted. It was, however, a retreat. Only their aeroplane service prevented it from becoming a rout. These "buts" are unavoidable in warfare. Beyond dropping a few bombs in Antwerp and some circulars in Paris, the Zeppelin has been a disappointment. Five have already been destroyed. We hear that India remains quiet, and that the English have had the audacity to order German consuls from Egypt.

"*Rethel, Sept. 15.* Some uneasiness is felt for our lines of communication. It is certainly singular that his name is French, and that man Kitchener begins to annoy me. We have taken up a strong defensive position on the Aisne. It is barely possible that we regarded Belgium too lightly. England certainly has deceived us. Perfidious Albion! It is possible also that we underestimated the military power and mobility of Russia, and overestimated that of Austria. And Italy—*et tu, Brute*—has broken her solemn engagements! There is, however, another plan in our pigeon-holes. My personal opinion is that a defensive campaign on the Rhine and the Vistula would have been better. We trust yet awhile in God. But oh! if Bismarck had been alive!"

Woodstock, Connecticut

AN APPEAL FROM EUCKEN AND HAECKEL

CHRISTIAN AND MONIST UNITE IN A PROTEST AGAINST THE MISJUDGMENT OF GERMANY

Professor Rudolf Eucken has personally addrest to one of the editors of The Independent the following remarkable document in which he joins with his colleague of Jena University in a defense of Germany's attitude. The fact that these two men, lifelong opponents, representing the most antagonistic views in religion and philosophy, come into agreement on the issues of the war shows that we may take the statement as representing the consensus of opinion of the learned world of Germany. The translation is made by Prof. Henry C. Wood, of Johns Hopkins.

Both men are among the recognized leaders of modern thought and have a large following in the United States. Professor Eucken, first introduced to the American reader in 1880 by President Noah Porter of Yale, became better known after he received the Nobel Prize for idealistic literature in 1908. "Christianity and the New Idealism," "The Truth of Religion," "The Life of the Spirit" and his other works have now all been translated into English and have had a wide sale. His doctrine of the spiritual life as it manifests itself in the course of history and in the individual soul has met with a ready response in religious circles the world over.

Professor Ernst Haeckel is one of the foremost of living biologists and is known to the public chiefly by his books, "The Riddle of the Universe," "The Wonders of Life" and "The Natural History of Creation," in which he founds a Monistic philosophy upon the theory of evolution. The Monist League has recently carried on a campaign against the state church which has induced thousands to withdraw from formal membership.

Another Monist, Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, of Leipzig, recipient of the Nobel Prize in chemistry and one of the most active workers for international arbitration, has issued a similar protest against Germany's accusers. An appeal to Evangelical Christians of England and America to put a stop to a war which threatens to destroy Teutonic Protestantism has been signed by twenty-eight of the leading theologians and mission directors of Germany, including such names as Harnack, Herrmann, Loofs, Richter and Wundt.—THE EDITOR.

THE whole learned world of Germany is at the present time roused to feelings of deep anger and strong moral resentment at the conduct of England. We the undersigned, who have both of us been for many years connected with England thru the bonds of science and by personal relationships, consider ourselves entitled to give public expression to this feeling of profound indignation.

In close companionship with English scholars of congenial aims, we have zealously endeavored to bring the two great nations closer to each other in spirit and to promote a better mutual understanding; a fruitful interchange of English and German culture appeared to us not only desirable, but indispensable for the intellectual progress of humanity, which is at the present time confronted with such stupendous tasks. We gratefully acknowledge the favorable reception which our endeavors have met with in England; great and noble qualities, native to the English race, manifested themselves to us and we were led to hope that these traits would get the better of and outgrow the dangers and disadvantages bound up in the English character.

And now those qualities have succumbed to the ancient English malady, to a *brutal national egotism* which, careless of morality or its opposite, pursues its own advantage.

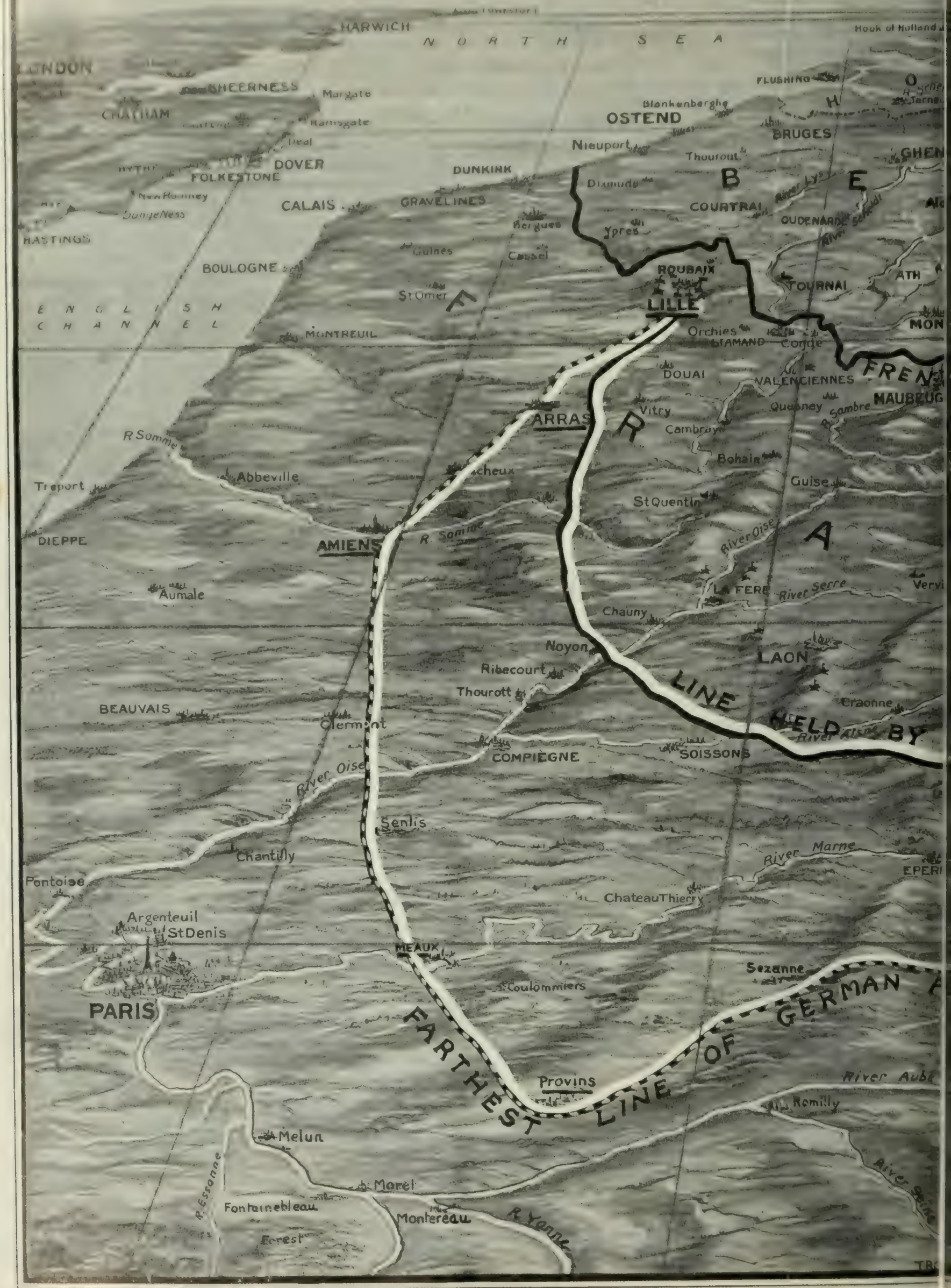
Examples of such a ruthless egotism are unfortunately all too common in English history; it may suffice to recall in passing the destruction of the Danish fleet (1807) and the theft of the Dutch colonies during the Napoleonic wars. But what is happening today surpasses every instance from the past; this last example will be permanently characterized in the annals of the world as the *indelible shame of England.* Great Britain is fighting for a Slavic, semi-Asiatic power *against Teutonism;* she is fighting not only in the ranks of barbarism, but also on the side of *wrong and injustice,* for let it not be forgotten that Russia began the war, because she refused to permit adequate expiation for a miserable assassination; but the blame for extending the limits of the present conflict to the proportions of a world-war, thru which the sum of human culture is threatened, rests upon England.

And the reason for all this? Because England was *envious* of Germany's greatness, because she was bound to hinder further expansion of the German sphere at any cost! There cannot be the least doubt that England was determined from the start to break in upon Germany's great conflict for *national existence,* to cast as many stones as possible in Germany's path and to block her every effort toward adequate expansion. England lay in wait, until the favorable opportunity for inflicting a lasting injury upon Germany should come, and promptly seized upon the unavoidable German invasion of Belgian territory as a pretext for draping her own brutal national egotism in a mantle of decency.

Or is there in the whole world a person so simple as to believe that England would have declared war upon France, had the latter power invaded Belgium? In that event, England would have shed hypocritical tears over the necessary violation of international law, while concealing a laughing face behind the mask. The most repulsive thing in the whole business is this hypocritical Pharisaism; it merits only contempt.

History shows that such sentiments as these, far from guiding nations upward, lead them along the downward path. But we of this present time have fixed our faith firm as a rock upon our righteous cause, and upon the superior power and the inflexible will for victory that abide in the German nation. Nevertheless, the deplorable fact remains, that the boundless egotism already mentioned has for that span of the future discernible to us destroyed the collaboration of the two nations which was so full of promise for the intellectual uplift of humanity. But the other party has willed it so. Upon England alone rests the monstrous guilt and the responsibility in the eye of world-history.

ERNST HAECKEL
RUDOLF EUCKEN



THE RECEDING LINE OF

THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE, UNDECIDED WHEN THIS MAP WAS PREPARED, INV
LA FERE AND RHEIMS. THE INTERSE

By *Special Arrangement with the London*



INVADERS OF FRANCE

POSITIONS AFFORDED BY THE CHAMPAGNE HILLS, STRETCHED BETWEEN
SQUARES OF FIFTY MILES TO A SIDE

Chart for The Independent by Arthur Elder



© International & Underwood

THE AUTOMOBILE AS AN AID TO THE COMMISSARIAT—CARRYING PURE DRINKING WATER FOR THE FRENCH ARMY

THE NEW ENGINES OF WAR

THE EFFECT OF MODERN INVENTIONS ON THE TACTICS OF THE CONFLICT

FROM the technical point of view the campaigns now being waged in Europe are of the utmost interest, for they put to the test for the first time many of the new appliances which modern science has contributed to the art of war. Since the last important European war man has grown amazingly in power He has soared into the air and dived into the sea; he has extended the range of his hearing by hundreds of miles and multiplied the area of his vision a hundred fold. The effect of all this is to magnify the operations of war but not totally to change its character.

At Waterloo, June, 1815, 67,000 men under Wellington met 74,000 French on a front of three and a half miles.

At Mukden, February, 1905, 140,000 Russians met the same number of Japanese on a front of forty miles.

At the Marne, September, 1914, probably a million Germans met more than a million French and English on a front of 120 miles.

Doubtless many a reader of Bloch or Fells is surprized to find the war was not ended in a week by some spectacular stroke of misapplied science and is disappointed to see it settle down to the old question of which side can best stand punishment or has the longer purse. Particularly is the public disappointed that the air fleets have played so inconspicuous a part. France, Russia and Germany have each been spending more than five million dollars a year on the "fourth arm" and it was naturally expected that this meant more than an improvement in the scouting service. Yet so far that is what it has amounted to. Over every battlefield, directing the artillery fire, have hovered the aeroplanes, like gigantic ravens, "choosers of the slain." No considerable body of troops can escape the eye overhead, so the effect on tactics is to diminish the importance of screening movements by advanced detachments.

Apart from their military usefulness the airmen have added to the interest of the campaign considered as a spectacle, the element of personal daring which has been missed in these days of mass movements. We all delight in the French avion who flew over Brussels and showered the city with printed slips bearing the words, "Take courage! Help is at hand!" And then while the Germans were firing at him with rifles and aeroplane guns he gave a free exhibition of fancy flying and looped the

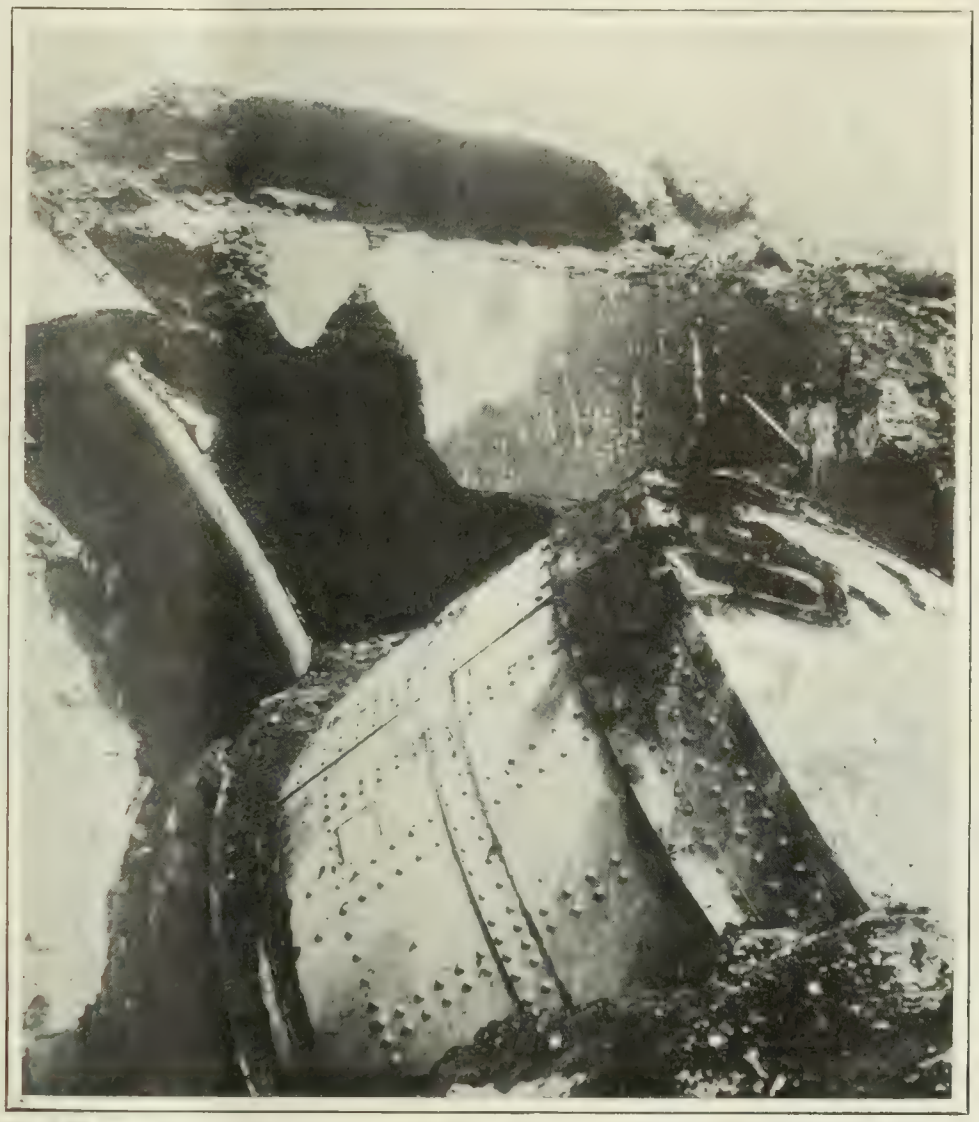


© International News

THE VENOMOUS MITRAILLEUSE WITH AN ARMORED OR SCOUTING AUTOMOBILE FOR GUN-CARRIAGE

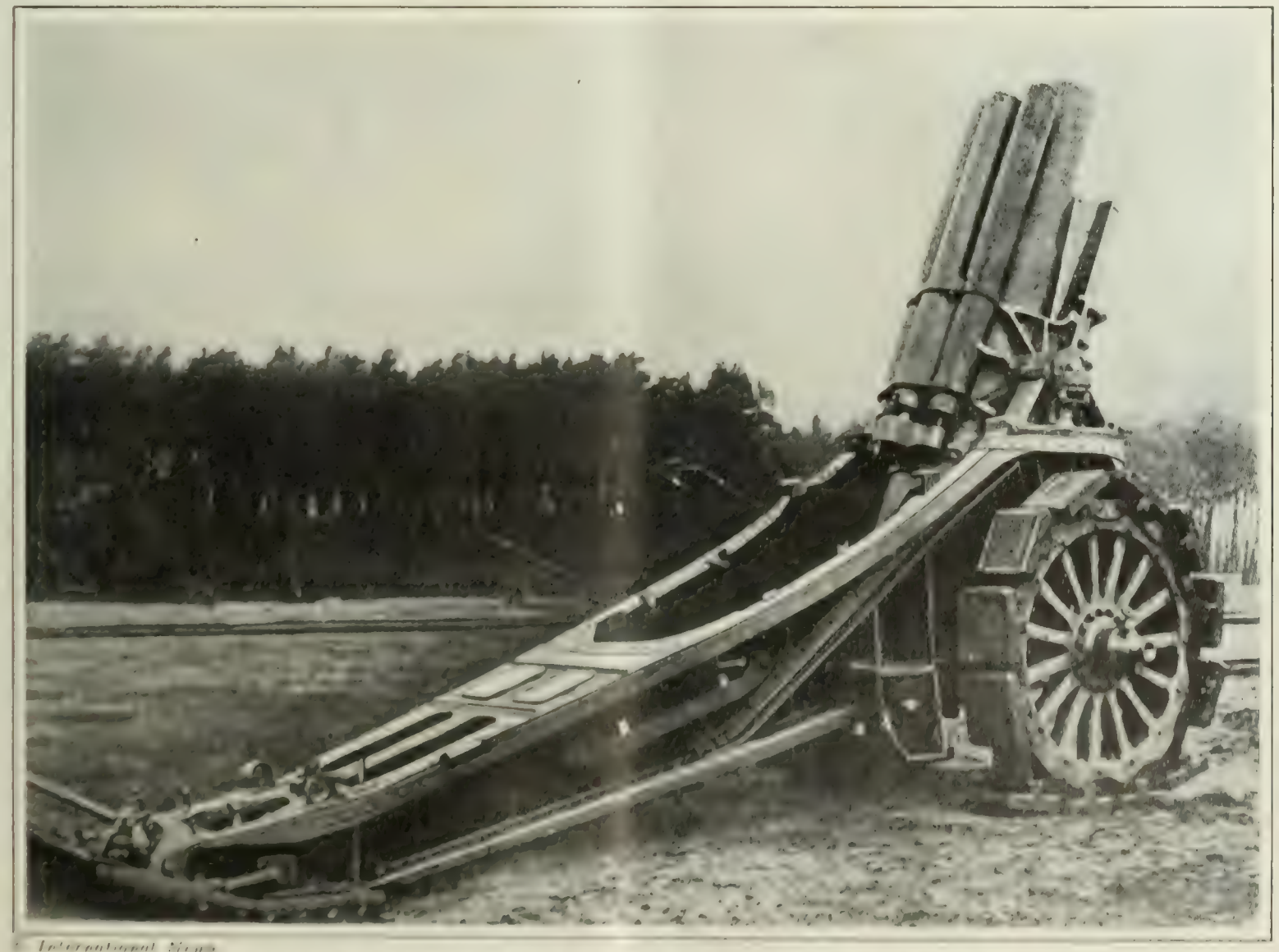
THE KRUPP SIEGE GUN AND ITS WORK

The reverses of the French during the first month of the war were in part due to their failure to foresee the celerity of the German advance. The fortresses of Liège and Namur, which were expected to hold back the Germans for three weeks, fell in a few days, and the French were forced to make their first stand at the Marne instead of the Aisne, as they had expected. The guns brought to bear upon the forts encircling Namur were the Krupp twenty-eight centimeter (eleven-inch) howitzers and also one of eighty-four centimeters (16.8-inch) caliber. They were stationed at a distance of seven and a half miles. Evidently, then, fortresses can be attacked, and that promptly, by field guns as large as those that defend them. The big guns in our Panama fortifications are sixteen-inch. Photographs of the largest guns have not been received.



Paul Thomson

ARMORED TURRET AT LIEGE DEMOLISHED BY GERMAN SIEGE GUNS



International News

GERMAN HOWITZER OF 24-INCH CALIBER WITH CATERPILLAR WHEELS FOR ROUGH GROUND

hap above the capital. It may be said "this is not war," but it is much like war as we read of it in Homer and Malory.

We are glad to see also that the Parisian spirit was not crushed even in the days when a second siege was impending. We read that tables on the terrace of a café were at a premium because from there one could watch where the bombs fell and that the police inspector who picked up fragments of a bomb from the street reported in due form that "some rubbish had been dropped by a person or persons unknown from an aeroplane yet unidentified, thereby defiling the public highways contrary to the ordinances of the Municipal Council."

But so far there would be few if any claimants for the honor on the ground of the specific service suggested. There have been many reports of Zeppelins destroyed by the dash of an aeroplane, but on the other hand the Germans say they have lost none of their aerial fleet. How many they had or have nobody outside knows exactly. According to an estimate of August, 1913, Germany had twenty military dirigibles to fifty-five in the possession of the Allies, and her aeroplanes numbered 420 while those of the Allies summed up 1007.

The only use that has been made of the balloons for offensive purposes is the case of the Zeppelin that twice past over Antwerp, dropping bombs which demolished a few buildings and killed some innocent persons. The sole effect of this was to exasperate the Belgians and bring down upon Germany a still heavier condemnation from the outside world. Whether this act was in violation of the rules of war is disputed because the ethics of aeronautics have yet to be defined. On one side it is argued that since Antwerp was a fortified city it was liable to bombardment and that it makes no essential difference whether bombshells are first fired up into the air from a mortar or are simply dropt from an airship. On the other hand it is objected that the usages of civilized warfare require first a challenge to surrender and due notice of a bombardment in advance so non-combatants may escape, or protect themselves. But of course a formal message of warning such as would be sent to the gate of a besieged city is impossible in the case of aircraft, for the city may be far away from the lines of the attacking party. If any use at all is to be made of aircraft at a distance a general declaration of war must be regarded as a sufficient warning to all fortified or defended cities in the country.



AN AEROPLANE SHATTERING A DIRIGIBLE

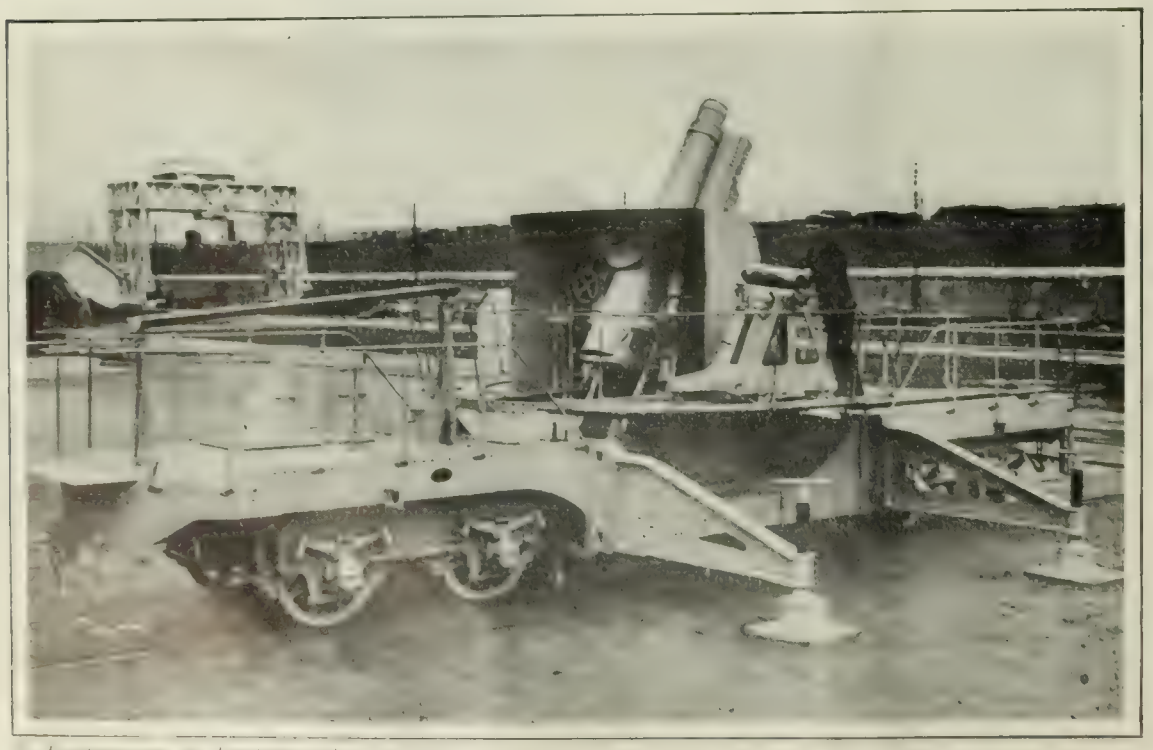
Reproduced from the Berlin *Illustrirte Zeitung* just before the war. A sketch by an eye-witness of a collision above the Fischamend aerodrome, near Vienna. Several such incidents during the war have been reported

It is very unfortunate that no international agreement on this point was formulated before the war. At present the only authority to be cited is Article 25 of The Hague Convention, No. IV, which reads:

> It is forbidden to attack or to bombard *by any means whatever* towns, villages, habitations or buildings which are not defended.

The words we have italicized were added to the international code in 1907 to cover aerial attack. In the bombardment of a city by siege guns it is nowadays expected that churches and hospitals will not be aimed at, but this does not prevent their being hit by accident, and bombs dropt from aircraft are much more uncertain of aim than artillery fire. So even if the attacking party has the best of intentions, any buildings within the enceinte of fortifications are liable to be demolished.

It will be noticed that the rule does not use the word "fortified" as it is commonly quoted, but "defended." Antwerp and Paris are both fortified and defended cities, none better, but London is not fortified in the technical sense, tho it would undoubtedly be defended. Is London, then, subject to aerial bombardment? One of the most recent and thoro considerations of the question is to be found in the address delivered before the Royal United Service Institution, in London, on April 22, 1914, by Col. Louis



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A FRENCH ARMORED HOWITZER MOUNTED ON A WAR TRAIN

A rapid firing 8-inch (200 mm.) gun protected by a shield and arranged for use on a flat car, which is steadied by the arms which swing out on either side carrying ground plates

Jackson, who comes to the conclusion that there is nothing in international law to prevent the attack by airships. A town is subject to attack when it is not willing to submit and is prepared to offer resistance to armed forces. London cannot be regarded as a city of non-combatants since it contains barracks, military stores, shipyards and the headquarters of the army and navy. Colonel Jackson accordingly concludes that if an airship dropt a half ton of gun cotton on the Admiralty Building or War Office or water-works, the only thing to be done about it would be to write indignant letters to *The Times*. In regard to the question of formal warning he says:

> The commander of an enemy's war balloon might arrive over London unopposed and signal as a matter of courtesy: "I am going to drop explosives." We answer: "You must not drop explosives; we are not defended." The commander replies, as it seems to me quite logically, "Then you must surrender. Good. You will now obey orders."

The British colonel has in mind, as he frankly says, that Helgoland is less than four hundred miles from London and so within sailing distance of aeroplane as well as airship. The Zeppelins here stationed are, if we may give any credit to sensational reports of those who profess "inside information," more numerous and efficient than the outside world suspects. Of that we cannot judge, for they have not yet made their appearance. Whether they are kept out of action because of their frailty or whether they are being reserved for some grand *coup*, remains to be seen. If the Kaiser has the unstable temperament alleged by English writers we may apprehend that should he find defeat inevitable and the terms imposed by the Allies intolerable, he will fly into a berserk rage and launch his aerial thunderbolts at Paris, London and St. Petersburg. Then, indeed, would the visions of Tennyson and Wells come true.

But in our consideration of the war as it has hitherto developed, we must keep to the ground, for the sea has been almost as undisturbed as the air, and the dreadnoughts and submarines are still untried. On land the chief effect of the modern inventions has been to accelerate movements all around. The forts are stronger than ever before—and they have fallen sooner. The armies are larger—and they have moved faster. The layman who thinks of war mostly as marching and fighting cannot appreciate the labor and executive ability required to provide a distant army of a million men with their daily rations, ammunition and innumerable necessaries when lines of communication are shifting and tracks and bridges are destroyed. Here the new methods of transportation come into play. But in spite of the advent of the automobile and motorcycle the horse is more in demand than ever. One of the lessons of the Balkan war was the importance of cavalry. Because of their deficiency in horse the Bulgars were unable to follow up their victories at Kirk-Kilisse and Lule Burgas, so the routed Turks retreated in safety to the shelter of the Tchatalja lines. In consequence of this France, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Russia all devoted a large part of the special appropriations obtained last year in anticipation of the war to strengthening their cavalry. The new cavalry regiments added to the German army are armed with a short bayonet attached to their carbines instead of sabers. In France each of the ten cavalry divisions has attached to it a group of three companies of bicyclists. They are trained to travel sixty to eighty miles a day and are expected to protect the flanks of the cavalry and to assist the artillery by reaching quickly positions favorable for firing. The German and Austrian cavalry also have cyclist attachment; the Russian have not, probably because of their poor roads.

But the best roads in the world are to be found in France and Belgium, so here the motor vehicle is in its element. American tourists caught by the war on the French frontier were startled to see the delivery trucks of Selfridge's or Au Bon Marché, and busses marked "Trafalgar Square" or "Place de l'Opéra." The chariot has come back into warfare after a disuse of two thousand years, but now propelled by sixty horsepower instead of two and protected by shields of hardened steel and bearing a mitrailleuse or howitzer in place of an archer. Some are scythe-armed like the chariots of the Britons in Cæsar's time and can cut wire-entanglements. Some have feet on their wheels and can ride the roughest ground.

In these armored automobiles Belgian officers have made audacious raids from Antwerp into the territory occupied by the Germans and, if we may believe their stories, dashed thru lines of infantry and slaughtered Uhlans with impunity. Orders for more of these engines of destruction have come to America since the war began from both par-





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A FRENCH AEROPLANE DOING THE WORK IT IS BEST FITTED FOR—SCOUT SERVICE



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THE MOTOR AS TRACTOR, DRAGGING AMMUNITION WAGONS AND GUNS

ties to the conflict, and a Philadelphia factory is said to be making the automobiles, while a New England firm fits them with rapid-fire guns.

One of the chief differences between this and all former wars is the rapid mobilization of heavy artillery close to the front of the battle line. These being mounted on motors instead of being drawn by horses can be brought into position with great swiftness and their fire directed with astonishing accuracy from some convenient promontory or from an aeroplane. The three-inch field guns of the Germans have a range of 10,000 yards and can be concealed behind trees or hills. These throw fifteen-pound shrapnel shells at the rate of twenty a minute.

In the Russo-Japanese war, which does not seem long ago, we learned that General Nogi kept in touch with his troops even at the front by means of the telephone. The Kaiser's army, however, has discarded the field telephone as antiquated and substituted wireless telegraphy, which requires no trailing wires and can send its message across the enemy's lines. Their new apparatus is a marvel of compactness and convenience. The sending and receiving apparatus weighs only eighty-five pounds. The current generator weighs but little more and consists of a dynamo and motor, run by a man treading bicycle pedals. This provides a current of one ampere at fifty volts. The length of the ether waves is about 364 meters. The mast is telescopic, made of aluminum alloy in eight sections of six feet each. The mast is supported by sticking the pointed shoe into the ground and in case of hurry by guy ropes held by the men. The apparatus can be set up in working order in fifteen minutes and removed in less time. The whole is portable by the side car of a motorcycle or even by men on foot. This apparatus will send forty miles, but the larger forms of field equipment, transported by six-horse wagons, have a range of 150 miles. There are fourteen wireless companies in the German army.

War, considered from a scientific standpoint, is essentially an outburst of destructive energy. Modern war, swift, powerful and far-reaching, demands the most concentrated and portable form of energy yet discovered and that is gasoline. It is the invention of the combustion engine that has speeded up the campaign and made it mobile. Every army is athirst for gasoline. It is the first demand of the Germans when they levy tribute upon a captured town. Already the German aeroplanes are reported to be vanishing from the sky for lack of fuel. Now it happens that neither France, Germany nor Great Britain in all of their vast possessions have any important petroleum fields. Russia has an abundance of oil wells, and Austria has some, but chiefly in Galicia, which Russia has now half occupied. This matter of the oil supply may prove to be a determining factor in the war.



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HERE STOOD THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN

THE TRAGEDY OF LOUVAIN



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LOOKING OVER THE CITY FROM MOUNT CAESAR



© *International News*

THE SHATTERED CHURCH AND THE HOTEL DE VILLE, WHICH WAS SPARED

The rich and beautiful Town Hall, on the right, was almost unharmed. The roofless walls of the Church of St. Pierre are seen in the background, and before them lie the ruins of the quaint Flemish houses.



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TWO CATHEDRALS

ST. JOHN THE DIVINE AND NOTRE DAME DE RHEIMS

BY MAY PRESTON SLOSSON

I watch the patient masons in the sun
  Building a House to God upon the hill
That overhangs the city; just begun
  The toil of years—the care—the loving skill.

Another minster lifted arch and spire
  By patient builders wrought in futile trust.
The Iron Eagle dropt a plume of fire—
  And all its beauty is a heap of dust!

THE NEW BOOKS

CRAFTSMANSHIP

THE native disposition to find effective ways and means for carrying out the purposes and desires of life constitutes the "instinct of workmanship." It shows itself in the primitive savage and exerts a profound influence upon the course of civilization; and on the other hand, the form that it assumes in any given culture is determined in large measure by the institutions of the times. Professor Veblen in his latest book has set himself to the task of discovering the influence of the instinct of workmanship upon the thoughts and the technology and the institutions of a people, and the reciprocal modifications of the instinct by other social forces.

In effect this "sketch," as Professor Veblen calls his book, is a rapid survey of the essential facts in the history of civilization. In it nations are mentioned rarely, wars and dynasties not at all; but there is an account of how people worked for a living, and how they produced the necessities of life, from the stone age down to the latest in machines and business methods. Races of men are discussed from the point of view of their fundamental instincts, and of the relation of these instincts to the various kinds of life required in different types of culture.

A civilization founded on tillage and husbandry involves a certain understanding of the growth and fecundity of plants and animals. In such a civilization the women will be the great workers, because they have a sympathetic understanding of the forces that operate in the growth and fertility of organisms.

With the development of a predatory culture, prowess comes to manifest itself in the possession of cattle and land, slaves and the prizes of war. With the development of a pecuniary culture the arts of accumulation come to be the measure of all things. The differentiation of the commercial classes from the craftsmen of the middle ages is traced in an interesting way. The emergence of salesmanship as the measure of workmanship or ability suggests the solution of many of the anomalies and absurdities in our present-day life.

The Instinct of Workmanship, and the State of the Industrial Arts, by Thorstein Veblen. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

ON THE EVE OF THE GREAT WAR

Mr H. G. Wells, that great cosmopolitan optimist, is sometimes both pessimist and patriot. His *Social Forces in England and America*, published in England under the more attractive title *An Englishman Looks at His World*, is a collection of all his important essays and articles for the last four or five years, and the burden of them all is that "the only alternative to a great, deliberate renascence of will and understanding is national disorder and decay." America the author regards as too completely individualistic, a heterogeneous swarm of types and peoples with no collective "sense of the state." But England, as Mr. Wells's native country, is his chief concern, one might almost say his chief worry. Ever since a Frenchman flew across the Channel and no Englishman was found to fly back, he has been haunted by the fear that British insularity, conventionalism, pride of will and indifference to creative intellect were leaving that little island behind its continental rivals in the race for political and cultural supremacy. Seeing that all of these articles were written in a time of profound peace (if armed preparation for war can be called peace), the book contains some remarkable forecasts of the nature and effects of a general war; thus proving once more Wells's claim to be prophet laureate of England.

New York: Harper & Bros. $2 net.

TWO FIGHTS AND A PLATITUDE

Mr. Wriford was harried out of his youth and his sanity by driving work and heckling relatives. That is the first part of *The Clean Heart*, vigorously and rapidly told, and carrying incidentally a brilliant picture of press-night in a London weekly office. Then he strode thru a series of glorious adventures, two of them rattling good fights, and the telling of these is, if anything, better yet. Then the story dawdles, finally, with some relief afforded by an alcoholic schoolmaster whose experiences are worthy of Dickens, taking Mr. Wriford thru a succession of moral and emotional crises that serve to carry the ethical thesis to a wobbly conclusion. The first part of the book offers no substantial premise for this thesis: the platitude and the plot are not thoroly shaken together.

Puddlebox, who flavors the adventurous section of the book, is of Paragot's tribe, without the Beloved Vagabond's *esprit*, but with a jovial heroism that, after a break or two in the emotional pitch of the narrative, sweeps the reader to a powerful catastrophe.

If the book is not so well digested as *The Happy Warrior*, which preceded it, it is even more picturesque; there is again an abundance of humor and pungency of description, and here and there a flawless bit of conversation which reveals the accomplished artist.

The Clean Heart, by A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

The Younger Generation, by Ellen Key. Studies of the coming social democracy and the part which the education and endeavors of the next generation will play in bringing it to pass.

Putnam. $1.50.

Foreigners in Turkey, by Philip M. Brown. On the tick of timeliness, a Princeton professor with Constantinople experience expounds the Capitulations and suggests a compromise to Turkey.

Princeton University Press. $1.25.

Yourself and the Neighbors, by Seumas MacManus. There's no part at all, at all, of the life of a mountain parish in Ireland—the delightfullest place in all the world—that hasn't been put into this book.

Devin-Adair. $1.25.

Saturday with My Camera, by S. C. Johnson. A tremendous quantity of information for the amateur, simply presented but poorly arranged, illustrated by diagrams informal enough to be encouraging.

Lippincott. $1.50.

Criticism, by W. C. Brownell. On Acting, by Brander Matthews. Twin booklets, neatly dressed, the first developing, on middle ground, a sound theory; the other a primer pleasantly illustrated by anecdote.

Scribner's. Each 75 cents.

Major Prophets of Today, by Edwin E. Slosson. The sketches of the personality and philosophy of Maeterlinck, Bergson, Poincaré, Metchnikoff, Ostwald and Haeckel which appeared in The Independent are here brought together in book form.

Little, Brown. $1.50.

ARE YOU EDUCATED?

One must get away from the schoolmen to find the most thoro-going thinking on what the whole schooling process is for; but the schoolmen will give scant attention to the views of too rank an outsider. Mr. Henderson occupies a unique position in that his thinking concerns itself with life as a whole—that is, he is primarily a philosopher—while his criticism of educational practise rests on an intimate acquaintance with what is actually being done in the schools. He is sufficiently detached to have perspective, and he is sufficiently familiar to have sympathy for the concrete problems of the educator.

His latest book, *What Is It to Be Educated?* is in some ways an expansion of his *Education and the Larger Life*, published a dozen years ago; but it is a great deal more. It extends the author's theory of "organic education" by showing concretely what he would do with the child at every stage in his development, from early childhood to the end of the college course.

Mr. Henderson would have every parent and every teacher (he is not concerned with the "general reader") base his dealings with young people not primarily on a study of pedagogy or on a knowledge of subject: the first thing is a clear conception of your ideals of life, of your essential religion, and of your economic creed. Since education has to do with body and with spirit, you must understand the things of the body, matters of health and diet and exercize and bread and butter; and you

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must understand the things of the spirit, reverence, courage, honor, serenity, truthfulness, sincerity, initiative. Without clear convictions in religion and economics the teacher's work, or the parent's work, with children must be vacillating and ineffective, for it must either neglect the essentials, concentrating on purely intellectual achievements, or it must get the child more or less perverted and confused.

It is not to be expected that the radical views in this book will be quickly or widely accepted. But like the author's earlier writings, they challenge our existing conventions and procedure at every point—not alone in our conduct of schools and home, but in our whole conduct of life. It is for this reason that every one concerned with the rising generation and every one who is not too old to seek for better adjustments in his own life, should reflect on the suggestions here made. Mr. Henderson's style is, if anything, more charming than in his earlier books.

What Is It to Be Educated? By C. Hanford Henderson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

TALES OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Duciehurst, by Charles Egbert Craddock, adds a House to the River and they are the most interesting characters in the book, for each has a personality and the group of people who enact the plot are shadowy in comparison. The story is of plantation life in the South just at the close of the Civil War. We miss the far, blue magic of the Tennessee mountains to which Miss Murfree has accustomed us.

Mr. Cable in *Gideon's Band* puts his characters aboard a Mississippi steamboat at New Orleans in 1852 and sends them up the river to Louisville, thirteen hundred miles away, and the River takes the center of the stage and keeps it to the end. Its sluggish current gives continuity, and the slowly unrolling green ribbon of its banks never grows monotonous by some magic of which Mr. Cable is master. The ship carries the fortunes and the fates of the voyagers; cholera breaks out in the steerage and invades the first cabin; smoldering antagonisms and a family feud threaten the peace of the voyage. It is an ante-bellum story told in an ante-bellum style, but its leisureliness suits the slumbering river in its long siesta, and achieves a sort of triumph over any less discursive relation.

The Story of Duciehurst, by Charles Egbert Craddock. Macmillan. $1.35.
Gideon's Band, by George W. Cable. Scribner's. $1.35.

THE ETHICS OF BERGSON

The structure of Bergson's system is so obviously incomplete without its application to life that more than one attempt has been made to provide its capstone. The most recent and the most thoro study of the question is the monograph on *The Ethical Implications of Bergson's Philosophy,* by Una Bernhard Sait of Columbia. Mrs. Sait interprets her author sympathetically and shows great skill in projecting his thought into the realm of sociology.

Science Press. New York.

SEPTEMBER DAYS

Swordfish and sheepshead leave the northeastern coast soon, but the spot is coming in—good compensation.

Fishing for trout and salmon remains good in Canadian waters; and in Dixie the boys are beginning to fish for crappies.

The open season for game began on the 15th in eastern Canada and hunters have taken to the woods after deer, bears, grouse and other venison.

This is the month when ratflesnakes, copperheads, water-snakes and garter-snakes are delivered of their wriggling and snapping offspring—six or seven in a litter.

The September air is full of the hum and rattle of insects. The most noise is made by the locusts—the disputatious katydids—mole-crickets and the springing rattle of grasshoppers taking sudden flight.

Bright new butterflies appear on sunny days, mostly born in second broods. On the other hand, caterpillars of various species are already turning into chrysalids and forming the cocoons within which they will remain housed until next spring.

In September all the four-footed folk of the woods are eagerly devouring the berries and fruits so plentifully provided. Even the fiercest carnivores eat them and improve their condition. They will need all their accumulated muscle and fat when the famine-days begin a few weeks hence.

Queens are matured, or maturing, in all the busy colonies of wasps and hornets, and so the prime object of their social existence has been accomplished. The fertilized queens will survive the death of their subjects and the chill of winter, and so the various races will be revived next summer.

As September advances the flocking of birds becomes more and more noticeable. Sparrows whirl up before one as he walks along a country road, swallows cluster on the telegraph wires, and on the stubble fields platoons of blackbirds wheel and maneuver like an army. By the end of the month many species of birds have wholly departed toward the South.

The does and fawns of the deer are coming out of the woods and are seeking the rank grass and succulent growths along the banks of sluggish rivers and in the shallow margins of forest ponds. They wade among the lily-pads and swim out into deep water to get relief from flies. The bucks remain hidden, for their antlers are not yet quite in fighting trim.

These warm, still days are heavenly to the woodchuck. He sits in Buddhistic mood, motionless in the sun for hours together, assimilating the grand breakfast taken from the farmer's clover patch, looking forward to a moonlit supper in the garden, and calculating with miserly glee his increase of fatness. Late in September he will go to bed and live on his fatness for five long months.

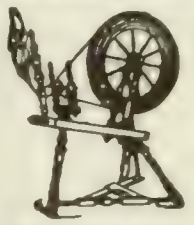
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On behalf of the American Red Cross The Independent expresses its appreciation of contributions received from the following, who have thus become members of the Red Cross for the current year. The contributions, with the names of the givers, have been forwarded to Hon. Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York Department.

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DIVIDENDS

American Telephone & Telegraph Company

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, October 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 30, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON.
PREFERRED STOCK.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this corporation, payable October 1, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record September 25, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

NIPISSING MINES COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, Sept. 14, 1914.

The Board of Directors has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable October 20, 1914, to shareholders of record as of September 30, 1914. The transfer books will close September 30, 1914, and reopen October 19, 1914. P. C. PFEIFFER, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
Dividend No. 61.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, September 26, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

The Directors of this corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% (37½c. per share) on the Preferred capital stock and a dividend of 2% (50c. per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable October 5th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1914.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

6% TO 8% FIRST MORTGAGES ON SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE. Absolutely safe. Let me show you. *Ask for list.*
S. J. PETREE, Court House, Russellville, Ala.

THE TEST OF TIME

and the placing of over ten million dollars for investors by our officials without loss to a single investor makes the first mortgage loans we sell absolutely the best 6 per cent. investments obtainable.

Write for our new illustrated booklet and state map describing the greatest alfalfa and wheat belt in the Northwest.

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GEORGE P. KIMMEL, Attorney, 635 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

THE MARKET PLACE

THE PLEA OF THE RAILWAYS

One hundred and twelve railway companies, composing thirty-five railway systems, have formally requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to reconsider its recent decision and grant the petition of the railways for a five per cent increase in freight rates. The commission has granted the request for a rehearing of the case and has set October 19 as the date for it. The interval of a month is explained by the commission as being intended to afford an opportunity for shippers to prepare, if they desire to do so, to present arguments in opposition to the plea of the railways.

Three reasons are given by the railways for their request:

The continuing decrease in operating revenue amounting to over seventy-three million dollars during the last fiscal year—a decrease which took place in spite of extraordinary efforts to reduce expenses;

The extraordinary destruction of wealth and dislocation of credit by reason of the Great War; and

The inadequacy of the increased revenues resulting from changes suggested in the previous order of the commission.

The railways are wise in not asking for a rehearing of the whole case—for that would have taken months to get thru with—but for a plain reversal of the commission's decision because of vitally changed conditions. Such an order could be made by the commission with a minimum of delay.

The need of the railways is desperate. It is a need in which the whole country shares. An efficient transportation system must form the foundation of national prosperity. The railways cannot be efficient unless they themselves are prosperous.

Will the commission show itself big enough for the emergency? Every day of unnecessary delay will be an added count in the indictment which its fifteen months of pondering over the original case have led many fair-minded citizens to draw against it.

The commission has two responsibilities of equal importance. The one is to secure justice for the public from the railways. The other is to secure justice for the railways from the public.

The two responsibilities are not only complementary, they are inseparable. Only by discharging the second, fully and generously, can the first be adequately fulfilled.

The commission should keep this fact clearly in mind when the railways present their case for the second time.

THE DOOM OF THE BUCKET SHOP

Action of far-reaching importance has been taken by the Stock Exchange which foretells the downfall of the bucket shop. The life blood of these gambling joints masquerading as brokers' offices lies in the current of stock quotations brought in by the ticker. In the bucket shop not a share of stock is actually bought or sold. The customer merely bets with the proprietor as to whether the price of a given stock will go up or down. The bet is decided by the course of prices recorded on the ticker tape. When the ticker service is cut off, the bucket shop must close.

The New York Stock Exchange sells to the Western Union Telegraph Company the right to distribute thruout the country the quotations of stock prices made in the regular course of business. A new contract has just been entered into between the Exchange and the Western Union by which the quotations may be sold by the telegraph company only to places approved by the Exchange. In this way the Governors will see to it that none but bona fide brokers' offices, where stocks are actually bought and sold, delivered and paid for, benefit by the ticker service. They may be trusted to discharge the duty faithfully. The reputation of the Exchange has suffered much from the unwholesome activities of the bucket shops, too often confused in the public mind with the offices of actual dealers in stocks and bonds.

When will the New York Stock Exchange open again? Many an investor would be glad to have the question answered. We can say, with authority, however, that the question has not even been discussed by those who are guiding the affairs of the Exchange in the tremendous crisis thru which the whole financial world is passing. Two things are sure. The Exchange will not open until some way has been devised to ensure the taking care of the vast quantity of American securities held abroad which are sure to seek liquidation here as soon as there is an open market for them. Nor will it open until there is moral certainty that the banks are prepared to finance the flood of operations that will inevitably pour in.

The following dividends are announced:

American Telephone & Telegraph Company, $2 per share, payable October 15.

D. C. Heath & Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable October 1.

Nipissing Mines Company, quarterly, 5 per cent, payable October 20.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$44,924,117.26
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	745.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	4,123,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation	6,778,618.69
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	150,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure postal savings	550,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings	198,839.70
U. S. bonds sold under agreement to repurchase	910,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	249,535.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)	1,532,790.61
Stocks	487,939.00
Banking house	2,175,000.00
Other real estate owned	425,592.84
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	3,698,583.09
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	1,454,764.58
Checks and other cash items	15,180.57
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,555,705.36
Notes of other national banks	425,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,199.84
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	8,339,770.25
Legal tender notes	1,579,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	387,381.50
Customers' liability under letters of credit	150,071.99
Total	$81,113,836.27

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,970,899.78
Reserved for taxes (balance to credit)	45,285.16
National bank notes outstanding	7,646,030.00
Clearing House account, net balance	1,620,000.00
Due to other national banks	12,982,967.11
Due to State and private banks and bankers	5,287,606.91
Due to trust companies and savings banks	7,191,639.15
Dividends unpaid	2,960.50
Individual deposits subject to check	31,176,332.24
Demand certificates of deposit	532,052.93
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	352,600.00
Accepted checks	508,020.51
Cashier's checks outstanding	107,680.48
United States deposits	3,670.54
Postal savings deposits	729,046.00
U. S. bonds sold under agreement to repurchase	910,000.00
N. Y. City bonds sold under agreement to repurchase	278,765.97
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	1,618,227.00
Letters of credit	150,071.99
Total	$81,113,836.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of September, 1914.

ALPHONSE OSCAR,
Notary Public, Kings County, 42.
Certificate filed in New York County, 25.

Correct—Attest:

WILLIAM M. BARRETT, }
EDWARD C. PLATT, } Directors.
LEWIS L. CLARKE, }

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK
NEW YORK CITY

Statement of condition September 12, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$1,474,361.79
U. S. bonds	50,000.00
Other securities	332,529.61
Banking house and fixtures	155,421.33
Other real estate	6,934.35
Due from banks	275,734.84
Cash and reserve	496,243.59
	$2,791,525.71

LIABILITIES

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	96,675.32
Circulation	149,400.00
Deposits	2,325,453.39
	$2,791,525.71

OFFICERS

VINCENT LOESER, President
OSCAR STIEBER, Vice President
GEO. E. HOYER, Cashier
H. V. E. TERHUNE, Asst. Cashier

Chauffeur (under auto)—I beg your pardon, sir, but would you mind backing the car up a little?

Owner—What's the matter?

Chauffeur—My face is caught in the works.—*Punch Bowl.*

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,054,753.33), market value		$1,054,753.33
Private securities (book value, $3,158,977.95), market value		3,010,008.00
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		10,046,261.45
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		11,470,870.41
Overdrafts		3.93
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		316,533.89
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item		553,237.64
Specie		4,119,684.81
United States, legal tender notes and notes of national banks		3,087,443.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings		1,586,620.95
Other cash items		60,074.64
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on banks at close of business on above date		82,300.00
Clearing House account, net balance		2,510,000.00
Total		$38,802,792.05

LIABILITIES

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits		197,086.49
Surplus on book values		6,289,456.44
Deposits:		
Due New York State savings banks	4,336,668.62	
Deposits subject to check	17,752,205.81	
Demand certificates of deposit	528.58	
Cashier's checks standing	7,126.73	
Certified checks	319,530.42	
Unpaid dividends	695.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	8,639,020.85	
		31,055,775.81
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes		24,229.55
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		25,700.00
Total		$38,802,792.05

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FOR SALE—STOCK FARM

Or country place, beautifully located near White Horse, in lower Chester Co., Pa., 15 miles outside Phila., 4 1-2 miles P. R. R. main line, on main macadam road. Convenient to trolley line direct between Phila. and West Chester. The central hunting country of the Radnor Hounds. Old Colonial stone house with wide veranda, ofred brick; modern improvements; 10 rooms, bath, and summer kitchen. Stone barn rebuilt for horses, hardwood box stalls, will accommodate 25 horses. New cow barn for small dairy. New and modern poultry houses. Other outbuildings in good repair. Stone and frame tenant house with spring and dairy beneath. Excellent new water equipment. 112 acres under cultivation and pasture. Large clean meadow, well watered entire length. Good productive soil, rolling but easily worked with machinery. 8 acres woodland. Whole well fenced. Would sell fully equipped. PROVIDENCE FARM, White Horse P.O., Chester Co., Pa.

$80,000 Buys one of the Choicest Plantations in the famous Red River Valley of Louisiana.
700 acres in high state of cultivation.
922 acres valuable hardwood timber.
Place now producing Corn, Hay, Cotton, Oats, Potatoes, Fruit, Pecans, Livestock, etc.
Fine dwelling surrounded by a magnificent twenty-acre park of live oak, pecan and other valuable shade trees; fine healthful climate; good drainage; good water; excellent railroad facilities. Situated near historic city of Alexandria, an up-to-date growing city of 18,000 people. Price includes $7,500 worth of stock and equipment. This bargain will not last long. Write to and deal with owners.
J. R. HARRIS & SON, Alexandria, Louisiana.

Come see big crops growing on this farm, then judge whether you will buy or not, and only 70 miles from New York City; 340 acres, well watered; two dwelling houses; new barn, buildings; sell for half actual value. GEORGE HALL, Walkill, Ulster County N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain: Fine Stock and Grain Farm. ¾ section, one mile from town, all fenced and cross fenced, two sets of buildings, good water. Will sell all or part, easy terms.
S. T. FERGUSON, Woodworth, North Dakota.

150 Acre Farm for Sale in South New Jersey—High state of cultivation; large timber; R. R. station on premises; lake boundary; good buildings; great bargain; price $15,000; terms to suit. ALBERT R. McALLISTER, Owner, Bridgeton, New Jersey.

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Many attractive offerings in a beautiful section of Eastern Massachusetts, near Boston. Send for booklet. Free.
Frederick A. King, Framingham, Mass.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds Due July 1, 1951

Referring to its notice of August 24, 1914, and to previous notices, the Committee informs holders of bonds still undeposited that it does not undertake to represent such undeposited bonds, and that it considers itself free, without further notice of its intention so to do, to refuse to permit deposits to be made subsequent to October 1, 1914.

Until October 1, 1914, bonds may be deposited with Central Trust Company of New York at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, or with Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, or in Berlin or in Amsterdam with the depositaries in said cities.

New York, September 21, 1914.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman,
JAMES N. WALLACE,
ALEXANDER I. HEMPHILL,
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
HARRY BRONNER,
CHARLES W. COX,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Counsel.
CHARLES F. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.



MONOMONOCK INN, Caldwell, N. J.

Ideal Autumn Resort. [illegible] N. Y. [illegible]

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Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD JONES, Sec.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

INSURANCE TAXATION

In his annual address to the members of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners at Asheville, North Carolina, September 15, President Young, the Insurance Commissioner of North Carolina, uttered the following sentiments on the subject of taxation:

> The states should not place a burdensome rate of taxation on the insurance business, which, while not philanthropic in its character, is yet of great importance to the business world, and of immense value to our Government and its citizens in the distribution of the misfortunes and losses of life. Those who engage in the insurance business should bear their proportion of the burdens of our Government and be taxed as those engaged in other classes of business of similar character—no more and no less.

These are not unusual opinions. They are very generally held by legislators, state officials and the business elements of our population. The remainder of the people care nothing about the matter, one way or the other, and seldom consider it. If we may be permitted to say so, the conclusions reached by the president of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners are not the products of a careful study of the subject. Let us examine the statements critically:

> The states should not place a burdensome rate of taxation on the insurance business, which, while not philanthropic in its character, is yet of great importance to the business world, and of immense value to our Government and its citizens in the distribution of the misfortunes and losses of life.

The fact is incontestable that the state should not place a burdensome rate of taxation on any taxable object, for the simple reason that it is burdensome. The safety and security of the state rests upon the happiness, prosperity and contentment of the individuals composing it, and none of these objects is achieved if the contributions exacted for its support are either burdensome or inequitable. It constitutes a form of tyranny that is not patiently borne by a capable and free people, and it easily leads to a form of revolt dangerous to civilization.

It is inaccurate to assert that insurance is not philanthropic in character. It is all of that. It is the most perfect embodiment we have of the advice to men to bear one another's burdens. It distributes among the many the losses incurred by the few. Because this is achieved in a strictly business way, does not deprive it of its philanthropic character. Legislators concentrate their attention on the business methods employed in its administration and wholly neglect its objects. In simple truth, such a form of helpful coöperation should not be taxed at all, if for no other reason than that the contributions, called premiums, are actually losses—values which have suffered annihilation.

The distinguished speaker then observes that insurance, while not philanthropic in character, "is yet of great importance to the business world, and of immense value to our Government and its citizens in the distribution of the misfortunes and losses of life." This statement of the fact is ultra-conservative. In our present state of civilization it would be difficult to imagine how we would carry on the world's work without it. Subtract it from the instrumentalities now employed, and credit would shrink; one of the securities of human intercourse would disappear; and trade, commerce, agriculture and manufactures would stagnate.

Insurance is not only of "great" but of vital importance to the business world; it is not only of "immense value" but indispensable to the security of government and the well-being of the people. For this reason alone, if on no other ground, it should escape taxation.

Now let us pass to the opinions exprest by Mr. Young in the second of the two sentences we have quoted from his address. Those who engage in the insurance business, he observes, should bear their just share of the burdens of government. Who are these people? What set of persons is included in the description: "Those who engage in the insurance business?" Does Mr. Young mean the people who own the capital stock of the proprietary companies, such as are most of our fire and casualty companies, and if he does, how are we to fit his observations to those companies which are wholly mutual? If the stockholders in proprietary companies are meant, then we say that such taxation as is laid should be placed on the profits made by shareholders and not, as is now the custom, on premium income.

What is an insurance premium? A sum of money contributed by the holder of a policy to be used in paying present expenses and future losses—principally the latter. That being true, it follows that the taxation of premiums is nothing less grave than the levying of a tribute on losses and the expense incident to paying them. As an illustration of the actual operation of the present system of insurance taxation, let us briefly consider the figures to be found in the fire insurance report of the New York Insurance Department for the year ending December 31, 1913, covering all the transactions in the United States of the stock fire insurance companies doing business in the state of New York. The total premiums of those companies for 1913 were $304,439,732. Their total losses and expenses (including $1,025,553 loss on the market

prices of invested assets, and not including dividends to stockholders nor taxes and fees paid) were $298,005,219. The total sum paid for taxes, licenses and fees was $8,898,241. Calculated on the premiums, the tax rate was 2.9 per cent. It will be noted that the total disbursements were just short of the total premiums by $6,434,513, which means that ninety-eight per cent of the premiums were used for losses and expenses. This shows that we have not exaggerated the existing conditions.

In discussing the situation as it affects proprietary companies, we have viewed the subject from its most favorable side for the advocates of insurance taxation. It has no justification whatever as related to mutual companies, which yield no profits at all to any one.

To repeat Mr. Young's phrase, "those who engage in the insurance business" are really the persons who seek its protection and pay all the costs of its operations—the policyholders. The officials, managers, general and local agents are not being taxed. They are simply mediums. No matter what form of organization is used, whether stock or mutual, the undertaking is a coöperative one by the policyholders; the object sought is the distribution of losses; the contributions in satisfaction of which come from the participants. This does not seem to be a proper object of taxation.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

The committee of Congress which is drafting the so-called war revenue measure has included insurance among the businesses to be taxed—eight cents per $100 on life, and fifty cents per $100 on other forms of insurance. Fire underwriters are complaining of the additional burden.

J. S. S., Detroit, Michigan.—The company mentioned pays dividends to stockholders and policyholders, the amount to the former thus far being inconsequential. The official report indicates that the dividend rate on ordinary life policies three years old at age thirty-five in 1913 was about twenty per cent.

S. L. R., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.—The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn was organized and began business in September, 1853. In February, 1910, it lost its separate identity by being consolidated with the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of New York, which commenced business in 1906. The name is now Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company.

President Warfield of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore has made a suggestion that has at least the merit of novelty. He has proposed that the fire and life insurance companies invest some of their funds in cotton "to help out the South." The proposition is not enthusiastically received by the companies. Anyhow, the laws would not permit of the investment of such funds in merchandise. President Warfield announces that his company is ready to buy 1000 bales.

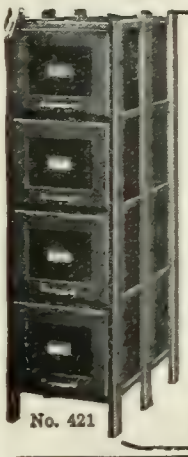
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This Solid Oak Letter Cabinet

files 20,000 letters on edge, for quick reference.
30 frame joints interlocked, glued and screwed together. Almost Wearproof.
Drawers on Roller Bearings and fitted with auto-locking compressors.
As serviceable as any file at any price.

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Three Drawer $11.25—Two Drawer $8.00.



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$23 Ft. paid *See note*

combines your choice of 10 kinds filing drawers in a handsome desk. All Solid Oak. Drawers on rollers. The files you want are at your finger tips in this "Complete Office On Legs."

Swinging Desk Stand, shown attached to desk, for typewriter, reference books, etc. Top 14 x 18 in. Swings on strong black enamelled metal frame. By Parcel Post anywhere in U. S. $3.50

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RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$7,334,044 54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	None
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	495,000 00
Other securities to secure circulation	706,347 16
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,000 00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $104,820; to secure Postal Savings, $145,380	250,200 00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)	843,565 68
All other stocks	4,475 00
Short term securities	329,785 68
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	546,594 73
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	98,650 17
Checks and other cash items	38,379 08
Exchanges for Clearing House	215,891 58
Notes of other national banks	443,328 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	3,426 64
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	1,677,002 85
Legal tender notes	226,860 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	25,000 00
U. S. taxes	471 78
Total	$13,240,020 89

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	600,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	184,231 86
Reserved for taxes	7,500 00
National bank notes outstanding	1,011,600 00
Due to other national banks	2,622,401 05
Due to State and private banks and bankers	894,147 97
Due to trust companies and savings banks	748,207 23
Dividends unpaid	51 00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,327,716 86
Demand certificates of deposit	72 250 00
Certified checks	89,547 21
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,930 38
United States deposits	92,106 90
Postal Savings deposits	124,330 43
Liabilities other than those stated above (Clearing House account net balance)	460,000 00
Total	$13,240,020 89

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, EDW. V. GAMBRILL, Vice-President and Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. V. GAMBRILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1914.

JAMES M. TULLY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

EUGENE C. ATWOOD,
F. B. EARLE,
A. F. LOURTZE,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12, 1914:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$26,120,716 24
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,225 85
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Other securities to secure circulation	3,000,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)	1,323,592 67
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	700,000 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	1,228,697 84
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	257,484 84
Checks and other cash items	149,871 43
Exchanges for Clearing House	849,980 25
Notes of other national banks	54,888 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	3,000 00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	3,729,660 00
Legal tender notes	2,084,379 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	22,500 00
Total	$39,577,996 12

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund	6,000,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,915,933 04
Reserved for taxes	69,749 24
National bank notes outstanding	1,110,900 00
State bank notes outstanding	5,678 00
Due to other national banks	7,626,379 71
Due to State and private banks and bankers	1,967,846 78
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,175,855 16
Dividends unpaid	4,417 00
Individual deposits subject to check	14,689,146 88
Demand certificates of deposit	745,650 00
Certified checks	442,734 89
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,735 42
United States deposits	1,000 00
Liabilities other than those stated above: Clearing House account, net balance	1,310,000 00
Total	$39,577,996 12

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September, 1914.

CHAS. E. McCARTHY,
Notary Public, No. 2650, N. Y. Co.

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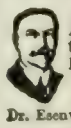
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PEBBLES

Why don't they be perfectly frank and spell it "army corpse?"—*Columbia State.*

"A Berlin," said the French. "Aber nit," said the Germans.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Balkan nations are about to start a sort of Federal League.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

There will be a further confusion of appeals to Heaven if Turkey gets in.—*Kansas City Star.*

How painfully young and immature Europe must seem to placid old China.—*Chicago News.*

It's a poor war that doesn't give both sides periodic occasions for rejoicing.—*Omaha Bee.*

Wonder how the word would be pronounced had Sherman been a Russian?—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

If they are looking for a real safe place why not move the capital from Paris to Gibraltar?—*Indianapolis Star.*

We might not know that some of the warring nations are Christians if they did not advertise the fact.—*Washington Herald.*

There are hearts left even in London waiters, who have united in refusing tips from stranded Americans.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The chief of the Russian General Staff is a humorist. He refers to the loss of 70,000 troops as a "local reverse."—*Washington Herald.*

And now salt is going up in price, just when we need it for some of those war reports across the water.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

European revelations are indicating that it isn't possible to condemn a man to a much worse place than to war.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

One of the most credible reports yet received from the war zone is that the Germans have been dislodged by water.—*Columbia State.*

Russia, it is reported, will bar Wagner operas. Germany will now have a chance to retaliate by barring the Russian ballet.—*New York World.*

While nobody believes that God is helping the Czar or the Kaiser, the Czar is sending troops to the west thru Archangel.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Those persons who complain that the Allies are too frequently on the defensive forget that it is very difficult to be as offensive as the Germans.—*Punch.*

The Russians are said to be approaching Sczebrzeszyn. Let us hope that they will not arrive and that this place will be left alone with its consonants.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Pronounce General Moltke's baptismal name as if it were English and you have a fine name for a friend and adviser of the Kaiser—it is spelled Helmuth.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Another thing to worry about is this: What now will be the course of doctors who have been in the habit of prescribing a trip to Europe for their wealthy patients?—*Manchester Union.*

In spite of the various ethnic, territorial and historic reasons for entering the present conflict, the King of the Tonga Islands, on being informed there was a war, decided to remain neutral.—*Chicago Herald.*

Doesn't it bring on the lonesomest feelings to find nothing about Harry Thaw, Vic Huerta and Richmond P. Hobson in the papers these days? And those daily fashion hints from Paris, too!—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Some of these war correspondents would certainly make wonderful fishermen.—*Columbia State.*

Those European names are a jaw-breaking lot;
We pronounce them according to fancy.
So rarely an easy one breaks into print
We've a fine, hearty welcome for Nancy.
—*Newark News*

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, October 5, 1914

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED, AT 119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK
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FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, TREASURER

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JUST A WORD

The secretary of a local Chautauqua Reading Circle writes that the members of his Circle "find only one difficulty regarding The Independent—they cannot keep it away from their husbands."

The edition of The Independent this week—every copy needed for subscription sales, or introductory work—is nearly three times the edition of a year ago, and the circulation is growing with unprecedented rapidity every week.

The director of Chautauqua Institution, Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, writes concerning The Independent and the Great War: "You certainly are covering European conditions most admirably and each issue seems a little more effective than the last."

The Independent as a Class-Room Text-Book has attracted nation-wide attention and the orders already received for the autumn terms in High Schools, Colleges and Universities are nearly ten times as large as they were at the same date last year.

In next week's issue will appear several pictures of Oldway House, one of the most beautiful country seats in England, with an interesting description by Major Louis Livingston Seaman. This great house has been converted into a Red Cross hospital, under the management of the American Women's War Relief Committee.

From Knoxville, Tennessee, comes this pleasant comment: "I got back the cost of my subscription for The Independent in last week's number. The editorials had the ring of the magazine's name and the article by Sydney Brooks was timely and intensely interesting."

In next week's issue our occasional department, "Both Sides—A Debate," will be published. The question discussed will be "Resolved: Germany is the aggressor in the war." Full references to official documents, important pictures and magazine articles will be given presenting both sides of the question.

The following extract from a letter of a subscriber in Utah is greatly appreciated: "Altho it usually is my policy in dealing with the magazines that I subscribe for, to tell the publishers if I do not like their magazine and to tell my friends if I do, I am impelled to write and tell you how very much I value The Independent, especially since the outbreak of the Great War. Actually I become so confused by reading the news dispatches in the daily papers as to the real happenings and course of the war that I look forward to Monday and The Independent as a time of weekly recapitulation when I can ascertain the best results of the week with a degree of certainty that what I read is authentic. I have always highly prized The Independent since its reorganization and appearance in the new form and have considered its policies and world news service as the very best, but it is so much better since the outbreak of the war that silence on my part is no longer possible."

CALENDAR

The Disciples of Christ hold their national convention in Atlanta, Georgia, *October 7 to 14*.

On May 17, 1814, Norway adopted a Constitution as a free and independent kingdom, having just been released from Danish control. To commemorate this event a Centennial Exposition is being held at Christiania until *October 15*.

The annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States will be held at the University of Virginia *October 22* and *23*.

Barnard College, in Columbia University, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on *November 5*.

World's Temperance Sunday will be observed on *November 8* in most of the states. In some states it will be *November 1* and in Ohio *September 20*.

The twelfth annual Philadelphia Water Color exhibition will be held at the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts, *November 8* to *December 13*.

The annual convention of the National Suffrage Association will be held at Nashville, *November 12* to *17*.

A business efficiency exposition will be held under the auspices of the Cleveland Chapter, American Institute of Banking, from *November 14* to *21*.

The sixth annual Medical Missionary Conference will be held at Battle Creek, Michigan, *November 17 20*.

Between *March 4* and *April 15, 1915*, a monster naval parade from Hampton Roads to San Francisco via Panama will mark the formal opening of the Canal



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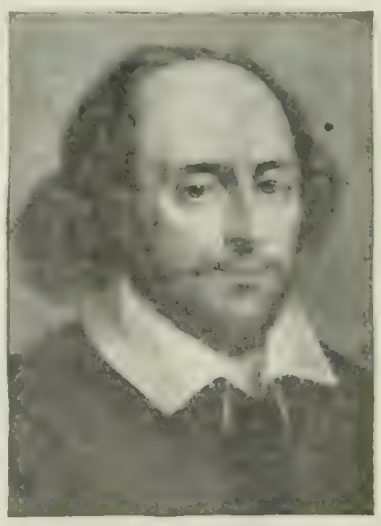
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The Independent

VOLUME 80 MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914 NUMBER 3434

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO BE WOMANLY

IT is one of the curious features of the feminist movement that each new phase of it has begun by an assumption of masculinity on the part of the women. This has been, indeed, one of the chief causes of the opposition to the movement, for it was instinctively felt that whatever woman's sphere might be it was not exactly the same as man's, and so there was a natural repugnance to see her imitating man and entering fields where she must compete without favor despite the handicap of her sex. But we can now see in looking back on the history of woman's advance that this stage was inevitable. The road to independence lay thru imitation. She had first to make herself mannish before she was allowed to become womanly. This was due to the very absurd and conceited attitude of man. He assumed that as he was ahead of woman the only way of advance must be in his direction.

In consequence of this women have had to burglarize the professions, to sneak into them in disguise. Just as a woman who wanted to go to war had to dress as a man, so the women who first entered any of the higher activities had to assume the masculine habit and bearing so far as circumstances permitted. It was well understood that women could not write novels that amounted to anything, but George Sand and George Eliot, Currer Bell and Charles Egbert Craddock proved that they could and got complimented by the critics on their "virility." Nowadays it is not necessary for women authors to mask as men to get a hearing, nor to write like men either. They have earned their freedom in this field and they are beginning to enjoy it by saying what they like in their own way even when it is not in accordance with masculine standards.

IT was the same way in education. When the women knocked at the doors of the colleges they were told that the kind of education therein given was not suited to women. Quite true; it was not. But there was no other education. It was that or nothing. So the women entered the men's colleges or started colleges of their own just like them. They took the same studies, submitted to the same instruction, past the same examinations and got better marks. Then they said "We've shown you we can do this. Now give us something more to our taste." And they are getting it. We hear sarcastic comments on feminine fickleness because the women who a generation ago were begging or demanding to be allowed to study Latin or Greek are now deserting the classical department for newer studies. Howells observes with whimsical pathos that "nowadays even our women seem to have no use for 'the education of the gentleman.'" But the fact is the women would never have got the chance to study the chemistry of nutrition or the esthetics of dressmaking if they had not first demonstrated that they could do Latin and Greek.

Then the women wanted to come into the business offices and then men said, "Well, come if you must and will work cheap. But you must pretend to be men. You must put on a linen collar and a plain tailor-made suit and cut your hair short and keep your mouth shut and maintain a strictly impersonal and business-like manner." The women complied with the conditions, but once in and become indispensable, they began to do as they pleased. Flowers appeared on the desks and smiles on the faces. The hair grew amazingly fast and waved about; the tight, stiff collar vanished into thin air, taking with it a considerable part of the circumjacent fabric. The business woman of today is not an inferior imitation of the business man but a different sort of an individual, tho quite as satisfactory and capable in her own way.

THE entrance of women into athletics was not a sightly spectacle. It looked like the loss of all feminine graces. Here at least was a field where man's supremacy seemed safe from female competition. So it was except for an occasional tennis game or swimming match. "You can't throw," jeers the boy at the girl who tosses his ball back over the fence to him. He means, of course, "you can't throw as I throw," assuming as usual that his is the only way. But having got entrance into the gymnasium the girl finds that she can throw a ball in a way to please herself—and somehow to please the boy, too. In work or sport it is only by playing man's game and if possible beating him at it, that woman gets a chance to play her own game.

Now when the franchise question is up men take the same unreasoning attitude. They are willing, some of them, that women should enter politics, but only on condition that they do not change the existing order of things in any way, tho there is little reason why they should vote except to change things. They must play the game according to masculine rules or not at all. They may have the ballot if they will vote right, that is to say, vote as those who now monopolize the vote want them to.

But it would be as improper as it is impossible to pledge the women in advance to any cause or course. We condemn the ward boss who goes to a bunch of Italians and says, "I will get you naturalized if you will vote my ticket." What, then, shall we say of the man who is willing to give women the franchise only if he is sure they will vote for or against peace, prohibition, socialism, divorce, capital punishment, child labor, pure food

[illegible] osteopathy, vegetarianism, church schools or whatever he may favor or oppose? We should give votes to women simply because they are entitled to be heard on such questions. All honor then to the conservative who, believing women to be inherently sentimental and impractical, yet is willing to entrust them with the ballot. All honor to the socialist who fears in his secret soul that women are priest-ridden and reactionary and nevertheless works for their emancipation. Such men have the true faith in democracy.

THE first step in the progress toward equality is when man concedes to woman the right to do what he does. The second, and more difficult step, is when man concedes to woman the same right that he has, the right to do what she wants to do. Thruout historic and prehistoric times man has been trying to fit woman into the various spheres which he has from time to time determined she was fitted for. Now he is about ready to give up the attempt as a bad job and is coming gradually to the conclusion that it will be better to let woman have a try at finding out for herself what she is fitted for or can fit for. But this comes hard for man because it means the breaking up of a habit of some hundred thousand years standing. Man thought himself chivalrous when he attained the cultural stage of reverencing woman so long as she did what he liked. But now he is beginning to see that there is ahead a higher chivalry, that of reverence for woman even when she does what he does not like.

"U-9"

WHEN David slew Goliath with a smooth round pebble from his sling, he made giants obsolete.

When gunpowder for the first time in the world's history decided the fate of a great battle at Crecy, it made knighthood and coats of mail obsolete.

When the "Yankee cheese-box on a raft" roundly thrashed the "Merrimac" in Hampton Roads, it made wooden fighting ships obsolete.

When "U-9," with only the eye of her periscope and the foamy wake of a speeding torpedo to warn the enemy, too late, of its approach, sank in rapid succession the "Aboukir," the "Hogue" and the "Cressy" and sent to death more than fourteen hundred men, did it make the battleship obsolete?

Only a future day will show. Today one can only surmise, or, if he feel bold enough, prophesy.

It is true, as Mr. Park Benjamin points out on another page, that the three sunken ships were only cruisers and almost ready for the scrap heap. But a torpedo which sinks at one blow a cruiser of twelve thousand tons would hardly find a twenty-five thousand ton battleship an appreciably harder task.

Whether the twilight of the battleship is falling and the sun of the submarine about to rise in unconquerable splendor, the name (prosaic as it is) of "U-9" and the roster of its handful of officers and men deserve a page of their own in the books of history.

The fate of a companion submarine, "U-15," sunk a few days ago by two shots from a British cruiser, suggests the risks they ran. Terrible as were the consequences of their exploit, awful as is every act of war, the intrepidity with which the little band in a very literal sense committed themselves unto the deep, the singleness of purpose and the heedlessness of personal safety with which they carried thru their fell mission, are qualities which the world could ill afford to lose.

Such a feat grips the imagination, as when any indomitable pigmy challenges an insolent giant, and makes good his challenge.

CULTURE AND DEMOCRACY

WHEN a nation proclaims itself the protagonist of culture, asserting lordship and demanding homage, it challenges the judgment of civilized mankind It is in order to examine the culture. Of what mental and moral stuff is it made? What ends does it subserve? At what stage of evolution has it arrived? How deeply does it penetrate the individual mind? How wide is its social extension?

Culture is no part of the "original nature of man," to quote Professor Thorndike's phrase. It is not an instinct, nor compounded of instincts. It is an acquisition, a sum of things learned by toil and pain, thru age-long "trial and error." It is an equipment of ideas; a stock of selected sentiments, stimulated and strengthened; a complex of habits that have become a true second nature.

The quality of culture is fixed by the ends that it subserves, and these are determined by the struggle for existence. The savage, forever fighting for his life with enemies as savage as himself, creates a culture of suspicion, cruelty and fortitude. The barbarian enlarges his equipment of ways and means, but does not make over his sentiments. The lamented Edward John Payne, in his never-finished *History of the New World Called America,* accurately describes barbarism as the attainment of a relatively effective social organization and the enjoyment of a relatively secure and abundant subsistence by a people whose mind and heart remain savage. Civilization achieves a yet higher organization, a greater efficiency, and material abundance—and then, its supreme work, it begins to re-sort and to make over the sentiments and the habits. It begins to create a culture into which mercy may enter, and gentleness, and justice. The culture of savagery subserves the end—War. The culture of civilization subserves the end—Peace.

But the culture of civilization does not yet fully penetrate every individual mind, and it is by no means uniformly distributed thruout the populations of the so-called civilized nations.

The culture of the modern world differs from all past attainments in its enormous multiplication of ideas, discoveries and inventions. Knowledge about these rather than of them, and interest in them, are easily acquired, and culture to this superficial extent becomes the possession of millions who have no discipline of mind, nor any real understanding of what they talk about. Sentiments and habits may remain naïvely savage in the devotees of this, mere gossip culture.

They may remain savage also, and too often they do, in men who diligently master knowledge for efficiency purposes. These men may think well of themselves, they usually do, but in fact they are barbarians. They are quite incapable of understanding one who is by nature rather than by heraldry, preferment, or purchase a gentleman, to whom success is not more important than kindly feeling and considerate behavior. The culture of

civilization is not comprised in speculative philosophy nor in efficient materialism. It includes grace in the heart and a habit of good manners.

All too obviously, then, the culture of civilization has not yet become the heritage of indiscriminate mankind in the self-described civilized nations. Nevertheless, by virtue of its own qualities it diffuses, and those who have it and appreciate it by virtue of their qualities consciously try to diffuse it. It cannot remain aristocratic. Inevitably it must become democratic.

And democracy, what of it? It will extend over the world and will endure only as it becomes a fact of intellectual discipline, of moralized sentiment, of well-established habit; an embodiment and manifestation of the culture of civilization. A century of European and American history has demonstrated that democracy as a governmental form is a mockery where it is not the expression of popular habits, fed by sincere sentiments of justice and good will to all men. A self-governing people is made up of self-governing individuals, morally responsible, intellectually alert, trusting one another and intent to deal honorably and helpfully by one another. Precisely as men acquire the culture of civilization do they become capable of democracy, as well as desirous of it. And only as they become democratic can the culture of civilization reach its utmost diffusion. In their perfect realization democracy and the culture of civilization are one and the same thing. In neither is there room for emperor or king. In neither is there place for savagery or war.

AWAY WITH THE PORK BARREL

THE power of public opinion, focussed upon the Senate thru the filibuster of righteous protest of Senator Burton, has brought about a remarkable alteration in the Rivers and Harbors bill. As it past the House the bill carried appropriations amounting to $53,000,000. The first impulse of the Senate was to expand this to $65,000,000. But when Senator Burton had talked all night against the bill, and reinforcements were ranging themselves to support him, the Democratic majority in the Senate suddenly saw a great light. They reduced the appropriations carried by the bill to $20,000,000. What is more, they appropriated this in a lump sum, and entrusted its expenditure to the War Department in its discretion. The House may protest against both the reduction and the manner of making the appropriations. But the country is already aroused upon the subject The House majority will hardly dare to recede very far from the advanced stand taken by their associates in the Senate.

It is a fine thing that the demands of economy should be squarely met in this particular bill at this particular time. It would be a tremendously finer thing if the precedent here established in relation to the improvement of the nation's navigable waters could be followed consistently in the future.

River and harbor improvement work has long borne a stigma because it has been associated with Congressional cupidity and extravagance. The Rivers and Harbors bill has time out of mind been the pork barrel par excellence.

The improvement of the navigable waters of the country is one of the most vitally important works which the National Government has to carry on. We ought, for the sake of our national prosperity, to spend large sums of money upon it.

But the question of where and how the moneys are to be spent should not be determined by solicitude for the personal fortunes of individual congressmen or even by considerations of party advantage.

How much money is to be spent on rivers and harbors should be determined by Congress. On what rivers and harbors it is to be spent should be determined by experts.

In the Engineer Corps of the Army the nation has as fine a body of experts as can be found. Let them determine how the money appropriated by Congress shall be spent.

AN INTERESTING COINCIDENCE

IN his article on the Great War in the current *Outlook* Mr. Roosevelt urges the establishment of a League of Peace as the most promising way to bring the nations "nearer to the day of world peace." His suggestions are as follows:

> But in view of what has occurred in this war, surely the time ought to be ripe for the nations to consider a great world agreement among all the civilized military powers *to back righteousness by force.* Such an agreement would establish an efficient World League for the Peace of Righteousness. Such an agreement could limit the amount to be spent on armaments and, after defining carefully the inalienable rights of each nation which were not to be transgressed by any other, could also provide that any cause of difference among them, or between one of them and one of a certain number of designated outside non-military nations, should be submitted to an international court, including citizens of all these nations, chosen not as representatives of the nations, *but as judges*—and perhaps in any given case the particular judges could be chosen by lot from the total number. To supplement and make this effectual it should be solemnly covenanted that if any nation refused to abide by the decision of such a court the others would draw the sword on behalf of peace and justice and would unitedly coerce the recalcitrant nation.

Our readers will not fail to notice the striking similarity of these suggestions to those proposed by Mr. Holt in last week's Independent. When such a robust anti-pacifist as Mr. Roosevelt is in essential agreement with the Editor of The Independent on a plan to diminish war, is it entirely unreasonable to suppose that there may be "something in it?"

THE SITUATION IN COLORADO

THE proposal of President Wilson for a three years' truce in the labor war in the mines of Colorado has been promptly and fully accepted by the miners. It has been as definitely rejected in its main features by the mine operators. The deadlock continues.

More than four months ago civil war raging in Colorado was put a stop to only by the despatch of Federal troops to the scene. The troops are still there, order reigns, but apparently operators and miners are no nearer a settlement of their differences now than they were then.

The President, as he intimated in his letter proposing the truce, would not be justified in using Federal troops indefinitely for police purposes. The Colorado mines are a public necessity, their operation a public service. Their operation cannot be carried on while the two essential parties to that operation—capital and labor—remain at daggers drawn.

Since neither side is willing to yield to the other, the only solution is thru compromise. The President has

a practical way for approaching such a compro-
mise, and meanwhile for keeping the mines open and
the laborers busy.

The miners have accepted. If the operators are unwilling to do the same, they should propose such a modification of the plan as they will accept. If they really want peace in the mining industry in Colorado, it should be a modification to which there is some likelihood that the miners will in turn agree.

The difficulty is that the mine operators are strongly opposed to the recognition of the union. With this opposition as their major premise, they quite naturally find it not easy to join with the miners' union in reaching a conclusion.

In holding to this premise they are wrong. The day is sure to come when they will be compelled by the logic of events to abandon it. Collective bargaining is essential to harmonious coöperation between capital and labor in industry where both are indispensable parts. Collective bargaining without recognition of the bodies into which the employees collect themselves is a contradiction in terms.

THE PRESIDENT'S ABNEGATION

PRESIDENT WILSON has shown a fine spirit in counselling his party associates in his own state not to endorse him just at this time for a second term in the Presidency. It is an admirable delicacy of perception that makes him realize that as he puts it, "it might seem as if he were taking advantage of the extraordinary situation now existing to gain some personal advantage thru such an expression of confidence."

It was not a big temptation, to fall in with the complimentary proposal of his friends at home, but just one of those little ones, which it is so easy to yield to and so fine to put behind one.

This act of the President will only strengthen the conviction of the country that he is single-minded in his determination, among the great events that are taking place about him, to give to the high office he holds the very best that is in him. Surely no one, of whatever political faith, can see here anything but evidence that Mr. Wilson is so much concerned about being a good President now that he really is not concerned at all about whether he is ever President again.

LET THE PHILIPPINES ALONE!

THE bill promising independence to the Philippines is a dangerous measure and should not be past now if ever. This is the worst possible time to throw over the archipelago when the whole Pacific is in a turmoil and Great Britain and Japan are gobbling up Germany's possessions as fast as they can. The Philippines would be a richer prize than any of these and should not be cast aside to be the spoils of the victor when the repartition of the Pacific is effected after the war. When Admiral Dewey was in Manila Bay he threatened a war with Germany unless that country should keep her hands off. At that time we did not know whether the islands were worth having or whether we could govern them to the advantage of the natives. Now the value of tropical dependencies is realized and every country is glad to get them. What is more important, we have demonstrated that we can administer them with unquestioned benefit to the Filipinos themselves, and our success in sanitation and education has roused the admiration of the world.

We may if we will discard the Philippines, but we cannot if we would make them free and independent. Where in the whole wide world is there a tropical island free and independent? Santo Domingo, yes, but who would wish the Philippines to become like Santo Domingo? Cuba? But we have had to set Cuba to rights twice and the third time we may have to stay there. A protectorate over the islands would involve us in more danger of war than our possession of them and would forfeit all the advantages that both parties derive from the connection.

The bill now before the House should be indefinitely postponed. It is impossible even to discuss it as it should be discussed without violating the neutrality of speech advised by the President in this crisis.

REPEATING ITSELF

SAID President Wilson on April 20, 1914:

> If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this Government, we should be fighting only General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own government.

Said Francisco Villa on September 23, 1914:

> We will not fight against any other of the chiefs who have contributed to the downfall of the usurper Huerta, our difculties being against the person of Venustiano Carranza. . . . We have declared hostilities, being disposed to fight him until the last—until he is forced to abandon his power and place the same in the hands of the real representatives of the people.

We have made progress, yes, but the treadmill of revolution in Mexico goes round in a wearisomely monotonous fashion. Personal government and democracy are mutually destructive. Until the Mexican people can achieve democracy they will continue to suffer from the rivalries of self-seeking men.

TEN DRY STATES

LAST week the people of Virginia adopted prohibition by a majority of some 35,000. This brings the honor roll up to ten; Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, placing a population of over 17,000,000 under a prohibitory régime. The mother state thus follows the good example set by her daughter, West Virginia, which past a prohibition amendment two years ago by over 92,000, the largest vote given by any state yet. The West Virginia law went into effect July 1 last; the Virginia law will take effect November 1, 1916.

Virginia sacrifices by this act $539,000 of revenue which it now derives from the liquor traffic, but according to the figuring of the Anti-Saloon League it will save $826,000 on the theory that forty-seven per cent of the pauperism, thirty-five per cent of the insanity and eighty-five per cent of the crime is due to liquor. We doubt whether it is possible to calculate the gain so nicely in advance, but we are sure that Virginia will find, as Kansas and other states have found by experience, that prohibition pays in more than one sense of the word. The closing of her one hundred and three distilleries which last year produced a million and a half gallons of spirits will be no loss to the world.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

September 22—Russians occupy Jaroslav in Galicia. German submarine sinks the British cruisers "Aboukir," "Cressy" and "La Hogue" in North Sea.

September 23—French recapture Péronne on extreme German right. Russians driving back German army in Poland northeast of Cracow.

September 24—Germans attack forts between Verdun and Toul. Cholera breaks out in Austrian army and Vienna.

September 25—Germans are invading Russia along Niemen River. Montenegrins take Mostar, capital of Herzegovina.

September 26—Germans bombard fortress of St. Mihiel on Meuse. Russians take Rzeszow, on railroad between Przemysl and Cracow.

September 27—Germans cross the Meuse near St. Mihiel. Russians cross the Carpathians and invade Hungary. German aircraft drop bombs in twelve cities.

September 28—Indecisive fighting on Aisne River and in Argonne Forest. Servians approach Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

The Fighting on the Somme

Another week of indecisive conflict. There has been continuous fighting all along the two hundred mile line, but the net result, in so far as we can estimate it from the stringently censored despatches, may be summed up in a sentence:

On the west the Germans have lost ground; on the east they have gained.

Neither movement is important except in what it indicates as to relative strength and future intentions. Let us first consider the western end of the long serpentine line of battle.

Here the German front turns sharply north from the Aisne River near Soissons, passing near Noyon and between Peronne and St. Quentin. This turned-up tail or whip-lash of the German right has been waving back and forth for weeks. General d'Amade has been placed in command of the allied troops at this point for the purpose of turning the right flank of the Germans. He has not yet accomplished this, altho the newspapers have several times announced his success. On the contrary, General von Boehm arrived on the scene with fresh troops from Belgium and was able to assume the offensive. The Germans recaptured Péronne on the 17th, but were only able to hold it for three days, for the British shelled them out with long range naval guns. This town, which is reported to have been demolished by the bombardment, has suffered much in former wars. In 1871 it was nearly destroyed by the Germans.

The Germans have also reinforced their right still further to the north, at Cambrai and Valenciennes, possibly to resist the attack from the west of a new British army said to have been landed recently at Ostend and Boulogne.

The allies outnumber the Germans two to one in this region, if we follow the French military authorities, who estimate the German forces at 600,000 to 700,000 and the allies at 1,500,000. In the eastern field, along the Meuse, the opposing forces are more nearly equal, about 500,000 on each side.

The Fighting on the Meuse

It will be seen from the map that in the east the German left loops around Verdun. This is the northernmost of the chain of "entrenched camps" or first-class fortresses which the French constructed since 1871 along their two hundred mile frontier between Switzerland and Belgium. So strong is this barrier that the Germans determined to enter France by way of Belgium rather than attempt it, altho by this violation of the neutrality of the buffer state they added both Belgium and Great Britain to the number of their enemies.

But when the Germans got to Paris they were too weak to take it, so they turned to the east, where they are now attacking the frontier forts which they would have begun upon if they had invaded France from their own border.

The system of defense which the French engineers devised to protect their country against a direct invasion from Germany consists of four great "entrenched camps," connected in pairs by a chain of minor fortifications, Verdun with Toul along the Meuse, and Epinal with Belfort along the Moselle. This left a gap of some forty miles between Toul and Epinal, invitingly open and ostensibly unprotected. The purpose of this was to avoid a sudden attack from an unexpected quarter, the idea being that the Germans would either have to lay siege to the fortresses or enter the open door, where the French would be ready to give them pitched battle. But the Germans have warily refused to enter the Toul-Epinal gap, altho they captured Lunéville, which stands at its entrance, a month ago. They are, instead, trying to force an entrance thru the middle of the northern chain, between Verdun and Toul. St. Mihiel is the point of attack, and here the Germans have captured Fort Camp des Romains. On the western side of the Meuse the Germans have recaptured Varennes, between Verdun and the forest of Argonne.

Obviously, if the Germans break thru the Meuse barrier at this point or some other and can make connections with the German forces from Varennes on the other side, Verdun will be surrounded and unless relieved will in the course of time fall into their hands like Metz in 1870. But the reduction of Verdun would probably take a long time and many lives, even with the new Krupp howitzers. The forts grouped



THE SEAT OF WAR IN FRANCE



THE WAR ABOUT POLAND

The shaded part represents the territory held by Russians; the white that held by Austrians and Germans. It will be seen that in the north the Germans have crossed the border from East Prussia into Russia, and that in the south the Russians have invested Przemysl and are approaching Cracow

about Verdun are scattered like a constellation over a circle some ten miles in diameter, lying on both sides of the Meuse. The map shows forty of them and how many more there are is only known to the French General Staff—and doubtless also to the German. Some of them have been under fire since early in September, but so far without apparent result except, say the French, the loss of 25,000 men, killed and wounded, on the German side.

The Campaign in the Baltic Provinces

A curious movement whose significance and importance does not yet appear is taking place to the east of Königsberg. General Hindenburg was not content with driving the Russians out of East Prussia, but followed them over the border for some twenty miles. This seems to be instigated by something more than a mere desire to clear the frontier, for the Germans have backed up the movement with considerable force instead of keeping all their available troops on the Silesian border to check the expected Russian advance toward Breslau and Berlin.

The German front extends from the Niemen River on the north beyond Suwalki to the southward, tho whether the real objective is Warsaw or Riga remains to be seen. The country is a hard one for campaigning, being swampy and sandy and broken by streams and lakes. The Germans have had hard work here in getting their armored automobiles and heavy guns over this rough ground, and have lost many of them. According to reports from Petrograd the German invaders have been defeated all along the line.

There are rumors of naval preparations on a large scale at Danzig and other Baltic ports, which leads to the surmise that the German fleet may coöperate with this land movement in an attack upon Russia along the Baltic coast.

The Battlefield of Galicia

There are few parts of Europe that are less known to Americans in general than the Austrian crownland of Galicia, now being gradually overwhelmed by the Russian avalanche. Its uncouth names are meaningless to us, and we do not know whether to be glad or sorry or how much when we read in a despatch from Petrograd that "the Russian troops have taken Czyschky, Felstyn and Khyroff." It is different with the war in the west, where the places arouse recollections of history and legend. We all know "the jackdaw of Rheims" and "how the good news was brought from Ghent to Aix."

But we ought to know the people if not the land of Galicia, for they have been coming to us in throngs. More than twenty thousand Ruthenians and perhaps as many Poles and Jews have, within the last few years, left Galicia to seek a greater freedom and opportunity in the United States. For theirs is an inhospitable land, one-fourth of it forested, the rest agricultural, poorly cultivated and overpopulated, for more than eight million people are trying to get a living from a country smaller than South Carolina. They cannot do it, even according to their own low standard of life, so the men migrate into Germany or Russia for seasonal work or emigrate to America. A third of the land is held in large estates, mostly by Roman Catholic Poles. The peasants are chiefly Greek Catholic Ruthenians, while in the towns the Jews predominate. So the population is torn by the deeply deeply rooted antagonisms of race, religion, language and economic class and unable to work together in harmony for the development of such natural resources as they have. One source of wealth they possess which makes the country a prize worth fighting for, petroleum. Galicia produces two and a half per cent. of the world's oil output, as much as Great Britain, France and Germany have in all their broad possessions.

If geographers had the making of the maps they draw they would say that Galicia belongs naturally to Poland rather than to Austria, with which it is connected by Cracow. It lies in a crescent on the northern slope of the Carpathian Mountains, high ground and a cold exposure. Winter has already come there and the soldiers are marching and camping in the snow; the Russians well wrapped up in their big overcoats, but the Austrians suffering for lack of winter clothing which was stored in Lemberg and so captured by the Russians.

The Campaign in Galicia

The Austrians are being driven back into the western tip of the Galician crescent where lies Cracow. It is a strong position naturally, between the river and the mountains; their left resting on the Vistula, the Polish boundary, their right on the Carpathians, the Hungarian boundary. Yet it is doubtful if the Austrians can check the Russians anywhere east of Cracow, for they failed to hold the San River, the only well fortified line in Galicia. There they had thirty-six miles of entrenchments protected on the north by Jaroslav and on the south by Przemysl. But Jaroslav was hastily evacuated by the Austrians within two days after the Russians had got their

siege guns into action on the eastern bank of the river. The Russians captured twenty cannon and enormous quantities of stores and ammunition.

Przemysl is a much stronger fortress and should hold out for some time, but by the capture of Jaroslav the Russians can attack it from the north, and they have already made their way around it on the south. So the Russians need not wait for the fall of Przemysl, but will leave a force to besiege it while continuing their advance on Cracow. Along the railroad already they have reached Rzeszow, ninety-eight miles from Cracow, and raids of Cossacks are reported as far as Tarnow, only fifty miles from their goal.

A detachment of Russians captured Uzsok, at the Galician entrance to the pass of the Ung River, and even pursued the retreating Hungarians over the Carpathian divide, which is here about 7000 feet high.

Cracow is being prepared for the attack of the Russians by German officers, who have superseded the Austrians in command of the city. The Austrian and Hungarian officers are said to have been deeply humiliated by the contemptuous way in which the Germans who have come to their rescue have shoved them aside as incompetent and taken the management of affairs in their own hands.



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RUSSIAN CAVALRY IN THE CARPATHIANS

Few pictures are received from the war in the east. These men are advancing thru one of the passes which the Russians now hold and which command the plains of Hungary. Late despatches indicate that forces have been thrown down into northern Hungary

The War on the Sea

There has been no general naval engagement in the present war. The British fleet has held control of the North Sea and the German has kept out of harm's way, but the exact whereabouts of neither is known to the public. German and Austrian shipping is absolutely stopped, but the vessels of the Allies are safe in all seas except for such few German cruisers as are still at large.

The German cruiser "Emden," from the China station, appeared on September 10 in the Bay of Bengal and in four days captured six British ships: the "Diplomat," of the Harrison Line, which had just left Calcutta for Liverpool; the "Indus," which carried a cargo of bagging for American sugar planters in Cuba; the "Lovat," "Killim," "Frabbuck" and "Katinga." Five of them were sunk and the crews sent to Calcutta on the sixth.

The British light cruiser "Pegasus," while repairing her machinery in the harbor of Zanzibar, was attacked by the German protected cruiser "Königsberg" and was completely disabled, losing 25 killed and 80 wounded out of a crew of 234. The new four-inch guns of the German vessel carried farther than the British guns. The "Pegasus" had done a good deal of destruction since the war began, as it had bombarded the port of Dar-es-Salaam, in German East Africa, and had sunk the German gunboat "Mowe" and a floating drydock.

The British auxiliary cruiser "Carmania" on September 14 sunk a German armed merchant cruiser supposed to be the "Cap Trafalgar" in an action lasting an hour and three-quarters off the east coast of South America.

The Australian submarine AE-1 has been lost at sea, presumably by accident, with all on board, 35 officers and men. This is the first loss of the new navy of the Commonwealth.

The efficiency of the submarine has at last been demonstrated. The German light cruiser "Hela" was sunk by the British submarine "E-9" about six miles off the German coast. On coming to the surface in the early morning it discovered the cruiser within range. It immediately dived again and launched two torpedoes. Rising again in a quarter of an hour the lookout on the submarine saw that the "Hela" was sinking, and when the submarine came to the surface after another quarter of an hour it had disappeared. Probably the crew of the "Hela" did not catch a glimpse of the enemy which struck the fatal blow.

The most important event of the war on the sea, the destruction of three British cruisers by a German



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CHARGED WITH UNEQUALLED BRUTALITY—GERMAN PRIVATES

German soldiers around their soup kettle in camp near Charleroi. The most horrible atrocities are ascribed to men of this type



Pan American

NEITHER TO THE RIGHT NOR TO THE LEFT

One of a series of cartoons, from statuettes by the Italian sculptor, Rizzi, being circulated widely in Italy to accentuate the peculiar neutrality of Italy in the face of the blandishments of both alliances in the Great War

submarine, is discussed by our naval expert in a separate article of this issue.

Villa Fights Carranza

The break-up of the Constitutionalist forces in Mexico, long expected and often threatened, is now a fact. Villa has defied Carranza and fighting has begun in Sonora.

The immediate occasion of the split was Villa's imprisonment of General Obregon, whom Carranza had sent to confer with him about the insubordination of José Maytorena, military governor of Sonora, and certain other points at issue. Villa quarreled with Obregon and was barely dissuaded from having him shot. Carranza retaliated by ordering railroad service suspended north of Aguascalientes, hoping thus to forestall Villa's military movements. Mutual demands for explanation followed, and Villa notified Carranza that he no longer recognized him as First Chief, adding: "You are at liberty to pursue any course that may please you."

Trouble has been brewing, however, for a long time. Villa was dissatisfied with Carranza's plans for the military convention that was to establish the provisional government, charging that the First Chief was "packing" it to make sure of his ultimate election as President. Like Zapata, Villa seems to have suspected Carranza of insincerity in his promises of agrarian reform. But it has been obvious since early in the revolution that Villa was a man not likely to submit to control.

In his manifesto Villa claimed that Sonora, Chihuahua, Zacatecas and part of Coahuila were supporting him. San Luis Potosi and the city of Zacatecas were added shortly, General Natera at the latter point swinging one entire army corps to Villa's support. Coahuila is the state of which Carranza was governor when he took arms against Huerta. His forces are estimated at from 13,500—Carranzista figures—to 50,000. The pick of these troops are being sent forward to Torreon, which marks roughly the southern limit of Villa's sphere of influence, and artillery and ammunition go with them.

The first fighting, however, was just south of the Arizona boundary, in northern Sonora. There, at Santa Barbara, on September 25, Governor Maytorena, Villista, met and routed General Benjamin Hill, Carranzista More than 300 were killed, and Hill retired to Naco and intrenched, awaiting reinforcements. The first important battle will probably be fought near the border, where the beaten army can take refuge in the United States.

Villa's Demands

Carranza appeared reluctant to test his strength against Villa, and with General Obregon, who was released, was trying to arrange a conference when fighting began. A meeting at Aguascalientes was agreed upon, to precede the military convention in Mexico City on October 1. Villa announced that he would be satisfied by nothing less than the immediate withdrawal of Carranza from temporary control and his elimination as a candidate from the forthcoming presidential elections.

Villa's choice for Provisional President was Fernando Iglesias Calderon, leader of the Liberal party, allied with the Constitutionalists, and one of Carranza's appointees to represent the Constitutionalists at the Niagara Falls conference. Villa himself has assured Washington that he will not himself be a candidate for the Presidency or



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HARD ON THE HEELS OF THE GERMANS

A detachment of French artillery pursuing the Germans thru Chauconter, near Meaux on the Marne. The Germans have left the town so recently that the house on the right, fired by them, is still burning

Vice-Presidency. Since Carranza had already indicated his willingness not to run if all the other military leaders of the revolution made a similar promise, there is hope of a peaceful settlement.

General Funston was ordered on the 25th not to withdraw from Vera Cruz within ten days, but President Wilson had said on the 24th that the new revolt would not alter the plan for evacuation. It was understood that the Administration would regard the new war as a matter beyond the scope of our interference.

No Settlement in Colorado

The refusal of the operators to agree to three-year truce with the striking miners of southern Colorado upon the terms suggested by the Federal mediators and accepted by the United Mine workers leaves the situation still unsettled.

The operators, accepting the terms in part, directed their opposition chiefly against two provisions of the agreement: that requiring them to re-employ all striking miners who have not been convicted of lawbreaking, and that establishing grievance committees and a Federal commission for the settlement of disputes. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company claims that it is now producing over seventy per cent of its normal output and that the deprest condition of the steel industry makes it impossible to promise that there will be work for all the striking workers. The companies decline to employ men under indictment for murder.

The Federal commission of three was to have power to render binding decisions in all controversies between employees and operators not settled by the grievance committees, and without its approval no mine was to be closed for more than six days. The operators decline to surrender so much authority, and assert that grievance committees are a notorious source of disaffection. The Victor-American and Rocky Mountain Fuel companies and forty-six smaller concerns further refuse to enter into a truce with the miners, charging that the union has broken faith before and is not trustworthy.

Taxes and Appropriations

The Democratic majority in the House made short work of the War Revenue bill once it had been framed. After limiting debate to seven hours they past the bill on September 25, by a vote of 234 to 135. One Progressive voted with the majority, 11 Democrats and the other Progressives joining with the solid Republican minority. A hard fight will be made by the Republicans in the Senate, where the Democrats have only ten votes to spare.



[illegible]

MISS LUCY [illegible]



MISS GENEVIEVE CLARK

Three girls, the daughters of Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Postmaster-General Burleson, and Speaker Clark, have planned a national bargain day in cotton goods to strengthen the demand for cotton manufactures and relieve the depression in the industry

Retrenchment was the order of the day in the Senate after the Rivers and Harbors bill had been killed. A substitute measure, appropriating $20,000,000, was past without a fight on September 30. This action was much more significant than a mere reduction from $53,000,000 — the figure at which the House past the original bill — for the new bill leaves the apportionment of the fund entirely to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers. In place of the old "pork barrel" appropriation, in which local projects of all degrees



MISS CALLIE HOKE SMITH

of importance and worthlessness were specifically cared for, there is to be a non-political distribution of money among enterprises already under way or authorized. The House was expected to oppose this revolutionary change.

Direct Primary Results

In New York State the first direct primary election ever held, on September 28, resulted in the following nominations, according to early returns:

For Governor—Republican, Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney of New York; Democrat, Martin H. Glynn, now filling Sulzer's unexpired term as Governor; Progressive, Frederick M. Davenport, professor of law in Hamilton College and formerly a State Senator.

For United State Senator—Republican, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., ex-Congressman; Democrat, James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany; Progressive, Bainbridge Colby, former Assemblyman and Progressive candidate for the Governorship in 1912.

The Republican and Democratic nominations are both victories for regulars against insurgents. Harvey D. Hinman, running as an anti-boss candidate, lost both in the city and "up-state" to Whitman.

Glynn's majority over John A. Hennessy, whose revelations of Tammany graft did much to defeat Murphy's candidates in the last city election, was very large, probably 110,000. Franklin D. Roosevelt made a better showing against Gerard. Murphy's control over the state committee was unshaken.

Interest in the Progressive vote centered in the attempt of William Sulzer, impeached and deposed from the Governorship in 1913, to capture the nomination. His success would have meant the abandonment of the party machinery by Roosevelt. He prest Davenport hard in the city, but could not overtake him.

A Prayer in Time of War

BY WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH

GOD, we call to Thee out of the darkness. The heavens are black with the storm-clouds of wrath. A hail of death is cutting down the harvest of the ages. We had hoped for an era of peace, and behold this war! We had trusted that the nations were moving with steady steps toward the brotherhood of man, and behold, humanity is thrust back to savagery. The spiritual achievements which generations toiled to build, are being swept away as by a flood.

O LORD, our spirits are sick with pity for our brothers who die, for the women widowed of their loves, for the fatherless children, for the unborn who will be seared with the curse of fear in their mother's womb. The sun of hope is darkened. We stand before Thee numb and helpless. We can do nothing but pray to Thee. But, O Thou God in whom our fathers trusted, today we pray with a purpose. We ask for a miracle of Thy saving power. Let not the end come by bleeding exhaustion but by the stern protest of the people and the righteous will of the leaders. We know not how. Therefore we cry to Thee. Do Thou wrest good out of evil. Amid the clash of battle build Thou up the larger unity of nations. Give freedom to the common man. By the terror of this experience confirm us all in a settled hate for war. Dispel forever the lies and illusions that have enchanted the mass. Make bare Thy mighty arm. Beat the sword and the cannon on the anvil of history till they are forged into tools of peace that will build up lasting institutions of international justice and redress.

WE THANK THEE, O God, for the firmness and sagacity of our President and his advisers which cooled our own lust for war. We beseech Thee to save our nation from being sucked into the present flood of passion. May our land remain an island of peace in this red sea of trouble. Grant our people a sober and neutral mind, fair and friendly to all nations, remembering our own sins, and when the hour comes may our nation be fit to serve all mankind as the spokesman of peace and the healer of wounds.

OUR FATHER, let Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth! Forgive us our debts! Deliver us from evil! Amen.



From the London Sphere. © N. Y. H.

THE SUBMARINE PERIL—IN ROUGH WATER THE PERISCOPE'S WAKE IS INDISTINGUISHABLE

THE CHALLENGE OF THE SUBMARINE

CAN THE BATTLESHIP AND THE BATTLE CRUISER ANSWER IT?

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

THREE 12,000-ton British cruisers, the "Aboukir," the "Cressy" and the "Hogue," while on scouting duty in the North Sea, were successively destroyed last week by the enemy in about an hour. The German Admiralty announces that the work was done by a single submarine boat—the "U-9"—which has since come back uninjured. It has been expected that the known skill and daring of the German submarine corps would show itself before long in some sort of submarine assault upon the British blockading vessels, but nothing like this exploit is to be found in the history of naval warfare. Its importance is not affected by the obsolescent character of the lost vessels nor by their small pecuniary value after fourteen years of service. What was done to them could as well have been—and as well may be—done to the most formidable capital ships in the British line. The event, furthermore, is not only epoch-making, but it begins the solution of the gravest of all naval problems: is war on the sea, as we now know it, to be ended or revolutionized by under-water attack?

All interested from this time on should watch the submarines of the contending navies. To help to a viewpoint and to a general understanding of what to look for, here are some data:

Last June, Admiral Sir Percy Scott of the British navy, one of the most distinguished gunnery experts in the world, publicly affirmed that the warship which floats on the water is of no further use and should be abandoned. The sensation produced by this outgiving among the nations which were feverishly building more and more floating forts at a cost constantly increasing and now nearing fifteen million dollars each, was tremendous. For, if true, it means that billions have been and are being wasted for weapons that are not weapons, and for protection that is not protection. That a huge navy afloat is no longer a warning and a shield against aggression, but a pitfall and a snare invoking only disaster and loss to the nation which depends on it. If true, it seems as if some magic finger has touched these leviathans of steel and fire and in a flash converted them into floating scarecrows.

There has been no lack of denial of Admiral Scott's conclusion. Shipbuilders and gun and armor makers, of course, disagree with him emphatically. Conservative as naval officers always are, he has fewer opponents among them than might be expected. For it is obvious that if submarines can drive surface warships away from coasts such ships cannot successfully blockade or bombard ports, or convoy troops, or cover the disembarkation of land forces. If submarines can keep the sea, surface ships must leave it and seek protection in safe harbors, if they can find any. In that event future sea power will not be decided by battles between major fleets wherever they may meet in any ocean; for if major fleets are shut up in friendly harbors major fleets to all intents and purposes might just as well be at the bottom of the sea. And even if a clear road be offered to major fleets to depart from safe harbors, the prospect of navigation in the midst of omnipresent movable mine fields is more inviting to reckless courage than to sober military judgment.

The arguments against the submarine are many



Paul Thompson

ONE OF THE THREE VICTIMS—H. M. S. "HOGUE"

The "Aboukir," "Hogue" and "Cressy" were all light cruisers of the same type, built in 1900. Each had a displacement of 12,000 tons, 440 feet length, 69.5 feet beam, and drew 26 feet of water. They carried 755 men each, with two 9.2-inch guns, twelve 6-inch, twelve 12-pounders, and five 3-pounders. The loss in men and officers was 1133. The significance of the encounter was not in the importance of the vessels involved, but in its threat to all British ships of whatever size and equipment.

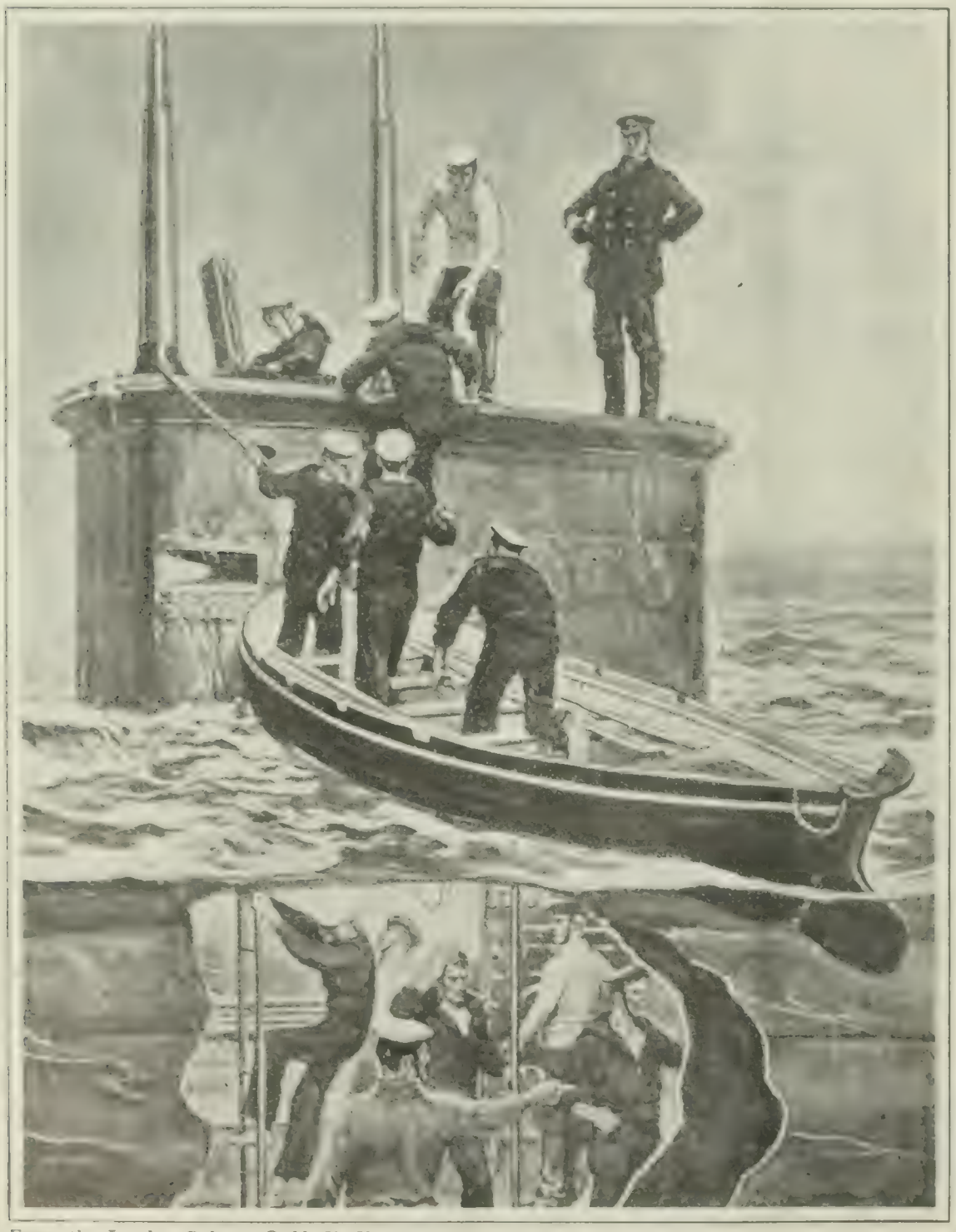
and so soon after fatal. When wholly submerged she is blind. For vision she depends upon her periscope, an arrangement of mirrors and lenses in a vertical tube which extends above the water. At night or in a fog or if the seas dash over it this is useless. The boat must then come to the surface to enable her helmsman to get the bearing of her prey, to which after again diving he can direct her course by compass. Not while awash she can be sunk by projectiles from the lightest guns. This is exactly what happened to the German submarine "U 15," which not long ago attacked the British cruiser "Birmingham" about 160 miles from the German coast. The first shot from the cruiser destroyed the periscope, and upon the emergence of the submarine's conning tower a shell blew the structure to atoms.

On the basis of peace-time experiments it is denied that any submarine has ever entered a harbor when an effort has been made to obstruct its passage, or has ever landed an under-water shot during any colorable reproduction of war conditions. It is asserted that most of the essential factors governing the submarine's uses and capacities are unknown; such as maximum speed, limit of effectiveness, how long it can keep the open sea, to what extent it must depend on an attending vessel or so-called "mother ship" and how many submarines are needed to protect a given extent of coast line. It is further pointed out that the submarine has no more immunity than any other craft from being blown up by stationary mines; that aeroplanes can detect it and drop bombs on it; that if trapped in a harbor or in shallow water it can be caught by dragnets no matter how quietly it may "go to sleep on the bottom."

The chief objection is the slow speed, which at the present time ranges from eight to fourteen knots under water and up to twenty knots on the surface. The battleships make twenty-one, large cruisers twenty-eight and light-armored cruisers up to thirty knots. The submarine, therefore, cannot reach a position from which she can launch a torpedo which will hit by overtaking her quarry, but must depend upon stealth and pure chance in much greater degree than upon the difficult estimation of intersecting courses.

The recent action, as well as the two earlier instances in which during the present war the submarine has done successful work, meets several of the objections by the logic of demonstrated fact. The small British cruiser "Pathfinder" was sunk by a submarine 400 miles from the German coast. Here the attacking boat was a long way from her base, besides invading the enemy's waters. The small German cruiser "Hela" is reported to have been destroyed by a British submarine while in the harbor of Bremerhaven—an almost incredible statement in view of the obstacles offered. In the late encounter the three British cruisers when attacked were steaming in column—so that their speed did not prevent the assaulting submarine reaching an advantageous firing position. In fact, they were taken entirely unawares, and the loss of the "Hogue" and the "Cressy" was besides favored by the bad judgment of their respective commanders. The "Aboukir" was sunk first, and the other ships were destroyed while endeavoring to rescue her people. If the "Cressy" and the "Hogue" supposed that the "Aboukir" had struck a stationary mine, the last place for them to go was directly into the same mine field. If, on the other hand, they recognized the presence of a submarine, they knew that their safety lay in their superior speed, and that the worst thing possible was to make themselves into stationary targets. The British Admiralty seizes the opportunity to proclaim that rescue work in the Royal Navy should not be done at the expense of victory—a platitude worthy of the immortal Bunsby even if applicable to present conditions when no foe was in sight.

Submarine warfare has been talked about for centuries. There was some of it in the Civil War, none in



From the London Sphere. © N. Y. H.

A JULES VERNE EXPLOIT IN THE NORTH SEA

The story was quoted in The Independent of September 14. "The 'Defender,' having sunk an enemy, lowered a whaler to pick up her swimming survivors. Before the whaler got back an enemy's cruiser came up and chased the 'Defender,' and thus she abandoned her whaler. Imagine their feelings, alone in an open boat, without food, twenty-five miles from the nearest land, and that land the enemy's fortress, with nothing but fog and foes around them. Suddenly a swirl alongside, and up, if you please, pops His Britannic Majesty's submarine 'E-4,' opens his conning-tower, takes them all on board, shuts up again, dives, and brings them home, 250 miles. Is not that magnificent? No novel would dare face the critics with an episode like that to it, except perhaps Jules Verne's; and all true"



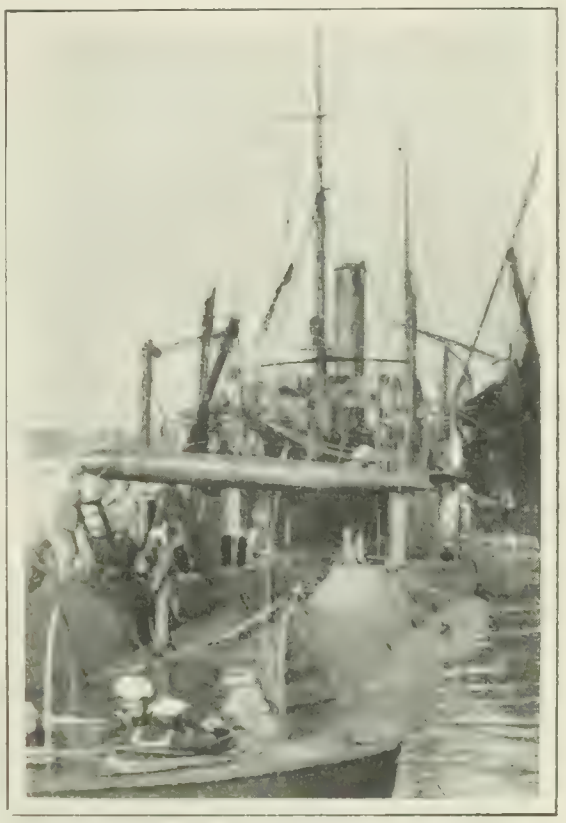
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THE TYPE OF SUBMARINE THAT SHOCKED ENGLAND—THE "U-1," SISTER SHIP OF THE "U-9"

the Spanish War, and the Russians had neither the skill nor the energy to avail themselves of it in any wise effectively against the Japanese. The modern rise began when Greece bought some Nordenfelt boats in 1887 and appropriately tested them in the Bay of Salamis, thereby inciting the Sultan of Turkey to make a similar purchase and to emulate Xerxes by personally directing their trials in the Sea of Marmora. France built her first submarine in 1888, and besides France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Austria started submarine construction before either Great Britain or the United States. The first British boats were identical with the six Holland submarines authorized by Congress in 1900, and they seem archaic beside the submarines of today. They were but sixty-three feet long, of 120 tons displacement and had a speed when submerged of seven knots for a four hours' run. On the surface their range of action was about 400 miles. Germany launched her first boat at Kiel in 1905. It was of 240 tons displacement, 128 feet in length and its submerged speed was nine knots and surface speed twelve knots. Today Germany has twenty-seven submarines built and twelve building. Her earlier boats range in tonnage from 240 to 800 tons, her later ones up to 1000 tons, with a speed of twenty knots on the surface and radius of action over 2300 miles. Great Britain has seventy-five submarines built and twenty building. Her latest type (E 1") has a submerged displacement of 1500 tons, oil motors developing 6500 horsepower and giving a surface speed of twenty four knots, while the electric motors for submerged cruising are capable of developing 2400 horsepower and a speed of eighteen knots. This is the highest sub-surface speed yet attained, the next being 15.6 knots, for which the new French submarine "Archimede" has been designed. The greatest endurance so far indicated is that of the two new submarines just completed for Australia, which are said to be capable of making the voyage thither from England under their own oil engines. The foregoing will perhaps sufficiently show that the submarine of today is not a little craft barely able to protect the vicinity of a harbor, but a powerful seagoing submersible cruiser, in some instances over 200 feet long and much larger than many of the gunboats and small cruisers which figured in the Civil and Spanish wars.

Germany has a very highly organized submarine corps which includes 123 officer specialists. Her submarine flotillas have constantly been engaged in maneuvers under most severe seagoing conditions. It has not been the German policy to multiply submarines to any such extent as have the British and French, but rather to possess a smaller number—as one of the leading German experts recently put it—"all ready for service and all successfully constructed for use in the high seas." The semi-official Naval Annual published in Germany, which is a fairly reliable exponent of Germany's naval policy, does not concur with Admiral Scott in his estimate of the submarine's powers, but considers that it will always remain a subsidiary arm, especially fitted to perform by day what the destroyer can do at night.

Submarine development in Great Britain has gone on with even greater rapidity than in Germany. Especial effort has been made to increase the radius of action and sea-keeping qualities of the new boats, and to augment the distance out to sea at which they can attack an enemy's fleet so as to prevent the latter from getting within range of harbors to be defended. Of late there has been some discussion whether harbors cannot be better protected by submarines than by stationary fortifications, and the affirmative has been maintained by distinguished military authority. There are also rumors of British submersible cruisers far larger than any yet built and even attaining a length of 500 feet. No one knows whether these reports are



Courtesy of the Electric Boat Co.

TAKING A TORPEDO ON BOARD

well founded or not, as, of course, all information regarding such ships is secret and carefully guarded.

Great Britain's submarine corps has 268 officers and 3000 men. Her boats go far out to sea without any attendant vessels and entirely on their own resources, and have rather a predilection for doing so in bad weather.

The task of keeping the German fleet shut up in its harbors was troublesome enough as it stood. It will be rendered more so now by the demonstrated imminence of submarine attack. Nothing is more nerve-racking, nothing more wearing, nothing more threatening to the morale of a crew than such work as this. Not only must the ship keep the sea before a hostile coast and be constantly in motion, but there is no instant night or day when she may not find herself literally blown to fragments. And it is upon the strength of human nerves rather than upon the strength of armament that naval success today depends.

No one has yet found out any way by which vessels at sea can certainly



From the London Sphere N. Y. H.

THE VULNERABILITY OF THE SUBMARINE: HOW A BATTLESHIP CAN SINK HER

The encounter between the British cruiser "Birmingham" and the German submarine "U-15." When once the submarine came within effective range (1) Blizard sees smoke at the periscope. He is provided with mirrors by which the man at the wheel in the interior of the boat sights his course—which is about four inches in diameter and projects a foot above the surface. (No. 1) Then the submarine dived quickly to lose herself (No. 2), but was, of course, forced sooner or later to rise high enough to bring her conning tower above the water so that her officer could take his bearings (No. 3). The "Birmingham" was on the watch and as soon as the wash from the submarine was noticed they opened fire. A shell struck the conning tower and wrenched it off, leaving a great gap thru which the water poured (No. 4). The safety of the submarine depends upon its ability to keep its periscope from being discovered and shot away

detect the advent of a hostile submarine. Nothing can be done but to watch unceasingly the adjacent surface of the sea for the sudden appearance of the oncoming submarine's conning tower when she rises for an instant to get the bearings of her prey and then shoot at it. Or perhaps one may glimpse the still smaller top of her periscope and the little wake it makes as it cuts thru the waves. But when there is fog on the water these may be invisible and at night, altho the beam of an electric light may be used to sweep the sea, it is of questionable advantage, since it furnishes a guide to the assailant.

There is a great dearth of suggestions. One distinguished strategist recommends that the blockading British fleet remain out of sight of the enemy's ports during the day and shift their positions every night as the only possible safeguard against attack. While this no doubt is profoundly applicable to the conditions attending Nelson's blockade of the French fleet in Toulon, it is now something over a century out of date. As the British fleet protects the British coast at the same time it bottles the German fleet, no possible reason suggests itself why it ever should be within sight of the German coast, or why it could not with greater efficiency patrol the North Sea some hundred miles therefrom.

Two mechanical expedients for neutralizing torpedo attack are under discussion, one old and the other new. The old one is the division of the ship's hull into many small compartments in order to localize the destruction, in the same way that injuries due to striking a rock or an iceberg have been localized. But rocks and icebergs do not explode and cellular subdivision is no safeguard at all against a 21½-inch automobile torpedo having in its war-head nearly 300 pounds of so frightful an explosive as T. N. T. (trinitrotoluene) and capable of traversing a range of about four and a half miles at a speed of nearly forty miles an hour. That is what the new German torpedo can apparently do.

Battleships are like armadilloes, plentifully sheathed on their backs and soft underneath, where the torpedoes mainly get them, but unlike armadilloes they cannot roll themselves up with their hard side outside. One of the foremost naval architects, Sir John Biles, after admitting the fallibility of multitudinous compartments, proposed the other day at a scientific meeting that the ships' bottoms shall also be armored, even at the expense of reducing the speed two knots per hour, but the assembled scientists who formed his audience and discussed his paper firmly declined the suggestion.

Our Navy Department is reported to be experimenting on detectors depending on sound indications. People who have invented other things may submit them if they like—and if their devices are adopted their executors may collect pay, if Congress sees fit to appropriate funds therefor after a judgment has been obtained in the Court of Claims.

The Kaiser's ships have the advantage in under-water work since they can send their submarines to sea at will, while it is excessively difficult, if not practically impossible, for British submarines to get into German harbors to "dig out the German fleet." Even if they could elude the thickly planted mines there are still the booms closing the port entrances and also the entangling nets.

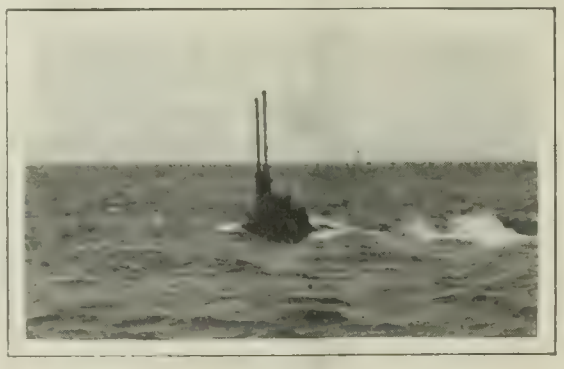
When the fleets meet in actual battle, the submarines will play their part in the melée, and probably a sinister one for both sides. They may coöperate with aeroplanes and use them as their eyes, or they may in assailant flotillas drive the enemy's escaping vessels upon the stationary mine fields. His Britannic Majesty has no lack of gallant young officers who, to the bottoms of their souls, will envy Lieutenant-Commander Weddingsen, of the Imperial German Navy his iron cross and the sure promotion which he has so brilliantly won, and who will clamor for opportunity to excel him. All this, however, is on the knees of the gods. The significant thing is that the change from naval warfare in two dimensions to naval warfare in three has begun.

To see it develop, watch the submarines!

New York City



ON THE SURFACE READY TO DIVE

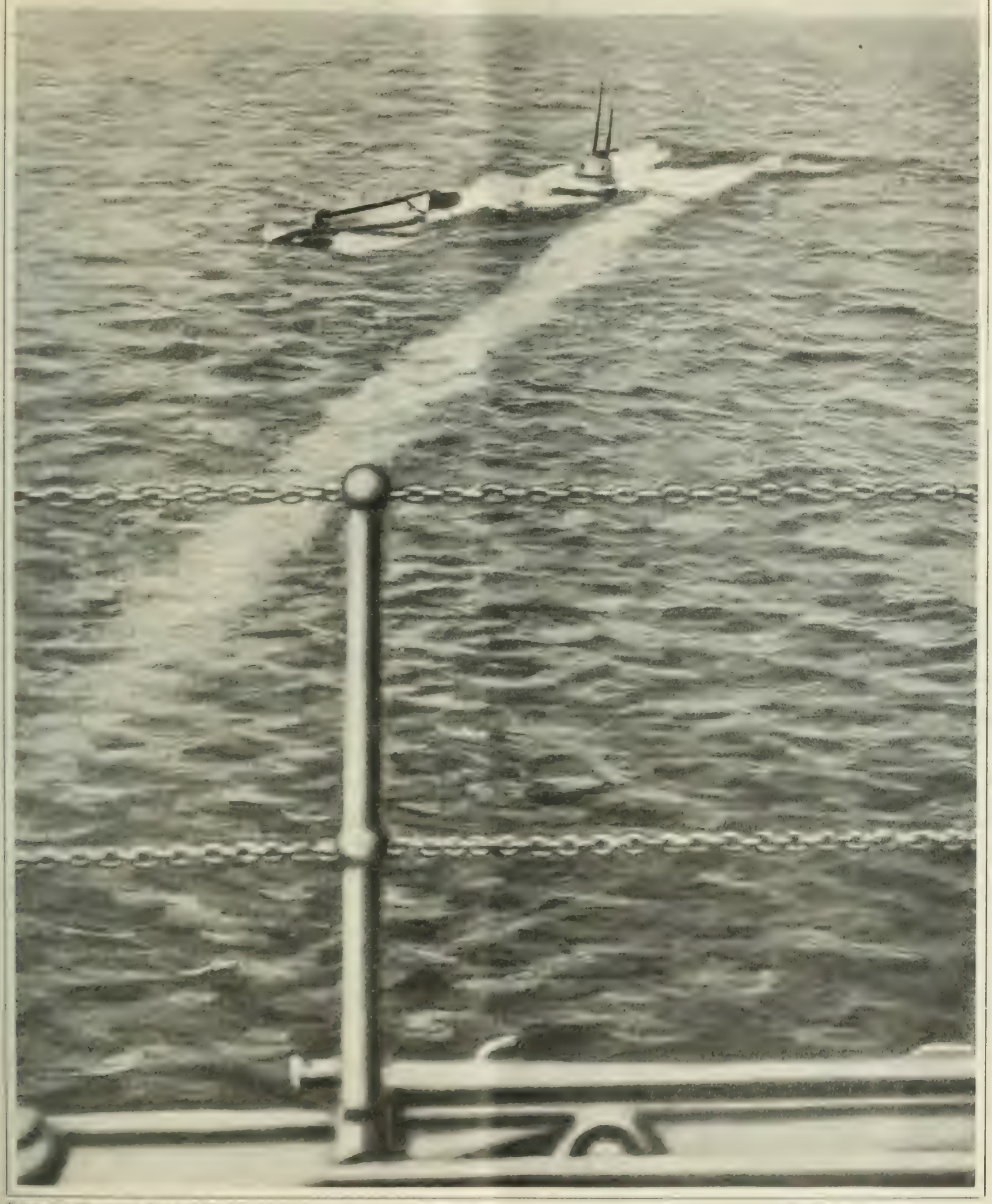


DIVING



Courtesy of the Electric Boat Co.

RUNNING SUBMERGED, ONLY THE PERISCOPE VISIBLE



From the Illustrated London News

HOW IT LOOKS TO BE TORPEDOED

The above picture is one of extraordinary interest at the moment, because it shows a British submarine successfully torpedoing a battleship of course, in supposition. The course of the torpedo can be clearly seen by the white water churned up by its screws, although it has been traveling much as could but below the surface. The torpedo in the picture might be supposed to have been fired from somewhere near the stern of the submarine, but this is not so. The tube from which it was fired was at the bow, but the vessel in rising to the surface has moved a short distance ahead. At the time when the photograph was taken, a few seconds after the shot, the submarine has come to the surface to inform the battleship that she would consider herself sunk. Her periscope—the tube through which she sees when under the water—can be seen standing out with the watcher [illegible] beneath it. Both of these, except the top of the periscope, would, of course, be hidden when the torpedo was fired. A story of one of many incidents that happened in the last maneuvers was recently sent to Sir Percy Scott by an officer in the cruiser concerned. "During last maneuvers," he says, "I was in a first-class armored cruiser in the North Sea. We had an idea that submarines were about, because several of our ships had been sunk; accordingly about sunset we had been the previous day. We consequently were keeping a particularly bright lookout for them. The day was clear for our seeing them, nearly calm, and quite clear. To our dismay, one came to the surface less than a hundred yards from us, and submitted. I have fired two torpedoes into you, and claim you out of action.'" In actual war the submarine would normally not show herself at close up to [illegible] after firing. But when the British submarine "E-9" sunk the "Hela" she discovered her [illegible] quite unexpectedly, dived and discharged two torpedoes, rose in a quarter of an hour and saw the "Hela" sinking, rose again after another fifteen minutes and found her gone

WHERE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS ARE SUFFERING

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE WAR ZONE TO THE INDEPENDENT

BY MAJOR LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN

On the day of the Zeppelin massacre at Antwerp Major Seaman sent the following letter to President Wilson:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"Preferring liberty of speech to military or other service where it is denied, especially when silence would be a crime against humanity, I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army."

The following correspondence, within the limits imposed by the censorship, hints at the pitiful sufferings of which Major Seaman has been a witness, and which impelled him to take this action. — THE EDITOR.

I AM writing from the Hotel de la Paix in Ghent, the city whose people for two thousand years have done so much to wring from their rulers the concessions upon which constitutional government is founded. In feudal days it was one of the first of the Free Cities of Europe, and its historic monuments bear witness to the part it played during the Reformation. I believe no city on earth has contributed more to the development of civilization than Ghent. Here, on the 24th of December next, it was the purpose of representatives of Great Britain and the United States to celebrate in the old Convent des Chartreux the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace between England and America. Two months ago in the Royal Casino and Palais de Fête the international exhibition of flowers was held. France sent many roses of rarest hue and variety, many of which still adorn the extensive exhibition grounds, and in the Palais de Danse, the French Opera Company made gay music.

But what a change! The Palais de Fête is now a Palais de Misère, transformed almost in a night. Fourteen thousand desolate peasant women and little children, refugees from the country near Louvain, Malines and Termonde whose husbands or fathers or brothers had been butchered or driven to parts unknown, their homes pillaged and burnt, their crops destroyed, their only possessions the clothing on their backs, have been, or are now, being sheltered here. Could the reader but hear for himself the tales of suffering and horror that come from every mouth, or see the ghastly wounds of many —even among the little children— that bear testimony to the agonies they have undergone, his indignation would know no bounds.

I have participated, as an officer or observer, in eight campaigns, in almost every country in the world, but in none have I ever witnessed such exhibitions of atrocious barbarism as this war is furnishing.

Thank Heaven, there is another side to this dark picture. In that Palais de Fête, now the Palais de Misère, the Red Cross is doing a noble work of rescue and mercy. Refugees are carefully treated, clothed and housed. Many had not tasted food for two days preceding their arrival here. M. de Bruyne, who so ably represented the Burgomaster at the meetings of the International Peace Celebration Committee in America, is supervising the disposition of the victims, some fourteen thousand in number, in a systematic way, sending them to suburban villages where houses are open to them, shipping them to England, and so distributing them that they may eventually be repatriated. I was informed at Ostend that children under fifteen would not be received in England as refugees, but I have since learned that the Government is welcoming *all*.

THE RED CROSS NEED

The Red Cross Societies of the countries now engaged in the war are among the strongest and most efficient in the world, but the best they can do falls hopelessly short of meeting the situation.

Official reports give little definite information of losses, but the number wounded is already in the hundreds of thousands. The hospitals have been filled, public and private buildings have been taken for hospitals; and still they come in ever increasing numbers.

Some of the wounded are taken into the cottages of the peasants on the battlefields. But still other thousands lie in the trenches and on the bleak battlefields, or crawl into the villages in such numbers that nothing can be done for them; and to these, the end comes from thirst and exposure and uncared-for wounds.

Let no man imagine that the American Red Cross can do too much or enough. Nurses and surgeons are needed more and more, and always more of them. And medical and hospital supplies in such quantities are needed as we can never hope to exceed.

The help which our Red Cross is able to give will be limited only by the generosity of the American people.

The work of the Red Cross in Ghent cannot be too highly praised. It has many hospitals (ambulances as they are called here) under its direction and is working most efficiently and in perfect harmony with the military authorities. The most severely wounded are sent to the military hospital, while others are distributed to the hotels, schools, convents, private houses and private clinics which have been thrown open for them. At present comparatively few of the severely wounded remain, the majority having been transferred to other cities in anticipation of the coming of the enemy. Thousands of empty beds, with attendants and nurses from the most aristocratic and highly cultured families of the land, are waiting the arrival of more, ready to care for them with gentleness and skill, German and Belgian alike, in surroundings of elegance such as the majority of them never dreamed of.

Many of the shrapnel wounds are terrible, shattering bony structure and causing extensive laceration of tissue. A very large proportion of the bullet wounds are found in the legs and feet, showing that the Germans, who shoot from the hip, are firing low. The Belgian shoots from the shoulder. Dr. Dulet in Anvers has a dum-dum ball which he extracted from a wounded Belgian. Many of the invalided suffer from extreme exhaustion, after their three days' incessant fighting, but they soon rally and beg to return to the colors.

The three characteristics of the Belgian people that have most deeply impressed me during the past month are their patriotism, their bravery and their gentleness. In the military, civic and Red Cross hospitals of Bruges, Ostende, Ghent and Antwerp, over forty of which I have visited, the wounded German soldier has always received as careful surgical, medical and nursing care as the Belgian whom he came to murder, for this most unjust war was deliberately planned for conquest and extermination.

Whatever may be the outcome of this monstrous holocaust the justice, the honors and the humanities belong to Belgium. When the victorious allies make their triumphant entry into Berlin (and I believe they will) the Belgian should have the line, and royal restitution should be made for his sacrifice, in memory of Liège, Malines and Louvain. All honor to little Belgium!

Ghent, Belgium

WHAT IS BEHIND THE ARMIES?

A CONSIDERATION OF THE RESOURCES OF THE NATIONS INVOLVED IN THE GREAT WAR

AT the beginning of the war there were too many unknown quantities for any one to be certain of his ground. Were the dreadnoughts to fall the easy prey of the submarines? Had the airship made fortifications useless? Had France become decadent or England slothful? Was the untried German war-machine of real efficiency? Might not some secret invention or some unsuspected weakness on one side or the other determine which was the stronger in a few weeks?

But now at the end of two months some of the doubtful points have been cleared up. The seven nations have been tried by fire and none of them has been found wanting. No fatal weakness has been disclosed; no country has been disgraced by cowardice. The Austrians have undeniably been badly beaten in Galicia, but since they have held out for many weeks against a greater force in an unfortified country, it would be rash to charge them with gross incompetence. Thru French reports we learn that some of their troops fled over-hastily from the field, but certainly the army as a whole has shown quite another temper. The German army has demonstrated its efficiency, but France was not taken by surprize. On the contrary the surprize was that the French put up so strong a resistance and that the English were so prompt. Since most of what we hear from the field comes from English instead of the French, we naturally get an exaggerated idea of the importance of the part taken by the British contingent. The force coming from across the Channel probably did not form more than a tenth of the Allied army, and altho the moral effect of these reinforcements must have been great and the work they did in holding the left wing was fine, yet seeing how it turned out, it is quite conceivable that the French alone might have brought the German army to a standstill long enough for Russia to gather her vast forces to the attack.

Since, then, all parties have proved their courage and ability and there is so far no reason to believe that any one of them has a concealed weapon of decisive weight to throw into the scale, the war seems likely to become a test of real strength, moral and physical, active or potential. In 1878, when Lord Beaconsfield sent a British fleet to protect Turkey against Russia, the feeling of the people found expression in Hunt's music hall song:

We don't want to fight, yet by Jingo! if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, and got the money too.

England is on the other side now, but her position remains the same, and the old song, that gave a new word to our language, could still express her sentiments. Earl Kitchener coolly talks about a three-year war and asks for a million men immediately. "Never mind the drilling of them; teach them how to shoot." Winston Churchill says that the war will be fought out "with silver bullets." Now Great Britain has more of these silver bullets in her banks than any other nation has, more than any nation has had in all history before. A hundred years ago she financed a continental war against the French emperor and she is today vastly better able to finance a similar war against the German emperor. The average Englishman is the richest man in the world; next to him stands the Frenchman, and third, if we do not include the American, is the Belgian. The wealth of Germany has been increasing at a more rapid rate than any other in recent years, but she is still behind her antagonists on the west tho ahead of the nations now fighting on the east, Austria and Russia. Estimates of national wealth are variously calculated and cannot be exact because values are largely conventional and prospective, but the following figures are probably sufficiently close to give at least the relative rank of the nations named in individual wealth:

Wealth Per Capita

United Kingdom	$1780
France	1700
United States	1300
Belgium	1200
Germany	920
Austria	500
Russia	250

But the wealth of the United Kingdom does not represent the wealth of the British Empire, for in the dominions beyond the sea there are nearly half as many more subjects of King George who are individually about as well off as those in the Mother Country. They have hitherto contributed nothing to the defense of the Empire except of late a little to the navy, but in this emergency they will doubtless be as ready with money as with men.

"We've got the ships." The First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, says:

> We started with a substantial naval preponderance, much more like 2 to 1 than 16 to 10. In the next twelve months we shall have twice as many battleships completed and three or four times as many cruisers as Germany. If the losses were even equal, our position at this time next year would be far stronger than it is today.

Naval warfare is more a matter of chance than the conflict on land. A single shell or torpedo accidentally hitting just the right spot will sink a dreadnought, but an army corps cannot be wiped out so easily. So if the war is a long one the ability to build ships will be as important a factor as the strength of the fleet in being, and here again England has a unique advantage. Every year the British shipyards have turned out more vessels than all the rest of the world put together. Half the shipping of the world sails under the Union Jack and the few German cruisers now at large have not so far been able to make any serious inroads on British commerce.

"We've got the men." Europe is the seat of war, but the battle is world-wide. It is a conflict of empires. Whatever the issue we may be sure that the maps of Asia, Africa and the Pacific will be changed as much as Europe. The fate of every country is involved except the American republics, protected, as they have always been, by the egis of the Monroe Doctrine. It is a fight about colonies, for colonies and by colonies. France has drawn her troops from Algeria and Senegal; Russia from Siberia and Manchuria; England from India, South Africa, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The Allies outnumber Germany and Austria-Hungary six to one if we count the population of their territories, but actually the odds against them are greater than this, because such weak and scattered colonies as Germany has are no help to her, while England, France and Russia are able to enlist in defense of their cause the alien peoples under their rule. Bismarck shared the theory of the Little Englanders that native colonies are a source of weakness rather than of strength. Only the bold imagination of Beaconsfield grasped the possibilities of Asiatic dominion, and in 1878 he startled Europe by ordering the Sepoys to Malta. There were only a few thousand of them, but when it was realized that Great Britain had there a population of three hundred millions to draw upon, the congress of Berlin listened attentively to what Lord Beaconsfield had to say.

So now the presence of the Sikhs in France has a value far above their fighting strength. The mere fact that



THE COUNTRIES WHICH ARE INVOLVED AND

1. *Belgium.* The Germans conquered all Belgium except Antwerp early in August.
2. *France.* Germans invaded France as far as Paris in August, but in September were driven half-way back to the Belgian frontier.
3. *East Prussia.* Russians occupied East Prussia as far as Königsberg, but a counter-attack by the Germans drove them back.
4. *Galicia.* Russians defeated Austrians and now occupy eastern half of the province.
5. *Servia.* War began by Austrian attack on Belgrade. Servians and Montenegrins invade Bosnia.
6. *North Sea.* Three British cruisers sunk by submarines.
7. *Baltic.* German warships attack Russian vessels and naval stations. German cruiser "Magdeburg" destroyed.
8. *Cattaro.* French fleet repeatedly bombards Austrian port.
9. *Off African Coast.* "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," a North German Lloyd steamer converted into a cruiser, was sunk by British cruiser "Highflyer" August 27.
10. *Togoland.* British troops seize the German colony, August 26.
11. *German Southwest Africa.* Fighting on Orange River and Walfish Bay between Germans and South African Union troops.
12. *German East Africa.* Several engagements between small forces of Germans and English along Lake Nyasa.
13. *British East Africa.* Invaded by Germans from German East Africa.
14. *Zanzibar.* British cruiser "Pegasus," while repairing in the harbor, sunk by German cruiser "Königsberg."
15. *Dar-es-Salaam.* British cruiser "Pegasus" bombarded the chief port of German East Africa, sinking a gunboat and floating drydock.

in this hour of distress Great Britain can bring native troops from India instead of having to send English troops there to put down a native insurrection is worth many an army corps. Both Mohammedans and Hindus, native princes and nationalist leaders, have not only declared their sympathy but proffered their services. It does not now seem probable that Japan will be called upon to fulfil the obligation, to which she is bound by treaty, to protect British interests in India. Evidently the agitation in India has had for its aim not so much the throwing off of British sovereignty as to secure a greater degree of industrial and political autonomy. Certainly the English people will be less reluctant after the war to grant these legitimate aspirations for a larger share in the government and the development of native industries.



IDE WAR

PLACES WHERE FIGHTING HAS OCCURRED

16. *Bay of Bengal.* German cruiser "Emden" captured eight more British steamships.

17. *Kiau chau.* Japanese and British attacking the German city of Tsing tao in territory leased by China to Germany in 1898.

18. *Ladrones.* These islands, which were, all except Guam, sold by Spain to Germany in 1899, have been seized by British.

19. *Caroline Islands.* Bought from Spain by Germany in 1899. Seized by Australian expedition. Yap is cable and wireless station.

20. *Bismarck Archipelago.* Formerly New Britain Archipelago. Acquired by Germany 1884. Australian expedition captures chief island, New Pomerania, after sharp fight.

21. *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.* Australian expedition annexes the German part of New Guinea. The southern part already belonged to the Australian commonwealth.

22. *Samoa.* New Zealand expedition seizes Savaii and Upolu islands. Tutuila and other Samoan islands belong to United States.

23. *Off the Brazilian Coast.* The German cruiser "Dresden" has been preying upon the British steamships from Buenos Aires, Montevideo and New Zealand. The British freighter "Holmwood" was sunk August 24 and ten other British vessels are missing.

24. *Solomon Islands.* Australian expedition seizes the German islands of this group, Buka and Bourgainville.

25. *Kamerun.* French gunboat "Surprise" on September 21 attacked Coco Beach and took possession of the German territory in equatorial Africa.

Rumania. The Rumanian troops are mobilizing and may soon take the field on the Russian side.

Turkey. The Turkish fleet in the Black Sea has been reinforced by a German dreadnought and cruiser and war between Russia and Turkey is thought to be imminent.

Italy. The Italian army is mobilized and the Government seems disposed to join the Allies.

In Egypt also, where disaffection reigned a few years ago, there is no apparent disposition to take advantage of England's strait, and it is doubtful if even the proclamation by the Sultan of a Holy War against the infidel would cause serious disturbance in Africa. The British administrator has not an ingratiating manner toward the natives and he rarely sympathizes with their feelings and desires, but he is on the whole just and efficient and so earns the respect if not the love of the people he rules.

The most striking demonstration of the success of British imperial policy is the attitude of South Africa. Twelve years ago the Boers were fighting with desperation against the English with the open encouragement of the German Emperor. Today the conquered Boers have greater freedom of self government than they

and while nominally independent. General Botha is about to take the field under the flag he once fought, and General De Wet goes to France to reinforce his former enemy, General French. Are the Poles of West Prussia after 120 years, and the French of Alsace-Lorraine after forty-four years of Prussian rule, as loyal to Prussia, or are the Serbs of Bosnia as loyal to Austria after thirty-six years as are the Boers to Great Britain?

Taking advantage of the fortunate circumstance that the Dey of Algiers once gave the French consul a box on the ear, the French began to acquire African territory nearly a hundred years ago, and in the final partition —or at least the partition completed in 1914—it turned out that she had the lion's share. The French holdings in Africa amount to more than the British in area, altho less in population, for the Sahara desert forms a big part of it.

Now, the French method of administration is entirely different from the British, but may be said to be equally successful in its own way. The conquest of Morocco has been effected in the last three years with surprizing ease and there is no such antipathy to French rule in Tunis and Algeria as has been manifested against the English in Egypt and India. Unlike the British colonies, Algeria is represented in parliament and the Mohammedan population has considerable power in the local administration.

The French are free from the race prejudice of the Anglo-Saxon. They fraternize and amalgamate with the natives on the Barbary Coast and enlist them in their armies, as they did in America. The horror which the Germans have for the "Black Legions" reminds us of the tales we heard in childhood of the French and Indian war. A Senegalese trooper was detected concealing on his person the head of a German to carry home as an emblem of his prowess in the same way as the Indians under French officers used to scalp the women and children of New England as well as British soldiers. To keep order in Senegal since the male soldiers have been sent to Europe, the French have organized a force of Amazons, not an unusual thing in Africa, where militancy has always played a large part in the feminist movement.

The Belgians have in the Kongo a territory of immense value, both present and prospective. A few years ago Germany and France came near to blows over the question of which should be the residuary legatee and get the Kongo if or whenever Belgium relinquished it. But Belgium will hold on to the Kongo as long as possible, for it is worth nearly two dollars a year to every Belgian man, woman and child. In 1911 the Kongo produced ten million dollars worth of rubber and two million of ivory.

But the Belgians can expect neither aid nor sympathy from the natives, for their rule has been more oppressive than any of the other European powers in Africa. Egypt under the English and Algeria under the French have prospered immensely and increased in population, but the Kongo under the Belgians has been devastated and the natives in many places exterminated. The Independent, on November 5, 1905, published photographs of men, women and children whose hands had been cut off by the Belgians because they failed to bring in the tale of rubber demanded. In England the public indignation at Belgian tyranny was so strong that the British Government refused to recognize the validity of the annexation of the Kongo until May 29, 1913, five years after the late King Leopold had signed the act of annexation.

Austria has no colonies and Germany, surrounded by enemies, can get no help from hers in this emergency, so they cannot be counted among the resources of the war. Her Pacific islands have been picked up by Australia and New Zealand. The Kiao-chau enclave is being attacked by the British and Japanese. Togoland was seized by a British force in the first days of the war. German East Africa is invaded on the north from Lake Nyasa and on the south from Kikiyu—which, but a few months ago, was a theological storm center. The railroad which the Germans have been constructing to open up this great territory starts from Dar-es-Salaam, the seaport recently bombarded by the British cruiser "Pegasus," altho, as the Germans point out, it was an unfortified town and therefore should have been immune under the rules of war. The French have annexed the German Kameruns. The British have possession of German Southwest Africa.

It is useless to discuss the Germans as colonial administrators, since it is doubtful whether they will have a chance to carry out their ambitious plans for the development of their non-contiguous territory. So far as we may judge by what they have done they would have been less sympathetic than the French and more bureaucratic than the British. The German colonies have not yet paid their way, but they would have become in time valuable assets to the empire, and it is easy to see why Germany put forth her strongest efforts to gain territories of any kind in any part of the world. It is for lack of fortified outposts and coaling stations that the German cruisers at large pass back and forth over the face of the waters, like the birds sent out by Noah, without finding a resting place. The lesson of the war is the value of colonial possessions—when they are administered in such a way as to promote the prosperity and secure the friendliness of the subject peoples.

TO A PEACE ADVOCATE

BY JOHN FINLEY

Your work will not be vain; for out of war
Will come the proofs, the ghastly, hideous proofs,
Gathered from fortress, trench and corpse-strewn field,
Witnessed by myriad wounds and broken hearts,
Inscribed, in time, on sorrowing shafts and tombs,
And writ at last on history's calm page,—
Proofs of the truth you've made the whole world hear,
Proofs of the truth the whole world yet will heed.

When the red strife is but a memory,
On new foundation will the nations build,
And they will take for its chief corner-stone
This stone rejected by the purblind kings.

THE MOVING WORLD

A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES

THE HORRORS OF WAR

WE hope the effort now being made to suppress, thru the censorship or special legislation, the exhibition of the pictures of war scenes which are beginning to come to us will not be successful. These views will constitute the most effective form of peace propaganda and will tend to counteract the pictures of the pomp and glory of war which are being shown freely everywhere. A charge of cavalry across the screen is a beautiful and inspiring sight until we think of what they are going to do and what is going to happen to them when they reach their goal. Without the final scene of double catastrophe the charge is meaningless or misleading. Real war is a very different thing from dress parades and chessboard maneuvers and we want people to see for themselves just what the difference is.

The objections raised against the exhibition of pictures of crime and violence do not here apply. To present the details of safe-blowing might possibly lead some impressionable youth to become an amateur yeggman. But war is a crime that no man can commit alone and a contemplation of the seamy side of soldiering is not likely to increase the youthful longing to enlist. The suffering and atrocities of war as depicted in such books as Zola's *Downfall*, Tolstoy's *Sebastopol* and the Baroness von Suttner's *Ground Arms!* and such paintings as Vereschagin's battle scenes have always been regarded as powerful arguments for peace and the motion pictures which it is proposed to suppress are still more effective.

But one thing should be insisted upon. The pictures must be *genuine*. If any more legislation is needed on motion pictures it should take the form of a "correct labeling act." This would tend to protect the honest meaning exhibitor against the numerous fake pictures now being shown. It is apparently impossible to obtain the pictures of actual fighting and scenes at the front demanded by the public. In default of these it is permissible to show old maneuver pictures and soldiers posed for the purpose in trenches, firing at an imaginary enemy, but all such scenes of mimic warfare should be clearly designated, and every scene of the war's havoc and misery should be correctly placed and dated. It is so easy to fake pictures of atrocities or ascribe them to the wrong parties that this must be guarded against. Some of the horrible pictures purporting to show Bulgarian cruelty were proved by the Carnegie Peace Commission to have been fabrications of the Greeks. If the motion picture claims to be historical it must be accurate.

THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOR

Churches and Sunday schools wishing to exhibit a complete Passion Play have a choice between two films, widely different in character but each good in its way, Kalem's *From the Manger to the Cross*, from which we reproduced some views in our issue of February 13, 1913, and Pathé's *The Life of Our Savior*, which we have here to consider. The former takes what might be called the realistic or Protestant view of the life of Jesus and the latter the traditional or Catholic, but both are sufficiently free from sectarian bias to make them usable in any church; in fact they may well be used as complementary presentations of the subject.

The Pathé play might be regarded as a succession of beautiful pictures, many of them familiar to us from famous paintings, but instead of being suddenly shifted or dissolved into one another thru a chaotic blur as in the ordinary lantern slides, the transition from one tableau to another is made by the natural movement of the characters. The film is colored in harmonious and tasteful tints. The acting is dignified and decorous and will not offend any except those who object on principle to any form of the Passion Play.

In fact, these outdoor scenes have less of theatricality than the stage, but like every new art the cinematograph imitates its elders. The Greek architects shaped their marble pillars to look like logs of wood and we paint our steel pillars to look like marble. So the early Christian sculptors in making statues of the saints and angels used gilt crescents and wooden sunbursts to represent radiant light. It is therefore not surprizing, tho somewhat amusing, to see the modern film-maker employing the same crude method for his haloes instead of utilizing his unequaled opportunity in the manipulation of light itself. In such scenes as the Transfiguration and Ascension the effort to cling to the conventional types established by the artists of the Renaissance has resulted in making the miracles not supernatural but merely unnatural. On the other hand, where the film-maker has allowed himself greater liberty as when Christ enters Jerusalem and the wise men follow the star very attractive effects are secured.

The miraculous element in the gospel story instead of being minimized, as it generally is nowadays, is here made prominent and indeed exaggerated by the use of apocryphal legends such as that of St. Veronica's napkin. The flight to Egypt is developed extensively because of its pictorial possibilities and includes the extraneous miracles of Joseph's striking water from the rock in the desert and the angel who made the Holy Family invisible to Herod's soldiers. Christ walking on the sea and turning the water to wine offer, of course, no difficulties to the cinematograph, and as we should expect from Pathé, the crowing cock is not omitted.

ALASKA AND THE ARCTIC OCEAN

The motion picture as an educational medium is shown at its best in presenting wild life in remote regions, for this gives something that can never be obtained from the reading of books and but rarely by travel. Captain F. E. Kleinschmidt's *Arctic Hunt*, of which a new series has just been released, is among the most valuable of this class of films because of its sincere and successful effort to show how the walrus and the seal, the reindeer and the Kadiak bear, the cormorant and the murre, behave themselves at home. We see here bull moose with horns as widespread as the ambitions of the Progressive party; polar bear in their icy bath; birds by the thousand; Alaskan and Siberian natives on land and water. This film has a geological as well as zoological interest, for it gives us views of a new hatched island of the Bogoslof group, still warm from the internal fires of the volcano. (*Arctic Film Company, New York.*)



© *Arctic Film Co*

TAKING A MOTION PICTURE UNDER DIFFICULTIES

While the motion picture man is turning the crank of his camera, a hunter protects him with his rifle in case the polar bear should suddenly mobilize, and a still life photographer takes a snapshot of all three from the rear
From Captain Kleinschmidt's *Arctic Hunt*



Underwood & Underwood

MME. VANDERVELDE

THE WOMEN OF BELGIUM

BY LALLA VANDERVELDE

Mme. Vandervelde is the wife of the Belgian Minister of State, now in this country, who voiced in The Independent of September 21 Belgium's appeal to America. She also has come to the United States on behalf of her suffering countrywomen and as the representative of Queen Elizabeth, who wrote to her "the best wishes of the Queen accompany you to that country which loves to help those in distress." Mme. Vandervelde told the New York women who greeted her that she hoped to take back for the relief of Belgium a million dollars.—THE EDITOR.

"WE must be patient and encourage those around us—we must not weep without reason." These words are taken from a letter which I have just received from a Belgian friend and which is characteristic of the spirit prevailing among the women of Belgium. A wave of heroism has spread thru the entire country and the women are doing their part. There is hardly one in the country who has not a near relation fighting and all have suffered in some way. Even the most privileged, those whose relatives have not been killed and whose possessions have not been looted or confiscated, have intimate friends who have suffered and see the terrible sufferings of the people.

Imagine the anguish of being in some town like Antwerp, for instance, not occupied by the enemy, and being absolutely cut off from one's friends in the rest of the country. Among thousands of others that one knows of, I can mention the case of a young doctor of twenty-six who volunteered directly war was declared, altho he had been married for just over one year and had a baby boy a few months old. He was sent to Liège at once, and while Brussels was not invested, was able to communicate with his wife of twenty-one and to receive news from her. Since the occupation of Brussels these poor young people have been without any news of one another. Think of what it must mean to that young woman to know that, whatever may happen to her husband, she can get no sort of news from him or about him, and he is in the same case as regards his wife and child. During the first days of the German occupation it appears that all the milk brought into Brussels by the peasants was requisitioned for the troops and there was none left for the Belgian babies. So he does not even know whether his baby is alive.

But the women, who have to stay at home, are much more to be pitied than the men, who are fighting, whose every moment is occupied and who are so wearied at night that they sleep. A woman, however much she be occupied, has time to *think*, and the courage that is required to remain calm and helpful under such conditions is really superhuman.

Then there are the refugees, those—and there are many—who have gone to England, where they are being taken care of most generously. Still this means—especially for the women of the poorer classes—a strange country, different habits, an unknown language, and in most cases being cut off absolutely from all relatives and friends. To those remaining in Belgium it means either living among the enemy or else being in constant terror of his approach. It is almost impossible when one is living in a country which enjoys the blessings of peace to imagine such a state.

But the Belgian women, like their husbands, brothers and sons, prefer every sort of hardship to dishonor.

New York City

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

MERGED WITH THE INDEPENDENT, JUNE 1, 1914

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JOHN H. VINCENT - - Chancellor
GEORGE E. VINCENT - - President
ARTHUR E. BESTOR - - - Director

FRANK CHAPIN BRAY - - - - Chautauqua Editor

THE summer season for Chautauquas ends this month, and from the standpoint of the bureaus which supply lecturers and entertainers, it merges into the winter lyceum business. The line of demarkation is the difference between an "outdoor" daily program of events lasting a week or ten days and an "indoor" program of detached features stretching over several winter months. This distinction tends to become indistinct, for in the South, where climatic conditions are favorable, successful circuits of winter Chautauquas are maintained, and the winter Chautauqua scheme of concentrated program appears to grow in favor in northern towns and cities. "Invasion" of New England states and the increase of Chautauquas held in eastern states stand out in the record of the current summer season. It is reported that the number of Chautauquas held in 1914 past the 3000 mark, an increase of about 800 over 1913. The lyceum courses in the United States for 1914-15 number approximately 15,000.

Hon. William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Labor in President Wilson's Cabinet, is the star speaker on the Pearson Chautauqua Circuit. His topic is "Industrial Peace." Secretary Wilson says: "I regard the Chautauqua platform as the most efficient means of acquainting the American public with the work of my department. The Labor Department is only sixteen months old. I hope to make it a potent factor in our industrial life, and to do that the people must know our aims and work. Chautauqua is giving me this wonderful opportunity of meeting the people who think and who are interested in vital topics. The Chautauqua platform, at least as Dr. Pearson is conducting it, is doing a great work in arousing public sentiment and crystallizing public opinion."

The character of Sunday programs at the Circuit Chautauquas has aroused vigorous discussion in different sections of the country. One bureau announced a religious censorship of its Sunday programs and requested the public "not to attempt to induce musical companies or entertainers to change the program as arranged under such censorship." Afternoon or evening sacred concerts, the Chautauqua Vesper Service, and an evening address of ethical import have generally been provided. Church pulpits have frequently been filled by Chautauqua speakers on Sunday morning. On some circuits no admission tickets are sold for the Chautauqua Sunday program, but a free-will offering is taken up.

In the business of selling Chautauqua "talent," advertisement writers are responsible for the following: "I believe that talent should give their best influence and endeavor toward maintaining the lyceum as a 'free and independent force' in our national life; one that stands in no need of being helped or directed by the state or by any state institution." "We have several companies that do *not* play the 'Sextet from Lucia,' the 'Quartet from Rigoletto' and the Prison Scene from 'Trovatore' with sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, but have brought out other less venerable and less frazzled art gems." One circuit system announces that it is "operating De Luxe Chautauquas." Among the lecturers are "The Verbal Cartoonist" who "delivers the new commercial gospel—with a smile"; "The Community Builder and Business Missionary"; "The Young Man Eloquent"; "The Cowboy Humorist"; "The Town Doctor"; "The Philosopher of Life"; "The Man with a Message."

The Lyceum Magazine reports that Edwin L. Barker, former editor of *The Lyceumite*, now in the service department of the International Harvester Company of Chicago, has worked up the industrial lectures of the company, furnished with pictures to lyceums and Chautauquas, to the point where three "International Industrialogs" are being given: "The Dawn of Plenty," which is the story of bread; "The Dawn of Power," the story of the wheel; "The Dawn of Commerce," the story of business.

Mrs. Frances Kellogg Curtis, a Boston society woman, is lecturing on votes for women on the Pearson Chautauqua Circuit. Mrs. Curtis has spoken to street crowds in Boston with a soapbox for her platform, but that is not as exciting and strenuous as motor rides cross-country on rainy nights, "jumps" which allow only three hours' sleep and no time to wash your face before going on the platform. Mrs. Curtis considers it fun.

At Bedford, Virginia, she was escorted to the tent by a company of young men drest in white, carrying "votes for women" banners and a "pure food" transparency. On this circuit most of the prominent speakers, including Rev. Chauncey J. Hawkins, Frank Stephens, Judge Ben Lindsey, Victor Murdock, Rabbi Levy and Congressman James Manahan of Minnesota, have taken occasion to advocate woman suffrage in their addresses. Frank Dixon urges every town to appoint a woman inspector of stores.

The twelfth annual convention of the International Lyceum Association was held at Chautauqua, New York, after the close of the regular season in September. This organization is made up of about one thousand persons in Chautauqua and lyceum work, either as "platformists," local committeemen, bureau managers or representatives. A ten-day I. L. A. Chautauqua program offered to the public included Dr. Carolyn Geisel, James Whitcomb Brougher, Meddie O. Hamilton, Louis Williams, Frederick Vining Fisher, Russell H. Conwell, Governor Martin H. Glynn, Judge George D. Alden, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Albert Edward Wiggam, Dr. William S. Sadler, Thomas E. Green, among the lecturers. Special I. L. A. convention topics announced were: "What Shall We Do to Be Saved in the Lyceum?" "Coöperation vs. Competition in the Lyceum," "What Talent Should Know About Railroad Laws," "Talent as Seen Thru Advertising," "Lyceum Courtesy."

Officers are: President, William A. Colledge; vice-president, Mrs. Belle Watson Melville; secretary, Glenn Frank; treasurer, Arthur E. Bestor.

The new year of the Chautauqua Home Reading Course opens October 1.

CHAUTAUQUA PLATFORM ECHOES

"We have been interpreting Christianity individualistically, as bringing salvation to the individual soul. That is all right to start with, but if made the end it is a woful narrowing of the real scope of salvation. We are inclined to regard Christianity too much from the standpoint of intellectual belief. There is too much orthodoxy of doctrine and too little orthodoxy of life. We have laid too much emphasis on the belief that if a man is of another denomination than yours he is not a Christian. We have not grasped Christ's idea of the Kingdom of God. We have been thinking of it as something in the far distant future, as something in Heaven and not as something to be established here on earth. Then, finally, the Church has lost two of the great beliefs of the old apostolic Church: the brotherhood of man, and love of enemies. We must gain a new vision of Christ and his doctrines; of the brotherhood of man and of love for our enemies. We must get a new vision to understand what Jesus meant by the Kingdom of God; to understand that God has no favorite race; to see that there must be international justice. In other words, we have got to Christianize our Christian Church before we try to Christianize the rest of the world." *Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, University of Tokio, Japan.*

THE NEW BOOKS

AN APOLOGIA FOR GERMANY

THE first literary output of the Great War is a volume on *The War and America* by the well-known psychologist of Harvard Professor Hugo Münsterberg. In birth, training and wide experience as a teacher and writer, the author has high qualifications for the task he undertakes of defending the course of Germany and winning for her the good opinion of Americans in the present crisis. The book is a plea for a better understanding of Germany's position.

The nation, as a whole, he says, has today probably overcome that blind, passionate unfairness of the first weeks, but it is not yet ready to listen to both sides really without prejudice.

Yet this judicial position is especially desirable because every day makes it clearer that America's political influence in the war is of the highest import. It will, he declares, ultimately be "America's gigantic task to give to Europe honorable peace."

Professor Münsterberg's own feelings and views of life are much in evidence. He has been in a quandary over the attitude of his adopted country toward his native land. He could not understand America's sudden reversal of her former attitude of good will toward all things German which prevailed before the war began. He has been in doubt as to whether it is due to a fundamental lack of fairness, or the eclipsing the intellect and will by the wave of emotional excitement. He inclines to the latter explanation. We suggest a simpler solution which would also be less liable to offend American sensibilities: Facts seemed to indicate that the peace of the world had been broken by those who had been praised and regarded as its friends and guarantors, and the American people, whose minds are set on peace, turned their praises into denunciations accordingly. It was but the natural expression of disappointment and just indignation. No psychological investigation or analysis can remove the cause. Only facts tending to establish the inability of Germany to stay the hand of violence in the interest of peace will reverse the judgment against the dual alliance, and such facts are not forthcoming in this volume. Indeed, Professor Münsterberg is not careful of his facts and frequently exposes himself to the charge of misrepresentation, and either disregard for truth or ignorance of it. His unfair treatment of ex-President Eliot is a case in point. With easy dexterity he turns Dr. Eliot's felicitous phrase of advice "to seize every opportunity that may present itself to further the cause of human freedom and of peace at last," into the astonishing phrase "to seize every opportunity *for attacking Germany.*" (The italics are ours.)

Professor Münsterberg does little better in matters of consistency and logic. Germany must be right because America, forsooth, has more than once committed the same wrong. The author "cannot share in the indignant sentiment of the masses" against England, but if the charges and insinuations he makes are well grounded (as usual he gives no real proof), it is certain that every righteous soul should thoroly hate her immoral course of action in this war. Verily, some great psychologists would fail to pass an examination in sophomore logic.

But an impassable gulf which neither facts nor logic could ever bridge, but only make more deep and well defined is found in the difference of moral attitude toward force and war prevailing in Germany and America. And we are warranted in thinking that Professor Münsterberg has presented the generally accepted German view. Here is the crux of the whole matter. The standards of judgment are not the same. This war, says the apologist for the Fatherland, was absolutely necessary sooner or later. It had to come, for it was strictly in accord with the ethics of development.

> There may be no moral wrong on either side. Every one of the great nations did that which was morally right and necessary to its historical development.
>
> It was the ethical duty of the Russians to strain every effort for the expansion of their influence, and it was the ethical duty of the Germans and Austrians to strain every effort to prevent it. In the same way it was the moral right of France to make use of any hour of German embarrassment for recapturing its military glory by a victory of revenge. And it was the moral right of England to exert its energies for keeping control of the seas and for destroying the commercial rivalry of the Germans. No one is to be blamed.

Thus does Professor Münsterberg argue for a neutral mind, and bases his plea for fair play on such a construction of the rules of war as will insure victory to the strongest. This may be German ethics, but it has little vogue in America. On the contrary, we do not believe that war is necessary to pave the way for higher culture. We are not ready to sneer at the angels' song of "Peace on Earth" as an impossible chimera. We believe that some people, governments or conditions are to blame for this crime against civilization, and that it is the duty of world leaders to place the responsibility and seek, if possible, to remove the causes which lead to such calamities. We utterly reject the doctrine that for nations "to respect the possessions of other nations as individuals respect the private property of their neighbors" would be "the grossest immorality." Might does not make right, and progress in human affairs is not dependent upon the liberty of the strong to destroy the weaker cumberers of the ground by force of arms. America, with all its chase after the dollar, has never wholly replaced the worship of the God of Justice with the idolatry of Force, and we are far from ready to adopt the blasphemous parody of the words of Jesus made by Germany's great, mad philosopher, Nietzsche:

> Ye have heard that man (sic) hath said, Blessed are the peacemakers, but I say unto you, Blessed are the warmakers, for they shall be called, if not children of Jehovah, then children of Odin [the War God of the North], and Odin is greater than Jehovah.

Our attitude toward Germany has changed much since the war began, and it will change more. We shall be more tolerant, more patient, more sympathetic, and, if necessary, more forgiving toward a great, burdened, sorrowing and misguided people; but our moral judgment will never condone the choice of way of war, or commend the progress of culture at the expense of justice, mercy and goodwill.

The War and America. By Hugo Münsterberg. D. Appleton & Co. $1.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

American Labor Unions, by Helen Marot. An interpretive summary of labor organizations and their activity, by a union executive. Frank, simple and restrained.
Holt. $1.25.

The Mutiny of the Elsinore, by Jack London. A story of the Cape Horn voyage, gruesome and vivid as one expects, but a better yarn before the mutiny than when it actually occurs.
Macmillan. $1.35.

Charles Stewart Parnell, by Mrs. Parnell. Katharine O'Shea gives a frank picture of the "Chief" and tells directly and occasionally with distinction the story of their love and his political life.
Doran. $5.

California, Painted by Sutton Palmer, Described by Mary Austin. A travel-book, well suited to war-time overseas, in which the colorful prose has rather the advantage over the pleasant illustrations.
Macmillan. $4.

The Subterranean Brotherhood, by Julian Hawthorne. To the old problem of penology, miserably unsolved, this vigorous description of existing conditions in a Federal prison brings abundant data.
McBride, Nast. $1.50.

Gilbert and Sullivan and Their Operas, by Francois Cellier and Cunningham Bridgeman. A bulky, gossipy volume about the first performances of those unforgotten fancies, with side glances at the collaborators and the Savoy Theater's history.
Little, Brown. $3.50.

AMERICAN NATURAL HISTORY

The home that secures the new edition of William T. Hornaday's *American Natural History* will be fortunate. In four handsome volumes, fully illustrated with color plates, full-page pictures, text illustrations, maps and charts, Mr. Hornaday takes up in turn the mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes of America, confining himself to the more familiar and useful types. Too many Americans otherwise well educated are lacking in knowledge of birds and animals. These people not only deprive themselves of one of the real

pleasures of life, but by their indifference deprive their nation of that public sentiment which is needed to end the wholesale destruction of animal life, which has grown so alarmingly in recent years. So Mr. Hornaday's books, besides giving us a speaking acquaintance with the "best people" of the animal world, perform an important mission apart from the pleasure and scientific knowledge they give.

American Natural History. By William T. Hornaday. Scribner's. $7.50.

ANOTHER AMAZING MARRIAGE

If one can shut his eyes to the absurdity of its opening situation *Bambi*, by Marjorie Benton Cooke, is an entertaining tale. It is incredible that even a genius could be married out-of-hand, as a baby is adopted, without being conscious of what was going on. In a cataleptic trance of creation of a vision-play some things might be possible, but hardly that. The vivacity and vitality of Bambi make the book go, as such a radiant personality must, altho her easy success in authorship is a further strain on the reader's credulity. Marrying a man to take care of him is a risky venture that does not always turn out so well as in the case of Bambi—the most absurd and delightful heroine in a thousand.

Bambi. By Marjorie Benton Cooke. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

THREE ENGLISH POETS

Three new volumes in the admirable and useful "Home University Library," a series of surprizingly cheap books which continues to prove its value to be many times greater than its price, are devoted to the exposition of three English poets: Chaucer, Shelley and William Morris, respectively, each of whom differently has exerted such an influence as to justify the saying of one of them that "Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world." Miss Hadow's *Chaucer and His Times* is a workmanlike and readable little treatise summing up all the known facts about the poet's life, describing his works, analyzing his treatment of his sources, studying his character-drawing, his humor, his descriptive power, and pointing out his influence on his successors. In all the Chaucerian literature there is no other volume of exactly the same plan and scope, and this one is decidedly worth having.

Of Chaucer's modern disciple Mr. Clutton Brock writes in a very interesting and informing way in his *William Morris: His Work and Influence*, in the doing of which, he tells us, his purpose was not to produce a short life of Morris, but to explain Morris' importance to his own time and to ours. Art, said Morris, is the natural solace of men's labor. For him true art meant the expression of man's joy in his work. He saw that in the present industrial and economic conditions man had no joy in his work and could not possibly have any. So he sacrificed himself, turning from the making of works of art to the effort to remake society, and "devoted the whole of his extraordinary powers toward no less an object than the re-

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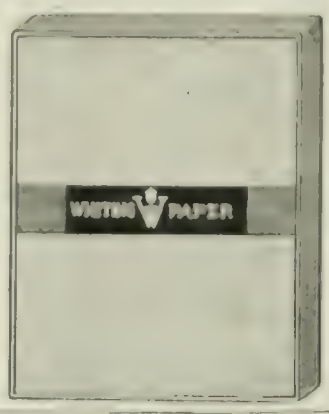
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Chaucer and His Times, by Grace E. Hadow; *William Morris; His Work and Influence*, by A. Clutton-Brock; *Shelley, Godwin, and Their Circle*, by H. N. Brailsford. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents each.

SOURCES OF THE BIBLE

The ponderous volume, *A Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research*, by A. T. Robertson, D.D., LL.D., will be a surprize to many scholars, who have not known that a professor in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, could accomplish so enormous a work of German painstaking labor, in the field of New Testament grammar. How does it happen that he has had the courage to achieve a work superior to anything on the subject that has gone before?

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A Grammar of the Greek New Testament. By A. T. Robertson. New York: Geo. A. Doran. $5.

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A few entertaining pages—an historical setting with a sketch of Bonaparte—a dash of good old-fashioned blood and thunder—with a sprinkling of sentiment might be sufficient for summer-time amusement. But there is a good bit that is unpleasant enough to debar *Great Days,* by Frank Harris, even from that category.

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Edward Garnett's *Tolstoy: His Life and Writings,* in the "Modern Biography" series of coat-pocket volumes, is a brief and concise but sympathetic and just account and appraisal of the greatest of the Russians as "a revolutionary mind and evolutionary force." Save for a careless haste in style, which affronts the reader with repetitious use of that lazy and abominable abbreviation "etc.," the sketch is surprizingly well done, and it should prove of value to many as an introduction to the many-sided colossus of Yasnaya Polyana.

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Almost the only good thing we can see about the war is the opportunity it brings for the expansion of American commerce into the inviting fields to the south. But the chief obstacle is that we do not know these countries; we have not even learned the A B C's. Let us begin, then, with *The Amazing Argentine,* for John Foster Fraser is a geographic journalist by profession and is able to play up statistics so they stand out like an electric signboard. We get a vivid impression of a land where millionaires are made by magic, and there are chances for many more.

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26. Golobrify—To adorn with unmeaning and extravagant ornament.

31. Huzzlecoo—An intimate talk, a confidential colloquy.

66. Rizgidget—An inability to make up one's mind, an indecision.

74. Splooch—One who doesn't know his own business; a failure.

89. Wijjicle—A perverse household article, always out of order.

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Alfred Dreyfuss, Jr., officer in the French army, has been promoted for gallantry. A reminder of time's changes.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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Some way or other the United States just can't keep out of anything. The wife of the victorious admiral in the Heligoland battle is an American.—*Troy Times.*

"I want a pair of button shoes for my wife." "This way, sir. What kind do you wish, sir?" "Doesn't matter, just so they don't button in the back."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Breathless Would-Be Passenger—Station master, when does the half-past five train leave?

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Station Master—You can go by any clock you like, but you can't go by the train—it's gone.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Science was horrified when Statistics discovered that babies to the economic value of $200,000,000 perish each year.

"This must cease!" exclaimed Science excitedly.

"It's up to you," rejoined Statistics without emotion.

But no sooner had Science by various devices caused the babies to stop perishing than Statistics discovered that half of these were girls and $200,000,000 wouldn't begin to dress them.

Science looked rather foolish.

"The laugh is on you," quoth Statistics grimly.—*Life.*

A traveling sales agent visiting a large factory made a bet with the manager that he would pick out all the married men among the employees.

Accordingly he stationed himself at the door as they came back from dinner and mentioned all those whom he believed to be married, and in almost every case he was right.

"How do you do it?" asked the manager in amazement.

"Oh, it's quite simple," said the traveler, "quite simple. The married men all wipe their feet on the mat, the single men don't."—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

A colonel wanted a man-servant, so he inserted an advertisement in the local weekly. One of the applicants who answered was an Irishman.

"What I want," explained the colonel, "is a useful man—one who can cook, drive a motor, look after a pair of horses, clean boots and windows, feed poultry, milk the cow, and do a little painting and paper hanging."

"Excuse me, sor," said Murphy, "but what kind of soil have ye here?"

"Soil?" snapped the colonel. "What's that got to do with it?"

"Well, I thought if it was clay I might make bricks in me spare time."—*Every body's.*

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And forge their way ahead,
While flowers grow at every bend
And beauty lines it to the end.
—*New York World.*

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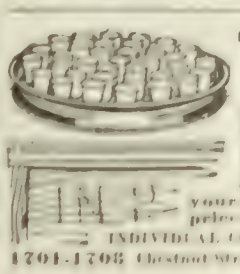
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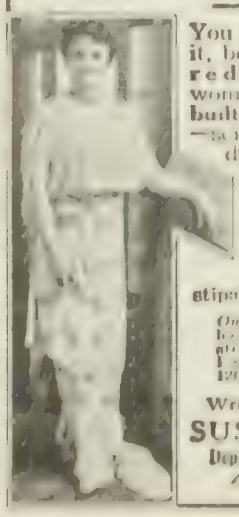
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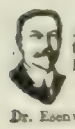
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WOMEN AND THE WAR

The women of Holland have stopped all work of organizations toward their own aims and are urging all women to devote time and energy to the work abandoned after the mobilization order, in an effort to keep all public services available.

England's corps of mounted nurses will be of incalculable service on the battlefield. It is composed of fifty picked women, splendidly trained, many of them expert shots, and was formed in 1910 to provide mounted detachments with ambulance wagons.

Germany is now almost a community of women, practically all business being carried on by them. In factory, workshop, post office, they have taken the reins, and women doctors and dentists are in great demand. Even the post of night watchman is frequently filled by a woman.

Women vote in Chicago—and the soaring food prices resulting from the war have been speedily and forcefully checked. The city council has past an ordinance giving the city of Chicago power to punish all who have arbitrarily raised prices since the declaration of war.

One of the unique features of the recent peace parade at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was the division composed of women of foreign birth. Over a thousand women, each carrying a peace pennant, marched thru the business district of the city, led by a squad of mounted police.

A new peace organization is planned by the committee in charge of the recent peace parade in New York City, which will protest not only against war but against armed peace. An appeal will be sent to all enfranchised women and those organized to procure the vote, both here and abroad.

Under the leadership of several prominent Englishwomen a league has been formed in London to give financial or other aid to soldiers' wives and babies who are in need. There is to be no confusing red tape and aid is to be given regardless of class or creed. A valuable feature will be the nursery where mothers may leave their babies while seeking for work.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, with headquarters in London, have given efficient service since the war broke out by converting its offices into an information and relief bureau for foreign women in England. Offers of hospitality and assistance were made by English families and during the first two weeks 120 foreigners were enabled to return home thru its aid.

The Premier's appeal to the women of France to save the harvest and take up the work of the fields was not necessary. Already they were bearing their double burden, gathering the crops and picking up the loose ends the men were forced to drop at the call of war. Wives of municipal councillors are even allowed to vote on matters of immediate importance, such as sanitation and relief funds.

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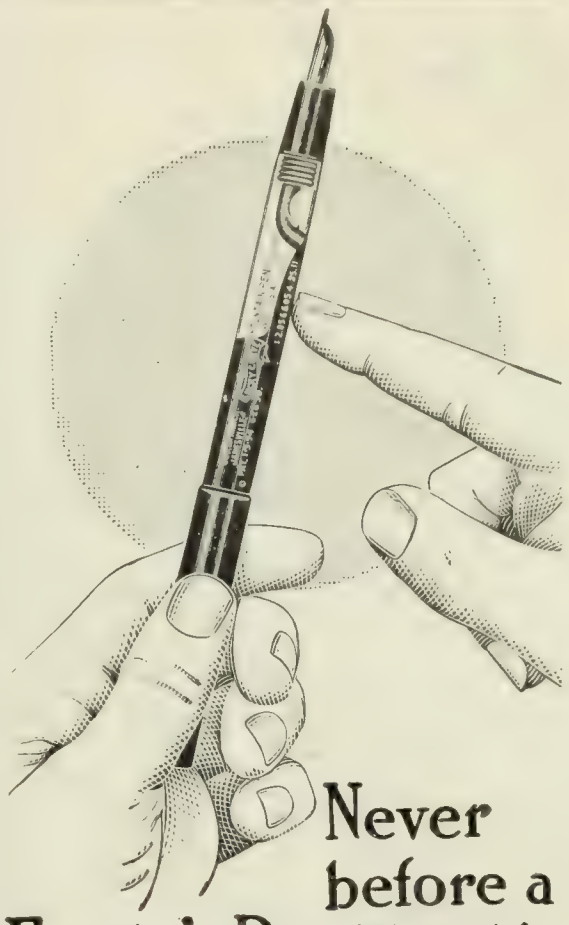
ORGANIZED and maintained by a practical subsidy for the popularizing of good opera in English, the Century Opera Company, whose first season barely escaped shipwreck on the shoals of mediocrity and incompetence, began its second season on the evening of September 14 with a performance of Gounod's mellifluous "Romeo and Juliet." This performance, it may be said at once, showed a great and gratifying improvement over the work of last year.

The company makes its fresh start with its forces augmented and strengthened in all departments. There are new and better singers both among the principals and in the chorus, while the best of those in the company last year have been retained. The orchestra has been decidedly improved by the elimination of poor players and the addition of many musicians of training and experience in older opera houses. There are new conductors, headed by Agide Jacchia, who was musical director of the Montreal Opera Company for several years and who had won an enviable reputation as a conductor in European opera houses before coming to America. And an acquisition of the very first importance is a new stage director, Jacques Coini, whose masterly staging of several new works at Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House a few years ago constituted an artistic achievement memorable in the annals of opera in America.

Notable improvement has been made also in the quality of the English texts to be sung this year, new translations into English of several opera librettos having been made specially for the Century Company by Algernon St. John-Brenon.

In the current season, which is to run for twenty weeks at the Century Opera House, two operas will be sung each week, on alternate evenings, and at matinees on Thursday and Saturday. The repertory for the first few weeks comprises, in the order here listed, the following named works: Rossini's "William Tell," Verdi's "Traviata," Wagner's "Lohengrin," Verdi's "Trovatore," Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna," Gounod's "Faust," Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" (as a double bill), Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor."

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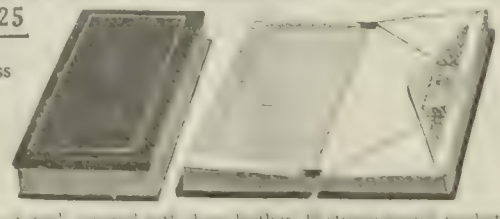
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besides those who contemplate the pleasure of hearing it in New York, for plans are making to have the company visit ten or more other American cities after the close of its New York run. The projected tour, to begin on February 1 next, is to cover about fifteen weeks, presenting in each city, for a stay of from one to two weeks, six or eight operas. The itinerary of the tour has not yet been worked out in detail, but among the cities likely to be visited are Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Kansas City. Inasmuch as the war in Europe has broken up the Chicago-Philadelphia and Boston opera companies, it is probable that the Century forces will be the only ones to give opera in the cities of the interior in the season of 1914-15.

NEW RED CROSS MEMBERS

H. D. Allbright, Lewisburg, Pa.; Edwin A. Andrews, Montreat, N. C.; Mrs. J. H. Arnold, Takoma, D. C.

F. A. Baker, Kansas City, Mo.; W B. Barrows, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Bingham, Carrollton, Miss.; Geo. G. Biscoe, St. Paul Park, Minn.; Henry Blanchard, D.D., Portland, Me.; Esther E. Bishop, North Woodstock, Conn.; Box 38, Williamstown, Vt.; Emily H. Butterfield, Detroit, Mich.; Asa L. Brower, Kansas, Utah.

Doris Caflisch, Conifer, N. Y.; Miss H. A. Carney, Tompkinsville, N. Y.; Marion Catline, South Britain, Conn.; Dennis Cook, Hoboken, Pa.; John J. V. Cunningham, Branford, Conn.; Bowen Curely, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Annette Denton, St. Smith, Ark.; Mrs. T. O. Douglass, Grinnell, Iowa; Catherine Douglas, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. T. H. Dunn, Ardmore, Okla.

Elizabeth Ewatt, Granville, Ohio.

Roy S. Fine, Oilfields, Cal.; E. H. Fisher, Bozeman, Mont.; J. D. Foster, McKeesport, Pa.; S. W. Frost, Somerset, N. Y.; T. P. Frost, Evanston, Ill.

F. W. Garvin, Norfolk, Conn.; Francis G. Griffith, Cecilton, Md.; F. W. Gutrub, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Mrs. Charles Hastings, Flint, Mich.; Charles E. Hewitt, Laidlaw, Ore.; W. P. Hews, San Francisco, Cal.; Grace M. Hill, Mt. Berry, Ga.; C. B. Hughes, Keene, Tex.; Rev. F. S. Humewell, White Plains, N. Y.

A. E. Jahn, Perham, Minn.; Franklin N. Jewett, Fredonia, N. Y.

M. P. Keating, Berkeley, Cal.; O. A. Kinney, Cortland, N. Y.; John Kirby, Adrian, Mich.; Alice Knollenberg, Richmond, Ind.; Julia E. Knups, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Evald Kvam, Minot, N. Dak.

L. W. DeLozier, Duncansville, Pa.; Mary Cornelia Lee, Manhattan, Kan.; Robert W. Lytle, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Frederick L. Manning, Waterloo, N. Y.; W. D. Maxon, Detroit, Mich.; J. M. MacDougall and wife, Auburn, N. Y.; W. C. McClelland, Washington, Pa.; C. E. McLellan, Helix, Ore.; Irving W. Metcalf, Oberlin, Ohio; Robert Milue, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. B. Morrill, Valrico, Cal.; Mrs. Olive J. Morrow, Rochester, Vt.

J. E. Newton, Rockland, Me.

F. L. Oaks, Framingham, Mass.

Mrs. Ernest F. Paine, Ithaca, N. Y.; Anthony Peck, Norwich, Conn.; H. Z. E. Perkins, New Orleans, La.; Almarin Phillips, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Wm. C. Piper, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. H. Postlethwaite, New York City; Mrs. R. E. Postlethwaite, New York City; Charles H. Price, Philadelphia, Pa.

Geo. S. Roberts, West Liberty, Ohio; M. E. Richardson, Baltimore, Md.; L. F. Rogers, M.D., Pomeroy, Ohio; Harrietta L. Rundel, Alexander, N. Y.

Naomie Sanders, Georgetown, Texas; A. F. Sanderson, New Plymouth, Idaho; Mrs. M. A. Schroeder, Albuquerque, N. M.; [illegible], N. Y.; [illegible], Saginaw, Sherwood, Iowa; [illegible], Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Singmaster, Gettysburg, Pa.; Maitland L. H. Smith, Canada, N. S.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Robt. Wayburn, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. R. Wayburn, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. William Watson, Pacific Grove, Cal.; Nellie Weed, New York City; S. R. Weed, New York City; Elizabeth Wetherwax, East Tawas, Mich.; F. O. Wiggins, Schenectady, N. Y.; Lena M. Wood, Lincoln, Neb.; R. Claude Wright, Washington, D. C.

WAR AND THE MINES

The sudden oncoming of the war produced some very striking effects upon the American and other markets for various metals and minerals. In some cases the war resulted in cutting off a raw material supply commonly used by American manufacturers; in other cases the conflict has borne more hardly upon competitors than upon our own industries.

Among mineral products whose importation will be more or less seriously interfered with by the war may be mentioned chromite, manganese, antimony and magnesite. In all cases there are undeveloped or slightly developed American deposits which can serve as temporary sources of supply.

Immediately upon the outbreak of war a strong demand for West Virginia, Sydney and other American export coals set in. France promptly removed her import duty on coal, and began drawing on the American supply. This European trade is likely to prove an important factor in the American coal mining industry from now on.

The copper market experienced the most sudden and temporarily disastrous effect. For many months past the European, and particularly the German, demand for copper has been the mainstay of an otherwise deprest market. With German buying withdrawn for an indefinite period, copper prices reached new low levels, and the mines and refiners promptly curtailed their output.

With regard to iron and steel the effect of the war has been entirely different. About one-quarter of the world's steel output is ordinarily produced in the area which lies in the immediate battle zone—the country along the borders of Germany, France and Belgium. Removal of this tonnage from world competition, and the certainty that large steel tonnage will be required for use during and immediately after the war, operated to strengthen the position of American and Canadian steel producers. Prices of many iron and steel products have already advanced.

There are a number of mineral products commonly supplied to the American market from foreign sources, whose importation has been made either difficult or impossible by the war. Chief among these, of course, is potash; for our entire supply of potash salts has come during recent years from the great deposits at Stassfurt and other points in Germany. As an essential ingredient in fertilizers, and an important factor in other chemical industries, the cutting off of the German potash supply will be seriously felt in the United States. For many years past investors have attempted to work out processes for producing potash from native sources, but so far none of these processes has been able to supply potash salts in competition with the German deposits. Under stress of war conditions, however, it is possible enough that a domestic supply will be secured by treatment of greensand, feldspar, or other potash-bearing rock.

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THE MARKET PLACE

BANKS THAT HOARD CASH

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo last week published a list of two hundred and fifty national banks which he declared are hoarding cash. They are all carrying reserves far in excess of the legal requirement of fifteen per cent. It is interesting to observe that most of the banks thus accused of hoarding are in the rural districts and not one of them in New York City. Mr. McAdoo declared that if the large amount of loanable funds kept from active employment was invested in commercial or agricultural paper, or loaned on proper security, the present situation would be greatly improved.

Mr. McAdoo further asserted that while the New York banks were not found to be hoarding cash they were demanding higher rates of interest than the situation required. In this connection he said:

> I am using every just effort to persuade the banks thruout the country to extend reasonable credits, and at reasonable rates of interest to meet the existing unusual conditions created by the European war, which, if dealt with in a helpful spirit by all concerned, should quickly ameliorate.
>
> I should like to see the New York banks take the lead in establishing and maintaining moderate rates of interest for accommodations, as their example always has a large influence upon banking action and sentiment in the country. If this course is pursued by the leading banks in New York and other great money centers a real public service will be rendered and a return to normal conditions of business will be quickened.

The President of the New York Clearing House asked Mr. McAdoo to lay before him any evidence that he may have that New York banks are charging unduly high rates of interest. He assured the Secretary that if the accusation were substantiated the Clearing House would use its influence to put an end to the practise. Secretary McAdoo later informed Mr. Wiggin that he found that he had been misinformed as to two specific cases in which New York banks had been accused of charging more than six per cent for loans. It is regrettable that the Secretary of the Treasury should have made publicly an accusation which was based on erroneous information.

THE OPENING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Three steps have already been progressively taken looking toward the resumption of trading in securities and the reëstablishment of the open market which was hermetically sealed when the Stock Exchange was closed on July 30.

The first step was the permitting of brokers to make purchases and sales of securities thru the clearing house of the Stock Exchange at prices not lower than those ruling when the Exchange closed.

The second step was the resumption of bond sales at prices below those of July 30.

The third step, taken last week, was the resumption of trading in unlisted stocks at moderate concessions from the quotations when the Exchange closed. This will permit buying and selling, not in an open market, but by private dealing between brokers, of what may be called Curb stocks, of which the various Standard Oil securities are the most prominent.

The next step to be expected is the relaxation of the regulation requiring trading in listed securities to be done at not less than the prices on July 30. It should not be long now before that step is taken and then nothing will remain to be done but to open the Exchange.

It would not be surprizing if a plan for a partial resumption of free trading on the Floor were to be devised which could be put into effect in the not far distant future. The Exchange might be opened and trading in only a few stocks permitted, stocks which are not largely held on the other side of the water.

Probably the most urgent necessity for a closed Exchange now lies in the need to prevent the dumping into our market of the American securities held in Europe. A flood of foreign held securities pouring into our market would have two serious effects. It might easily depress prices to the panic point. It would mean a dangerous drain upon our gold supply if it came before we had been able by renewed exports to build up a credit balance abroad.

If, however, the Exchange were to open with trading in only a few securities at first, and progress were made a step at a time, other securities being added as experience showed that it could be safely done, the threatened dangers might never materialize.

But all these things are yet on the knees of the gods. One thing alone is certain. The governors of the Stock Exchange will do nothing rashly or prematurely. The Exchange will be opened in the fullness of time, but not until the best judgment of the best intellects in the financial world are convinced that the time has come.

John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, has been making an investigation by cable of the possibilities of extending our trade with Latin America. As a result of his inquiries he has addrest a word of warning to American business men. He says:

> "These advices emphasize that what is needed at this hour in Latin America is not so much a supply of the manufactured products of the United States, altho these are required in considerable quantities, but money, loans and advances, credits on purchases, and markets at reasonable rates for raw products which usually go to Europe. If Latin America can sell at a fair figure her accumulating raw products and buy, in turn, thru receiving financial help and co-

operation in the form of advances and credits from United States exporters, importers and bankers, the situation will speedily be remedied and a new era of Pan-American commerce and comity will open.

"The fact that twenty Latin-American countries last year bought imports and sold exports to the vast total of $3,000,000,000, of which $2,000,000,000 were transactions with Europe, proves beyond doubt that the opportunity is there; but it is subject to conditions. That the United States already has a good start, and is making encouraging progress, is shown by the fact that its exchange of trade with Latin America has grown nearly 100 per cent in the last seven years, or from $450,000,000 to $850,000,000.

"Numerous business men and commercial agents are crowding the steamers bound south with the expectation that they will find the Latin Americans awaiting them with outstretched hands filled with gold and ready to buy everything and anything they have to sell. These men will presently return north and unfairly condemn and criticize the markets and peoples of the countries they have visited. The Latin American market, while vastly potential, is at this moment embarrassed by a serious financial stringency and dislocation of commercial conditions for which it is not in itself to blame. The opportunity of the hour is not so much for immediate large sales of United States manufactured products as for coöperation and mutual help, together with careful investigation of commercial conditions and preparation to meet future competition successfully."

There are two sides to every shield. The American financial world has had its eyes fixed with concern upon the debts to Europe which will fall due in the near future and the consequent effect upon our gold supply. Meanwhile British financiers are looking at the matter from their own point of view with apparently equal concern. *The Statist*, for instance, comments upon the situation thus:

"Furthermore, it is to be borne in mind, as every reader no doubt is aware, that the United States crops are excellent this year, that therefore the United States is likely to export to us on a great scale. The United States, altho it owes a considerable amount to the United Kingdom at present . . . will be able to take considerable sums in gold if it chooses. Whether it will choose, of course, nobody can yet say. The United States Treasury has an immense amount of the metal, and if the new banking system is started upon really scientific banking principles there ought to be in the United States not only enough of gold for all legitimate purposes, but so much more as will enable it to set free a good deal of what it now holds. Until the new system is in working order and we can judge from experience, it is impossible to say what course will be adopted, but this at all events is clear, that the American crops this year are so large that they will enable the United States merchants and bankers not only to pay off all the debts due this country, but to take a large amount of gold if they deem that desirable."

The spirit of cooperation which infuses the Buy-a-Bale movement should find play in other directions as well. When the Stock Exchange opens again, Buy a Share-of-Stock will be a good rallying cry for every potential investor with a little surplus money.

The following dividends are announced:

La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, quarterly, 2½ per cent, payable October 15.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, quarterly, 1¼ per cent, payable October 15.

The Otis Elevator Company preferred, quarterly, $1.50 per share; common, quarterly, $1.00 per share, both payable October 15.

United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable October 15.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable October 15; common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable October 15.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

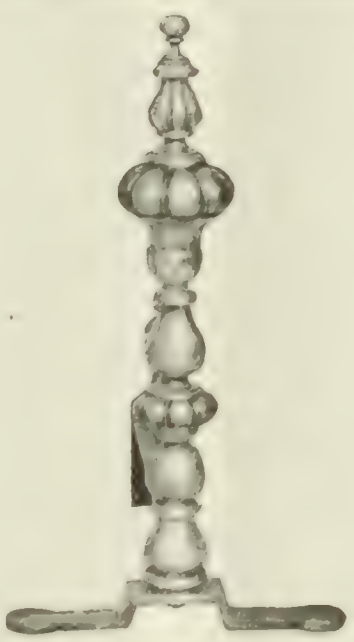
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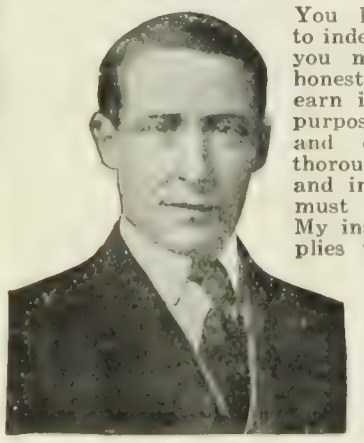
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Dividends on the outstanding certificates will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday in April next, from which date all certificates will cease to participate in the profits of the year, thereby terminating the interest of insurance.

Certificates will be issued as heretofore for profits to be ascertained and declared as usually upon the premiums terminated during the year.

Certificates of profits will be issued payable to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after the first Tuesday in April next, from which date all certificates will cease to participate in the profits of the year, thereby terminating the interest of insurance

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business, on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,111,250), market value		$1,126,000.00
Private securities (book value, $9,986,627.62), market value		10,016,885.00
Real estate, banking house, and other real estate owned		1,150,000.00
Mortgages owned		3,383,625.00
Loans secured by collateral		42,229,785.50
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		11,907,264.85
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		9,207,150.36
Specie (gold certificates)		3,500,000.00
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		1,000,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered		451,468.30
Total		$83,972,179.01

LIABILITIES

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$12,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,302,048.90	
		14,302,048.90
Surplus on book values, $14,257,041.52.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	4,019,943.50	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary	3,129,664.27	
Other deposits secured by pledge of assets. Board of Trustees, U. S. Postal Savings System	695,520.41	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits, subject to check	32,449,054.63	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	14,228,976.96	
Other certificates of deposit	8,992,032.35	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	2,502,525.96	
Total real deposits		67,017,718.68
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserve for taxes, expenses, etc.	$37,550.00	
Interest collected on bonds and mortgages not credited at close of business on above date	583,850.73	
Collected unearned discounts	31,062.30	652,412.63
Total		$83,972,179.01

American Telephone & Telegraph Company

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Tuesday, October 13, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 30, 1914.

O. D. Mosle, Treasurer.

THE OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

The Board of Directors of The Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Dollars ($1.50) per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on October 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1914.

W. A. Mellen, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1914.

The transfer books will not be closed.

E. D. Leavitt, Treasurer.

bodily vigor and men with wives and families, a most serious condition will be set up in the economic life of the nation. A number of employers have denied that any such policy had been adopted or was contemplated; but there are superficial evidences which indicate that the physical test is being more widely applied.

But suppose that both of these bases of selection are resorted to, would it be cause for astonishment? We do not think so, because it is natural and it would be quite consistent with the rules of business—which, by the way, are not always humane.

If the men and women of impaired physical condition, those with dependents, and those whose productive capacities have been depreciated, but not destroyed, by age may not secure employment, what is to become of them? Will the answer be disability and old-age pensions? If the economic conditions of a nation, thru legislation and changes of customs, crystallize in such form as to deprive a part of the population of the privilege of earning a living, will it not become the duty of the state to support them? It would seem so. Then, we say that it would be better that all—the sound and the infirm, the married and single, the old and the young—be given equal chances in the workshop. Each will earn in proportion to his capacity and, what is more valuable, retain the self-respect which is founded on self-support. We ought not to have in this country any sort of disability pensions arising from physical depreciation or old age that have not been previously provided by the beneficiaries themselves. We cannot afford to decrease by ever so little the big stock of self-reliance which is a characteristic of the American people.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

L. A. N., Dallas, Texas—Due to the so-called Robertson law, which requires that seventy-five per cent of the companies' Texas premium reserves be invested in Texas securities.

R. W., Chicago, Ill.—The objection to tontine forms of life insurance lie principally in the fact that dividends are forfeited by lapse of the policy or death of the policyholder. It is besides a gambling contract.

A recent examination of the Casualty Company of America (New York City) by the Insurance Department of New York places the admitted assets on June 30, 1914, at $2,901,466; the liabilities (exclusive of capital stock), $1,892,788; net surplus, $258,678.

Whatever one's view of the value to the community of speculation, there can be no difference of opinion about betting on stock quotations. Thru the action of the Stock Exchange this demoralizing form of gambling will go the way of race track gambling.

Up to September 15, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance recently established by the United States Government had issued policies on eleven vessels for a total sum of $[illegible]. There were then pending applications for $3,000,000 insurance on [illegible] vessels.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

at the close of business, on the 12th day of September, 1914.

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $12,486,745.31), market value		$12,486,745.31
Private securities (book value, $23,014,739.90), market value		23,014,739.90
Real estate owned		1,150,288.82
Mortgages owned		158,644.75
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		226,100.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		45,536,852.57
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		6,838,474.88
Overdrafts (secured)		568.66
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of onsets		18,631,868.31
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers, not included in preceding item		650,850.37
Specie		6,823,042.70
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		78,200.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other cash items		311.16
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		660,763.05
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		134,428.52
Advances to trusts (secured)		90,943.35
Total		$116,502,822.35

LIABILITIES

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund		15,000,000.00
Undivided profits		715,328.99
Surplus on book values		15,677,569.32
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks		212,384.36
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary		853,537.37
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York		1,210.24
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check		70,212,688.58
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days		9,701,596.58
Demand certificates of deposit		5,510,882.64
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers		12,813.64
Due trust companies' banks, and bankers		10,307,567.77
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes		277,553.99
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		600,589.34
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		96,668.85
Total		$116,502,822.35

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY

BOSTON.

PREFERRED STOCK.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable October 1, 1914, to registered stockholders of record September 25, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

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JUST A WORD

The Twenty-fifth Annual Book Number of The Independent will be the issue of November sixteenth. Advertising pages of this striking number will reach an audience nearly if not quite three times as large as any one of the twenty-four preceding Book Numbers. A word to the far-sighted publisher is sometimes sufficient.

After reading the editorial appearing in The Independent of September 21st under the caption "The Railway Crisis," the Passenger Traffic Manager of one of the most important Western railroad systems commented upon it as follows: "I have read it with keenest interest. Coldly, honestly and logically it deals with every phase of the biggest subject that confronts the American people. It is splendid to find The Independent among the 'unprejudiced observers' lending such powerful support in a good cause."

Much the larger part of the success of The Independent's first campaign to double its circulation was the result of coöperation among its readers, which was the best possible evidence of the satisfaction with which the new Independent was received. The increase in circulation has been an accelerating one since that time. The Second Campaign for Doubling the Circulation of The Independent has been inaugurated, and the preliminary announcement sent to our readers. We are confident of the result. If by any chance you have not received this announcement, and the attractive opportunity which it offers, a post card to our Circulation Manager will bring it to you by return mail.

It is a significant fact in this connection that the cash receipts from subscriptions in the month of September exceeded the receipts of the same month a year ago by *Two Hundred and Eighty-three Per Cent.* The italics are our Circulation Manager's!

Have you observed the pride with which you have been shown in some museum or family archives a copy of a paper or magazine published at the time of Lincoln's death or the battle of Bull Run? Did you ever notice in some book catalog what price the fortunate possessor of the war-time numbers of *Harper's Weekly* charges for the set? Do you realize that the war now being fought is more extensive and more important in the world's history than even our Civil War? Can you imagine with what curiosity your children and grandchildren will in years to come look at a copy of The Independent for a contemporary record in words and pictures of the Great War you are now living thru? Could you invest the price of a subscription at compound interest in any way that would pay them better than getting a set of The Independent, binding it and storing it for them? But you will not have to wait fifty years to get full value of it. You and your friends—for your children and your children's children—need it now, to give a clear idea of what is going on, and you will all need it every year hereafter as a reference book to refresh your memory. A special offer by which you may provide for your friends this Contemporary History of the Great War will be sent on postal card request.

The following letter from a prominent publisher of the trade paper field presents an interesting point of view in relation to The Independent:

"For a great many years I had heard of The Independent Magazine, but I had never seen it at close quarters.

"I was surprized and delighted with what I found, and read nearly every word in the magazine before I had finished with it.

"There are always interesting articles in such magazines as the *Century, Harper's, Scribner's,* and the *Atlantic* and the *North American Review* by people who are masters in their own lines, but there is also in all these magazines a great deal of matter which is uninteresting to Mr. Average Man.

"However, in The Independent Magazine, I found that my interest grew as I went from page to page. I want to put myself on record as saying that I have never before had the privilege of reading a magazine whose every page grips the reader as do those of The Independent.

"It seemed to me that there was a distinct entertaining and instructive personality speaking to me as I read on. The subjects treated were alive with the great issues which appeal to thinking men thruout the entire world."



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THE STIRRING THINGS THAT STILL HAPPEN—EVEN IN SCIENTIFIC WARFARE

In spite of the huge siege guns and the leviathan battle-lines the sharp, sudden, hand-to-hand skirmishes between men on foot and men on horses still occur. The London *Daily Express* repeats the story of this clash in a village of northern France, as told by a wounded British Hussar: "We came plump on them round a corner in a little village," said he. "Absolute surprise for both of us. Before you could wink we were flying at one another as hard as the horses could go, and the villagers were yelling and scrambling into the houses on either side of the road. There was no firing. It was absolutely a proper cavalry charge, like you see in the pictures—horses going hell-for-leather and every man sitting hunched up under the No. 1 guard and hoping he wouldn't get his knees crushed by the fellows on each side of him"

The Independent

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THE ENFORCEMENT OF PEACE

OUR readers will be glad to know that the article by the Editor of The Independent entitled "The Way to Disarm," published two weeks ago, has already attracted wide comment. We are receiving by every mail newspaper clippings and letters commending or criticizing it. A few of these we are reserving for future publication.

In the meantime it seems profitable to continue the discussion of the function of force under a reign of law, for that is the core of the whole peace problem.

In an article published in The Independent July 5, 1906, the Hon. John Basset Moore, long recognized as the leading living international lawyer in the United States, wrote:

> The great problem confronting those who wish to do away with war is how to employ the force necessary to the restraint or repression of evil without producing the legal condition known as a state of war. The most striking imperfection in the international system today is the lack of a common agency for the enforcement of law. If, at the present time, a contest by force breaks out between two nations, the conflict is recognized as a war, and other nations assume the attitude of neutrals, even tho the cause of the conflict be the flagrant disregard by one of the contending parties of a well-settled principle of international law. Such a condition of things involves an obvious incongruity, the remedy for which would be the organization of a common agency for the enforcement of law; the addition, in other words, to judicial and legislative power of what we call executive power.

IN our proposal for the constitution of a League of Peace we made no attempt to define how the force of the League shall be exerted. That was left for the decision of the Assembly of the League. We simply suggested that "the nations shall disarm to the point where the combined forces of the League shall be a certain per cent higher than those of the most heavily armed nation or alliance outside the League." This implies that the forces of the League shall be used for the neutralization of the aggressive force of nations outside the League—that is, for defense. As the Great War has absolutely demonstrated that defense is a necessity as long as war lords exist, there can no longer be any doubt of the importance of defense for those nations who prize their sovereignty and independence. But shall not the force of the League be also used as police power, that is, to maintain aggressively international law and order? A League with power to exert its will without any constitutional limitations might easily become a League of Oppression. It would have the right to be judge and sheriff in its own cause, a violation of the first principles of justice.

It would not, in our judgment, be over-sanguine to expect that the Assembly of the League would vote that the armaments of the League should be brought into regular and concerted action for compelling obedience to the judicial decisions of the Court of the League both among members of the League and those outside who have agreed to this method of settling their disputes. It may even be anticipated that the force of the League will be used to assist one of the members of the League in a controversy with a nation outside the League that has not previously agreed to resort to arbitration and that refuses so to agree upon request. Such an agreement would tend to enthrone law and suppress arbitrary action. Entering a League with such a policy would not subject the United States to the necessity of waging war thru the erroneous action of its allies in an "entangling alliance," but only to extend the reign of law. This is the fundamental purpose of our Government and perhaps the United States is now ready to go thus far.

BUT the question of the proper use of force for preserving peace is practical only after the nations have *federated* themselves for that purpose.

Given a World Confederation or League of Peace, the problem of the establishment and exercize of an international police force to maintain international law and order and to neutralize the aggressive force of any nation outside the League will present no greater difficulties than the similar problem which confronted the framers of the United States Constitution or even of the Articles of Confederation. It must ever be borne in mind, however, that the constitution of a League of Peace will differ in this important respect from the Constitution of the United States. Our Constitution is both an instrument for federating the states and for guaranteeing each citizen within the Union certain rights; the proposed constitution of the League of Peace has no relation whatsoever to any so-called "world-citizen."

Thus the whole problem of the League of Peace resolves itself into this: The League follows the example of the United States in the relationship its members hold to one another and the example of England in the relationship it holds to outside nations. Within the League danger of war and size of armaments will decrease contemporaneously as happened with the formation of the United States. Between the League and outside nations an excess of armaments will be maintained over the heaviest armed outside nation or alliance, as England maintains a navy equal to any two likely to be brought against her.

In urging the United States to take the lead at the end of the war in organizing the world for peace, we are not unmindful that such a proposal contemplating the use of the armed forces of the United States under the federal authority of the League may require a constitutional amendment for its adoption. The power to declare war under our Constitution is vested in Congress alone, and even in time of war Congress is for-

bidden to make military appropriations for more than two years ahead. Nevertheless, the organization of an international government is essential to further progress of the peace movement. All obstacles will have to give way, even constitutional ones. The monster of war must be dethroned. The majesty of law co-extensive with human intercourse can alone achieve this beneficent and inevitable result.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY IN NEW YORK

THE result of direct primaries held for the first time in New York State last week will doubtless afford great comfort to the opponents of direct nominations. And this for two reasons.

In the first place the number of voters who went to the primaries was lamentably small. Therefore, the argument will run, the direct primary is a failure, since the voters will not use it.

In the second place, the organization candidates were successful in each party. Therefore, it will be contended, the direct primary is a failure, since the organization will make the nominations anyhow.

The arguments are plausible. But they are based on a complete misconception. No sensible person maintains that the direct primary is an infallible panacea for the ills of machine politics. The direct primary does not operate *ex proprio vigore*—by virtue of its own strength. It will neither make men vote if they do not want to nor make them vote against the machine in spite of themselves. But it does provide a means by which the voters, when they really want to do so, can upset the machine.

Under the old caucus and convention system it was easy for the machine to wield the power and hard for the rank and file to snatch it away. Under the direct primary it is relatively hard for the machine to hold the power against the will of the voters and relatively easy for the voters to seize the power whenever they care sufficiently about doing so.

But they must care. Evidently in New York State this fall most of the voters did not care enough to go to the primary and vote; and those who did go did not want to turn the organizations out.

This election proved nothing to the detriment of the direct primary. It merely proved that the voters of each of the three parties were on the whole satisfied to accept the candidates endorsed by their leaders.

ECONOMY *VERSUS* HOARDING

THE New York *World* takes a humorous slant at the Buy-a-bale movement when it says on its editorial page:

> A "buy-a-barrel-of-apples" movement has been started in the West, and the American Tobacco Co. announces its readiness to buy cotton in return for a buy-a-pound-of-tobacco movement. Perhaps wool, corn, wheat, etc., will have their turn, and in the end general prosperity will receive a boost thru a system of sentimental barter all around.

Humorous and at the same time—as the best humor generally is—close to the heart of the truth. If everybody will continue to buy—cotton goods, apples, woolen goods, corn, wheat, even, if he have so depraved a taste, tobacco—as nearly up to the line of his normal purchasing as he can, it will do much to maintain the accustomed level of our common prosperity.

A man of comfortable means remarked the other day that he had been going thru his wardrobe and had determined to buy no clothes this winter. He neglected to consider how his action would affect his tailor and his tailor's family, his tailor's workmen and their families. If, as is probable, his own income had not been seriously affected by the war, he was not playing the part of a good citizen in refraining from his normal expenditure.

A time of war is of necessity a time of scarcity. It is a time for economy, but not for hoarding. Economy means careful spending, prudent adjustment of expenditure to income. Hoarding means too careful saving, penurious insistence upon a wide margin of income over expenditures.

Judge Gary, the head of the United States Steel Corporation, has used an excellent phrase in describing this deplorable attitude of mind—"hysterical economy." He said:

> What this country needs now more than ever is more courage. This is not the time for Americans to be "quitters." It is time for prudence and economy, but not for hysterical economy. There is danger that some of our business men in their overcaution will wreck the mechanism of their own organizations and injure every one else.

A better spirit is that shown by a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He said the other day with unassuming frankness: "I am cutting my personal expenses to the bone, but I haven't made any reduction in my office force yet. I shouldn't be able to look myself in the face if I kept up my motor for my own personal pleasure and discharged my clerks."

In a time of common disaster like this coöperation and mutual helpfulness should be the ruling spirit. Let us all keep on buying, then, with wisdom and careful economy but without miserliness. So may we all prosper and hasten the return of a season of abundance.

CHURCH UNION AND COMITY IN MEXICO

THE sad civil war which has continued in Mexico for over two years has played havoc with all religious work in that distracted country. Catholic organizations have protested to the President against recognizing any government there which shall not give protection to the harassed Catholic activities; and the strife soon drove out of the country all Protestant missionaries, under orders from the United States Ambassador.

So all these missionaries were in this country, and very naturally they met last summer in Cincinnati to consult as to their work in the future. Just as a terrible fire or destruction by war gives opportunity to lay out a city on better lines, so the war in Mexico suggested to the workers a complete reorganization of their mission work. Nine denominations were represented in that conference: Northern Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Friends, Episcopalians, Methodists North and South and Presbyterians North and South.

Just one great question was before them, namely, how they could unite their forces to prevent wasteful duplication or more wasteful rivalry. The agreement between them was complete, and their conclusions happily unanimous. These have been presented to the several missionary boards, and are just now under consideration, with the assurance of their adoption by all the boards; except that the conduct of its missions in Mexico is by the Episcopal General Convention, which does not meet for two

years, and not by the Board of Missions. Also the Southern Baptists were not represented in the conference and their board may refuse to join the other bodies. Nevertheless the full agreement of the eight boards, which seems assured, will give one work and one dominant Protestant Church to Mexico.

For this is the first great conclusion reached, that there shall no longer be denominational lines maintained in Mexico; no Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, but one body, called "The Evangelical Church of Mexico." The time had come when no other decision was possible. This is what the mission churches have done in Japan, in southern India, and elsewhere. The report of the conferences well says that "our denominations are sufficiently near to identity with each other, and the taste of Mexicans so indifferent to the distinctions that persist among us," that union is perfectly feasible.

Union in one Mexican Church means union in all mission work. So the conference, composed, be it remembered, of active missionaries, men and women, agreed to parcel out the whole country between them, allowing two missions to occupy the same field in cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants. This will assure better distribution. Thus there have been thirty-nine mission high schools in fifteen Mexican states, while there is not one in the other fifteen. Similar unity is planned for education and publications. There will be one Bible school for the training of preachers and evangelists, at least one high school for boys and girls in each mission territory, a parish school with each church, and a union college for men and women in some central place. It is proposed that all present Church papers be united in one, and a joint publishing plant and depository be established in Mexico City.

This is the new federation in religious work that breaks down sectarian walls. It is better than federation; it is union. Union and amity in mission fields, in Japan and India and China, and Kikuyu in Central Africa, is setting valuable precedents for the denominations in the home land. Why do we raise Southern and Northern Methodists and Presbyterians? Why over a hundred denominations in the home land? It is wasteful folly. Give us some broad ecclesiastical statesmanship, and let the young men demand it.

THE PROHIBITION OF MATERNITY

IT is a curious instance of contradictory policy that while the Government of France is striving to encourage educated and self-supporting women to have children, certain reactionary officials of our own land are exerting their power in the opposite direction. We have followed the history of the test case in New York courts in The Independent (see issues of March 20, May 8, and November 20, 1913) because we believe it ranks with the Dred Scott case as one of those defeats which mark the progress of human freedom.

The case is this. The New York City Board of Education discharged a teacher, Mrs. Peixotto, for "neglect of duty" because of absence for the purpose of bearing a child. The case was carried up to the Supreme Court of the state, where Justice Seabury decided in favor of the teacher. This decision has, however, been overruled by the Court of Appeals, which held that the board had a legal right to discharge a teacher on that ground. The five judges who gave this decision based their opinion solely upon the technical point of the powers of the board and declined to consider the merits of the case. The two judges who did take into consideration the justice of the ruling of the board dissented from the opinion of the majority on the ground that "maternity is a natural consequence of the employment of potential mothers as teachers" and therefore is not prohibited by law.

It is announced that the board will proceed next to the dismissal of all married women in the schools. Such a policy not only is, in our opinion, an injustice to the women teachers concerned, but will have a detrimental effect upon the schools and upon future generations. It means that children in their impressionable years may never be taught by wives and mothers, but instead will be under the influence of women who by reason of incapacity, disinclination or unfortunate circumstance are not fulfilling the functions of their womanhood.

DUM-DUM BULLETS AND HUMAN NATURE

A DUM-DUM bullet is one whose nose is either hollowed out or split or whose steel jacket is filed thin at the apex. The bullet striking, mushrooms out and tears a great hole instead of the cleanly drilled one made by the ordinary steel-jacketed bullet of the modern high powered rifle. It takes its name from the arsenal at Dum-dum in India, where it was first made. The British officers in India found that the ordinary bullet would not stop a fanatical tribesman in his rush, not having enough shocking power. So the dum-dum was introduced for use against the natives of the Indian border.

The Hague Peace Conference adopted a declaration against the use of dum-dum bullets, but it was not accepted either by Great Britain or by the United States.

Already there have been hurled back and forth across the frontiers of Europe accusations that each of the participants in the Great War is using dum-dum bullets. This is nothing new. The same thing has happened in every war since the dum-dum was invented.

It were well not to take these charges and counter charges too seriously. They sound too much like the bitter accusations that fly about wherever boys indulge in the mimic warfare that makes up so much of their play. The cry of "You're another" is seldom convincing.

It were well also not to believe implicitly the charges of sporadic cruelty and pillage that are rife, especially against the Germans. We hear more of those made against them because we get more news of all kinds from the Allies than from the other side.

Admirable counsel on this point has been given to his countrymen by the veteran Lord Roberts:

> May I give a word of caution to my countrymen against the unsportsmanlike practise of abusing one's enemies? Let us avoid what Kipling, during the Boer war, described as 'killing Kruger with your mouth.' Let us rather devote all our energies to defeating our foemen by the superior fighting of adequate numbers of British soldiers in the open field.
>
> When we read the charges against the German troops, let us remember that gross charges, absolutely untrue, were brought against our own brave soldiers fighting in South Africa, but whether the charges are true or not, let us keep our own hands clean, and let us fight against the Germans in such a way as to earn their liking as well as their respect.

War is brutal business. It would be matter for wonder if in great armies, made up of mere men, war did not brutalize many and cause them to revert to habits of barbarism. No general indictment should be framed against any nation in the Great War because of the individual acts of cruelty and bestiality of individual men.

The sack of Louvain and the bombardment of the Cathedral at Rheims stand on a different footing. These were deliberate, official acts not of individuals but of the German Army. For them the German nation must answer to the world. But news of sporadic outrages should be accepted with reserve, interpreted in the light of the inherent cruelty of war, ascribed not to the deliberate barbarity of a nation, but to the pitiable weakness of individual human nature.

THE TWO SIDES OF TWO SHIELDS

GERMANY and England stand facing and fighting each other, and each defending herself with the shield of her own complacency. Each sees her own shield, pure gold, and each sees the opposing shield of worthless lead. How can eyes be so bewitched, and which, if either, sees true?

Each nation has summoned the priests and doctors of its religion to tell the world the truth of its just cause. So the theologians of the Evangelical churches of Germany have spoken. They are supposed to know better than any others the distinctions between right and wrong. They have been students of the ethics and the religion of Jesus, and they, if any, ought to see clearly and to tell truly. They have all the facts before them.

So also Great Britain has bid her highest ecclesiastical experts speak truly for her before the world's bar. They have spoken, archbishops, theologians and famous pastors. They too have told the truth as they see it.

We do not believe they have meant to deceive. They have said what they believe. Invincible is prejudice. And here the prejudice is that most mischievous of all prejudices, that of race against race—not primarily of English against German and German against English, altho this is not wanting, but chiefly of Teuton against Slav. Germany really believes, has long been taught, that Muscovy is barbarous and wildly eager to overrun Europe. Germany cannot be delivered from this obsession. She thinks she is the arm of the Lord to hold back the breed of the Hun. Hers is an anticipative war of self-defense.

And a prejudice between Great Britain and Germany born out of commercial rivalry and the mastery of the sea, has been vastly accentuated by this war. Germany is jealous of England's naval supremacy, and England has feared Germany's swift commercial progress, and now that they are fighting each is determined to crush the other. Patriotism, which is too often national selfishness, requires the nationals to see only good of their own nation, and too often to hate and injure and crush, if possible, those of another nation or race.

Because we are, most of us, of English stock and talk the English language, do we cultivate a prejudice in this war in favor of Great Britain? We must guard against it; we must remember the warning of our President against the infraction of neutrality in language or deed. We love and honor both nations, but by an almost unanimous judgment we decide that Germany was wrong when she promised to support Austria in making war on Servia, knowing perfectly well that Russia would defend the weaker nation. And with equal unanimity we decide that England was right when she stood by her promise to defend Belgium against invasion by the strongest military power in the world. At least we must try without prejudice to see the gold or the lead in the two shields.

THE WORTH OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

IT is not generally realized that Germany owes to her war with France not only her existence as a nation but also her commercial prosperity. The industrial development of modern Germany, which has amazed the world and aroused the apprehensions of her rivals, rests upon two pillars, coal and iron. She had the coal beds before; she got the iron ore to go with it in 1871. Bismarck did not know what a great thing he was doing for his country when he extorted Alsace-Lorraine from France as the spoils of war. He was a diplomat, not a metallurgist, and he thought only of the superiority of a mountain boundary to a river. In fact, even a metallurgist would then have called the iron ore of Lorraine of little value because it contains phosphorus and phosphorus in the minutest amount spoils steel.

But by a strange circumstance it was two Englishmen who put into the hand of Germany the key to unlock the secret treasure vaults of the annexed provinces and so enabled her to outstrip their own country in the steel business. In 1878 Thomas and Gilchrist invented a modification of the Bessemer process which not only removed the baneful phosphorus from the steel but made it a source of profit by selling as a fertilizer the familiar "Thomas slag." With this the German steel industry and all the manufactures dependent upon it went forward by leaps and bounds. By 1906 Germany had distanced England and today stands second only to the United States. Before 1871 Germany produced only half a million tons of steel; in 1911 she produced fifteen million tons and about one-third of the ore came from Lorraine and Luxemburg. Just across the Rhine in Westphalia is the coal and the combination of the two has brought forth the new industrial towns like Essen and Düsseldorf that are the admiration of the sociologist as well as the metallurgist. We think of the Krupp works chiefly as makers of munitions, but in recent years the manufacture of ironmongery of a peaceful sort has been absorbing a greater share of attention at Essen.

On the French side of the line, in the region occupied by German armies are also coal and iron in close proximity and this region, too, has been recently transformed into a great industrial center. This is the great prize, sufficient to account for the Great War, for whatever power may get possession of Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, Belgium, Luxemburg, Alsace-Lorraine and northern France will dominate Europe in steel and have no important rival except the United States in the whole world—until the day when China enters the field.

MR. CARNEGIE ON THE WAR'S OUTCOME

WE are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Andrew Carnegie will contribute to next week's issue of The Independent the first complete statement he has made since the Great War began on the issues of war and peace.

We are particularly glad that he elaborates therein his idea of a League of Peace originally suggested in his Rectoral Address given before the University of St. Andrew on October 17, 1905.

No man has done more in a practical way for the cause of peace than Mr. Carnegie, and this article should command the earnest consideration of all men of goodwill.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

September 29—Germans destroy the French town of Albert. Indian troops landed at Marseilles. German cruiser "Emden" sinks five more British vessels in Bay of Bengal.

September 30—Three forts of Antwerp's outer ring reduced. Two Italian fishing boats sunk in Adriatic by Austrian floating mines.

October 1—Fighting on German right extends to Arras. Germans fail to cross Niemen River.

October 2—Germans fail to cross the Meuse. British and Japanese attacking German port of Kiao-chau by land and sea.

October 3—Russians defeat Germans at Augustowo near East Prussian frontier. Russians invade Hungary thru Carpathian passes.

October 4—Strong attack on German advance angle at Lassigny. Bosphorus and Dardanelles closed. Japanese squadron in possession of Marshall Archipelago.

October 5—Left wing of Allies falls back in neighborhood of Roye. Japanese seizing German railroad in Shantung despite Chinese protest.

German Right Advances

Another week of incessant but indecisive fighting. The battle of the Aisne, if we may continue to call it so, is the greatest battle in history in duration, extent of operations, ammunition expended, numbers engaged, and probably also numbers fallen. Still, the end is not in sight, for both sides have been reinforced and are in the main holding their positions with undaunted firmness.

The chief change in the situation is that the German right wing under General Kluck has resumed the offensive and directed a counter attack at the allied army under General d'Amade, which has been trying to outflank the German line at this end. The troops required for this movement were, it is said, mostly drawn from the center, so there has been a slackening in the activity on the line between Rheims and Verdun. The German force concentrated in the vicinity of La Fère in the angle where their line turns northward from the Aisne River to the Belgian boundary.

The allies met the attack with an equal concentration of troops and succeeded in holding their line unbroken, altho they were obliged to fall back. The German line advanced about twenty miles westward in ten days. By September 24 the Germans had been driven back nearly to St. Quentin and La Fère. By October 4 they had advanced to Lassigny, Roye, Chaulnes, Albert and Arras.

The allied armies in France are now being reinforced from the Far East. The first contingent of Indian troops, strength unstated, was landed at Marseilles, September 26. All the continents except South America are now represented among the combatants along the Meuse and the Aisne; from Africa the Turcos and Senegalese from the French colonies, and soon, if not already, the contingent contributed by the South African Union; from Asia the Sikhs and Gurkhas in the English service; from America the Canadian troops of French and English stock. There are renewed rumors, still officially denied, of the presence of Russian troops in France, brought from Archangel by way of Scotland.

The Siege of Antwerp

The Germans began the bombardment of the outer ring of forts encircling the temporary Belgian capital on September 27, and the attack has been continued ever since. Having got the range it is possible even to keep up the bombardment at night, so the boom of the heavy guns is almost incessant. The German artillery, however, is not having the sudden success which it had in the reduction of Liège and Namur, partly, it is said, because many of the heavy guns are being used in France, or have been put out of commission in the course of the two months' warfare, so it is chiefly Austrian guns that are being used in the siege. The main attack came from the south and the fire was directed chiefly upon the forts of Waelhem and Wavre St. Catherine. These were soon rendered untenable, so the Belgians were forced to retire to the northern side of the Nethe River, between Lierre and Boom. The attempts made by the Germans to cross this river have been repulsed, but the forts further to the right, Konigshoyckt and Broechem, have been subjected to bombardment. The map given on another page of this issue shows the position of these points. On the left the Germans have advanced from Termonde to the Dutch frontier and threaten an attack upon the Scheldt, tho here as well as at Waelhem the advance has been checked by the inundation of the lowlands by the defenders. The country round about has been devastated, the towns are burned and the inhabitants have taken refuge in Antwerp or Holland; thereby increasing the danger of famine.

Germans Repulsed in Russia

The German invasion of Russia from East Prussia, whatever its object, seems to have accomplished nothing except temporarily to free the frontier.



THE LINE OF THE GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY

The territory held by the Germans is shaded. The week's heavy fighting has been to the north of the Aisne



THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

The shaded territory is held by the Russians. The Germans have been driven back into East Prussia after fighting their way to the Niemen

They reached the Niemen River, which here runs north parallel to the East Prussian boundary and about twenty miles from it. If they had succeeded in crossing the river at Grodno they could have cut the railroad which connects Petrograd with Warsaw. But those who crost the Niemen were attacked by the Russians on the other side at night and lost heavily in men and guns in their flight back across the river.

It is rumored that the Kaiser was directing the movements in this quarter, and even that he narrowly escaped capture from being involved in the rout. The Czar is also reported to have gone to the front; President Poincaré and Premier Viviani have made a tour of inspection of the lines on the Aisne, and King Albert of Belgium has been more than once under fire, so it looks like a return of the old times, when a ruler was a leader.

The hardest fighting in this region took place about Augustowo, at the entrance to the canal which connects the Vistula with the Niemen. This is in the midst of an extensive forest, and since the ground had been softened by the torrential rains the Germans were not able to make use of their artillery to advantage. In fact, the big howitzers which the Germans handled with such remarkable celerity and effect on the well metaled highways of Belgium and France are only an impediment in the swamps and woods of the Russian frontier. After an engagement of several days, culminating on October 3, the Germans were decisively defeated in the Augustowo forest and driven back to East Prussia. The opposing forces in this region are said to be nearly equal; General Rennenkampf and General Hindenburg are both supposed to be in command of four army corps, that is, of about 140,000 men.

It had been surmised in Petrograd that the German invasion was designed to take a northeasterly direction after crossing the Niemen and to invade the Germanic province of Courland. Confirmation of this was found in the fact that a squadron of some forty ships, including transports, appeared at Windau, September 24, and attempted a landing, but were driven off by the fire of the Russian forts. No determined effort, however, seems to have been made to reduce the forts, so it may be assumed that the naval demonstration was a feint or that the failure of General von Hindenburg (or the Kaiser) to carry out his part of the program rendered it useless.

The Balkans

The Balkan states, which formed the center of infection from which the war spirit has spread thruout Europe and all over the world, have been with two exceptions more peaceful than usual during the Great War. There seems now less likelihood than there has been since the war broke out that other countries besides Servia and Montenegro will be involved in the war. Both sides have been striving to influence the neutral nations of the Mediterranean by pressure and promises of all sorts, and it appears that Italy and possibly also Turkey have found these inducements sufficiently strong to keep



International News

A RELIC OF THE GERMAN RETREAT FROM THE MARNE

A German motor supply train ambushed and wrecked by a patrol of French dragoons in the Forest of Villers-Cotteret during the rush of the invaders to Paris and back again



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SINGING THEIR REGIMENT TO VICTORY

Many of the Russian cavalry regiments have specially trained singers to take the place of the customary band while they are on active service. Some of the singers carry simple hand instruments on which to accompany their songs. Those who have heard Russian melodies sung will not be surprised to learn that the music has a profound effect on the soldiers

them from entering actively into the war. The sinking of an Italian fishing boat in the Adriatic by a floating mine caused great excitement in Italy and seemed likely last week to precipitate Italy into war, but the prompt action of the Austrian Government in denying that they had turned loose any unanchored mines in the Adriatic and offering compensation to the families of the seventeen fishermen drowned relieved the stress, for Italy seems disposed to accept these assurances and to refer the question of compensation to The Hague. The ambition of Italy is being directed toward the new principality of Albania, created by the powers and now left derelict. Prince William of Wied, who was taken from a Prussian regiment and put upon the throne, failed to gain the good will or respect of his unruly subjects and was obliged to leave Durazzo as soon as the support of the powers was withdrawn. In his place comes Essad Pasha, whom Mpret William expelled four months ago because of his intrigues with Italy. He is said to have 12,000 troops under his command and will doubtless be supported by Italy. Italian marines are said to have been already landed at Avlona. The senate of Albania, after the flight of William of Wied, offered the throne of Albania to Prince Burban-Eddin, a son of Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan of Turkey.

The Ottoman Government has closed the Dardanelles on the ground that the Prussian fleet is interfering with merchant shipping. The two vessels from the German navy, the dreadnought "Goeben" and the cruiser "Breslau," which were sold to Turkey to escape capture by the allies, are said to be repaired in the Black Sea, ready for action, still in command of their German officers.

Violation of Chinese Neutrality

When Japanese troops were landed on Chinese territory to attack the German enclave of Kiao-Chau, the Chinese Government protested against this violation of the n utrality of China, but made no effort to oppose the invasion. The only action taken by the Government was to attempt to limit the area of operations to a radius of thirty miles from the German city of Tsing-tao. No attention, however, was paid by Japan and Great Britain to this restriction of their field operations. The Japanese effected their landing on the other side of the Shantung peninsula at a new port of Lung-kau, about seventy miles from Tsing-tao. The Chinese officials at the port made a formal protest to the commandant of the expeditionary force, but made no hostile demonstration.

On the ground of this failure to protect her neutrality China was notified by the German Ambassador at Peking that the Chinese Government would be held responsible for all losses incurred by Germany in consequence of the Japanese invasion. In reply, China pleaded her inability to make an effective resistance to the combined forces of Great Britain and Japan, and called attention to the fact that Germany was also violating Chinese neutrality by extending her operations beyond the limits of the Kiao-Chau zone.

The apprehensions of the Chinese were increased by the fact that the Japanese brought with them to the continent the materials for railroad building and at once set about constructing a narrow gage line from Lung-tau to the southward behind their advancing troops. This is the same method they adopted in their invasion of Korea and Manchuria. The Japanese have also seized the German railroad leading from Tsing-tau to Tsi-nan, the capital of the Province of Shantung. When the



Paul Thompson

THOSE WITH WHOM DEATH WALKS

A group of Budapest women going home from the official bulletin boards where the lists of dead soldiers are posted



Press Illustrating Co.

THE FATE OF A RED CROSS HOSPITAL

The state room of the Cardinal of Malines was turned into a Red Cross ward; then the Germans bombarded the town and this is the condition in which an exploding shell left it

Japanese had got as far as Weihsien along the railroad they were stopped by the Chinese, who blew up the bridge across the Tahu River. An army of Chinese are said to have been mobilized in the Shantung Province to prevent further Japanese aggression.

Both British and Japanese troops are taking part in the attack on Tsing-Tao from the land side, while the allied fleets are bombarding the city from the harbor. Aeroplanes are being used on both sides to drop bombs on troops and warships.

Trust Legislation President Wilson has signed the Federal Trade Commission bill, but it is understood that the members of the Commission will not be appointed until December. The conference report upon the Clayton bill (the second of the three Administration measures relating to Trusts) has been the subject of discussion in the Senate, where it is opposed by several Democrats, as well as by prominent Republicans, who hold that, in conference, the original bill was greatly weakened.

The opposition was led by Mr. Reed, who spoke for the greater part of two days. This conference report, he asserted, was a betrayal of the Democratic party. He complained because the criminal penalty for price discrimination, tying contracts and holding companies had been stricken out, together with the provision authorizing the courts to appoint receivers and sell the property of convicted corporations. Mr. Borah asserted that enactment of the bill in its present form would make the Sherman act a dead letter.

The Senate has adopted resolutions for two inquiries concerning the Standard Oil Company. One, to be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will relate to the effect of the company's ownership of pipe lines upon the prices paid to producers of crude oil. The new Trade Commission will conduct the other investigation, to ascertain whether the company has obeyed the Supreme Court's dissolution decree. So much is required by the terms of the resolution that the work, it is estimated, may consume a year.

A Rockefeller Labor Investigation Mr. Wilson has continued to urge acceptance by the coal mine operators in Colorado of the basis of settlement proposed by the Federal mediators, but no change in the attitude of the companies has been reported. It is understood that if no agreement is reached within a few days he will order a withdrawal of the troops.

Possibly on account of the Colorado controversy, in which Mr. Rockefeller was involved by reason of his financial interest in a prominent company, the Rockefeller Foundation, to which he gave a fund of $100,000,000, has undertaken an investigation of industrial conditions thruout the world. This will be made under the direction of W. L. Mackenzie King, formerly Minister of Labor in Canada, author of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act, and an experienced mediator in labor disputes. He has acted as conciliator in forty strikes, and it is said that in seven years this law has reduced the number of strikes in Canada by 90 per cent. A graduate of the University of Toronto, he was for a time instructor in political economy at Harvard. He is said to have procured the passage of Canada's Trust law, and to his influence is ascribed the enactment of many Canadian laws favorably affecting the condition of workingmen.

Officers of the Foundation say that in spirit and method the inquiry will be like those made by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. It will seek to ascertain the causes of bitterness in the relations of capital and labor, and the means of promoting harmony. It will not be confined to conditions in any one country. The Foundation, regarding the problem as "the most complicated and the most urgent question of modern times," asks for the coöperation of employers, labor unions, universities and governments.

Philippine Independence There has been an acrimonious debate in the House at Washington on the Jones bill, relating to the government and the ultimate independence of the Philippine Islands. An amendment, proposed by a Democrat, which would provide for neutralization of the islands by international agreement, was rejected by a vote of 14 to 58. Twelve Democrats voted with Speaker Clark in the affirmative. This amendment exprest the purpose of the United States to "cease to exercise sovereignty over the Philippine people as soon as may be with justice to them and with honor to the United States," and requested the President to negotiate treaties with all the great nations for the preservation of the independence of the islands. Another rejected amendment (also offered by a Democrat) required the Philippine people, after gaining independence, to reimburse the United States for all expenditures on account of the islands since they were acquired from Spain.

The next sensational contribution to the debate was made by Mr. Mann, of Illinois, the leader of the Republican minority. Philippine independence, he asserted, meant surrender of American strategic command of the Pacific, "the fighting ground of the future." A conflict between the United States and the Far East, "commercial or otherwise," was inevitable, he declared. "It is as certain as that the sun will rise tomorrow that a conflict will come be-

tween the Far East and the Far West across the Pacific Ocean. All that has taken place in the history of races teaches us that avoidance of this conflict is impossible. A fight for commercial supremacy in the end leads to a conflict of arms." If we should now let the Philippines "go without a string tied to them," he continued, they would belong to some other country within ten years, and even if they should retain their independence for a longer time, they would eventually be used against us in the conflict between competing races. He would keep them under the American flag and make them our friends. At the same time, if they were really capable of governing themselves, he would give them the broadest liberty of self-government.



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NOT IN BELGIUM, BUT IN EAST PRUSSIA

The effect of an artillery duel between the Russians and Germans on the town of Hohenstein. Refugees flee from the approach of the Russians just as the Belgians from the Germans

Villa and Carranza

An attempt to harmonize the warring factions of the Constitutionalist army in Mexico will be made on the 10th, at Aguascalientes. General Obregon, representing Carranza, met General Villa at Zacatecas on September 30. The latter proposed that on the 10th there should be a convention of all the Constitutionalist Generals and Governors, and that Zapata should be invited to attend. His proposition was accepted and an armistice was declared. This agreement for a suspension of hostilities was ignored by Villa's military associates in the north. The convention which had been called for October 1, at the Capital, was duly held. The delegates were twenty-four Governors, twenty-six Generals, and a few other prominent Constitutionalists.

Carranza had promised to submit his resignation to this convention. Some expected that it would be accepted and that he would retire from office, to become a candidate for the Presidency at the approaching elections. His resignation was presented, only to be rejected by an almost unanimous vote. Addressing the convention, Carranza asserted that Villa's attitude was due to a plot of the Cientificos, as those who profited greatly by their association with President Diaz were called. But Villa had just caused the trial and prompt execution of two men who were seeking to make him an ally of Felix Diaz.

A large majority of the convention delegates were in favor of attending the proposed convention at Aguascalientes, and the presence of all of them is expected. It is said that Carranza will have eighty-nine votes, and Villa only seventeen. Carranza, it is predicted, will have the support of the convention. Unless he shall insist upon withdrawing from office, Villa will move his army southward and attack him. Carranza has about 65,000 men. Villa had a little more than 40,000 before the recent defection of General Herrera and General Hernandez, who took with them 7000.

The armistice agreement was ignored, as has been said, by the men whom Villa left in the north. In Sonora, General Maytorena was pursuing General Benjamin Hill, whom he had already worsted in one battle. San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas had fallen into the hands of the Villistas, as they are called, without a fight, but there was a battle when Durango was captured.

Hill retreated to Naco, on the Arizona border. There he was besieged by Maytorena, whose troops, unrestrained by the warnings of the United States patrolling soldiers, sent bullets into the adjoining American town. Two residents were wounded by them and then the people fled to a safe place. This was three days after the armistice agreement had been made.

Several Catholic bishops, pointing to the looting of Catholic churches and the harsh treatment of the clergy, have urged President Wilson not to recognize any Mexican government which does not guarantee religious freedom.



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THEY DIED THAT THEY MIGHT LIVE?

BATTLEFIELDS

BY PERCY MACKAYE

On the battlefields of birth,
Lulled from pain in twilight sleep,
  Languorous in calm reliance
  On the Christ-like soul of science,
They whose patient soldiership
Bore the age-old pangs of earth
Till the patient seers of reason set them free—
  Volunteers, whose valiant warring
  Is the passion of restoring—
Mothers, gentle mothers, bless you, Germany!

By the battlefield of death,
Racked by prayers that never sleep,
  Anguished with a wild defiance
  Of the Satan powers of science,
They whose loving guardianship
Knit the subtle bonds of breath
Till their sons of iron tore them ruthlessly—
  Victims, whose heart-blinding portion
  Is their victory's abortion—
Mothers, maddened mothers, curse you, Germany!

SOCIALISM'S MORAL COLLAPSE

BY JOHN R. McMAHON

The author of this article has been a member of the Socialist party in this country for more than half a dozen years, and has written extensively for the party press. His views seem to foreshadow an internal revolution in the ranks of socialism.—THE EDITOR.

SOCIALISM in Europe is guilty of a monstrous crime. It has swallowed its principles, spat upon brotherhood, betrayed the class it professes to represent, everlastingly disgraced the red banner of internationalism. It has surrendered to the enemy; it has joined with enthusiastic abandon the capitalistic and dynastic butchers who are turning Europe into a people's killing bed.

These are severe charges for a Socialist to make against Socialists. I make them, and I know that hundreds of my comrades in this country are making them in their hearts, tho they may not have yet publicly exprest them.

William English Walling, writing in The Independent of August 24, 1914, treats socialism in Europe with mild and academic tolerance. He gently blames the compromising majority of German Socialists and apparently rather approves the attitude of the parties in other lands. It will not do. Scientific apology for Judas may have its place. But this is not the time or place for apology or extenuation. Let us understand the facts, yes. But once having the facts, we are forced to give a verdict in accordance with them.

Algernon Lee, a prominent American Socialist, wrote from Amsterdam that we should suspend judgment on European socialism for three months. Why? The evidences of a foul and frightful betrayal have been mounting up for six weeks, and we could not learn more to the point if we waited for six years. We dare not delay judgment. Events are moving at railroad speed.

The cowardly surrender of this false army of peace, eight million able-bodied and "class-conscious" men, has already had terrible results and will yet spread chaos over the whole earth. The example of treachery has been set, the futility of socialism has been demonstrated. If European socialism failed, how can American socialism succeed? Our organization has a trifling strength compared to theirs.

I am not a sentimentalist. I do not utterly despair of the world. I believe the final results of the Great War will be beneficent. But the welter and loss of attaining to beneficent results are chargeable to incompetent and criminal socialism. Whatever happens in the future, whatever socialism yet accomplishes toward world peace and justice, the blot upon its record and the stain upon its banner cannot be wiped out.

Troelstra, leader of the Dutch Socialists, says that after the war the international movement will have to be reconstructed. He is right. Socialism will have to vivisect from itself its shining apostles in many lands—Vandervelde of Belgium, Guesde of France, several Englishmen and Austrians, Deputy Haase and a large number of his fellow Judases masquerading as Socialists in the German Reichstag. And the rank and file of the Socialist army must be purged of perhaps half its members, who are perfectly good patriots and butchers with a sickly tendency toward reform.

All our news from Europe is censored. Is it not possible that cunning military authorities have invented the patriotic spasms of Gustave Hervé, the fatherland drivel of Germany, the motherland whine of England, and that appeal of German Socialists (God save the name!) to Italian and Dutch comrades to "come on in, the blood is fine"? Let us assume that these things have been invented, that the military authorities are writing and publishing the Socialist newspapers and Socialist manifestos of Europe. Assume so much, and yet we can hardly doubt the equally monstrous facts that Vandervelde, a leader of the international party, took a job in the war cabinet of Belgium, that Jules Guesde, the once venerable revolutionist of France, became a war minister of the French republic, and that English socialism's best word to the combatants (excepting Keir Hardie's stalwart but vain protest) has been to use the bayonet on our foreign comrades—gently.

Renegade John Burns and aristocratic Lord Morley, quitting their government posts in protest against war, played a better part than our Socialist misleaders.

But the fundamental and conclusive evidence of the crime of European Socialists is that we have had no disavowal whatever from them of the multiplied news of their loyalty and activity in the capitalistic slaughter. They have had plenty of chance to send out word past the censorship. They have uttered only a few pious wishes and have scarcely deigned to offer a few weak-kneed apologies for the most colossal betrayal in history.

Socialism opposes war, on the ground that war is due to the clash of economic interests of the master class and that the working class has no reason to spill its blood for the sake of trade and markets. This has been taught for half a century as a first principle. International socialism began to consider years ago how to exert its strength practically against war. At Stuttgart and Copenhagen the subject was debated. We

laughed at the churches and the peace societies, knowing that we were the only real force for peace. Did not a single word from us, at the time of the Algeciras crisis, bring Germany and France to their senses? We were a power in the parliaments of Europe, having around one hundred representatives in each of the chief legislatures. We controlled the army of the working class, we could call a general strike. . . . Ah, yes, that general strike. It needed the brains of the party to consider it. We couldn't decide that question in a hurry; put it off to another congress and let a special committee make a scientific report on it. Events hurried. The Balkan crisis of 1912 came on. A special congress of the International was held in Switzerland. There were eloquent and threatening speeches. Was it Bebel, the German warhorse, who made a passing reference to defending the Fatherland? Well, of course, that was all right. About the general strike and practical measures—talk and further talk. Thank heaven, the crisis past. There was plenty of time to take practical measures.

The Hardie-Vaillant motion for a general strike to oppose war was scheduled for discussion and action at the Paris congress of August, 1914. We must admit that general strike was a ticklish subject. To vote for that measure might be unpleasant for delegates from countries where military service is compulsory; a charge of treason might lie; immediate prosecution blocking the grand work of Socialist growth. Anyhow, the subject would be discussed, scientifically and eloquently discussed by the brains of the world's Socialists.

Then the capitalistic stage manager let the drop curtain fall. Martial law, no ships or trains to Paris, no congress anywhere, international socialism paralyzed, gagged, dumb, stowed out of sight, swept aside as a feather while hell's legions marched blood-lustfully to the front. Millions who had been singing

> The International Party
> Shall be the human race!

took up the refrain of "Deutschland ober Alles!" "Allons, enfants de la Patrie!" and "God Save the King!" And shortly thereafter the brilliant leaders of socialism, who had made up speeches against war to be spouted at Paris, were joining the cry of fatherland and motherland (not sisterland or brotherland) and were entering the cabinets of governments they had ever denounced.

Where was the science of socialism, that it had no hint of impending war and knew no more of this vast social event than a native of Patagonia? It had not only scientific theory, but extraordinary special means of knowing the inside of events. Why did Socialist leaders talk and only talk so long on the brink of a volcano whose day of eruption was near?

The Paris fiasco itself proves the sheer incompetency of the Socialist leaders. If a band of low grade outlaws had determined to hold a congress in Paris, they would have held it, police or no police. But the world's revolutionists couldn't get together, anywhere.

Not an apology nor excuse advanced for European socialism will bear examination. "We had not agreed on a practical anti-war program." A dereliction to excuse a crime; you violated a cardinal principle, the spirit if not the statutory letter. Capitalistic England stood by France, impelled by honor and interest, despite the absence of a positive agreement or pledge. "We would have been shot if we had refused military service." Better shot for the Cause than alive for Capitalism. How many Socialists were shot and will be shot in the service of the enemy! For betraying your principles you gained a few weeks' life and the agony of the battlefield. For example, Dr. Ludwig Frank, Reichstag deputy, disgracefully killed at Lunéville, September 3. "Socialists are not martyrs." Then they should quit mouthing "revolution." A little Socialist martyrdom, a few thousand Socialists shot for refusing to be traitors, would have saved a world of horror. "If we had not gone with the tide, we would have lost our influence." Your influence is forever gone except as henchmen of the ruling class. "We had to defend our country against the inferior —" Yes. "Inferior" and "defend" are the most lying words in language. There is not ten cents' worth of choice between the fatherlands and motherlands you are offensively defending and defensively offending. In a word, you act as plain, honest patriots, tools for the trading oligarchy, murderers in the interest of the world market, loyal cannon fodder. You cannot plead ignorance. You have the light. You act deliberately. What right have you to the name of Socialists?

Ernest Untermann suggests that we send money to our European comrades to show solidarity. Why? So that they may destroy one another on the battlefield more quickly?

What explanation, not excuse, for a colossally lamentable situation may be given, consists, firstly, in the inherent character of the Socialist movement. It is a movement of the proletariat and partakes of the weakness, ignorance, sentimental enthusiasm and inefficiency of the proletariat. It especially attracts cranks, failures and weaklings. It is a hospital for cripples and a haven for the feebly discontented and the visionary. It is inflated and tainted with numbers of the petty bourgeoisie whose grievance is against big business rather than capitalism. It is composed largely of those who by age and temperament have not an ounce of real fight in them. Dr. Halpern, returning from Berlin, says that anti-war meetings on the eve of mobilization were attended by serious persons of middle age, including women, while patriotic meetings were attended by young hoodlums. Yes; such Socialists may talk ably against war, but they are outweighed by young hoodlums eager to fight.

A weak and incompetent proletariat has produced leaders of its own sort, politicians of the first water, dry rotted parliamentarians, talkers of great brilliance and no practical ability. Always orators, never practical men. American as well as European Socialists have chosen as their leaders the best and noisiest talkers. These talkers have proved worse than worthless in a great crisis.

Yes, I ascribe importance to leaders. They have a real great power and responsibility. Without its great captains and commanders, where would capitalism be today? Imperial Germany has great leaders; so with the other nations. If socialism is markedly inferior in leadership, it is partly due to a fetish worship of democracy—again inherent in the movement. Capitalism also pretends to worship democracy, but tempers its adoration with tricks and devices whereby fools are shoved into places of harmless honor and a sufficient number of capable men are kept in charge of the vital concerns of government, and particularly the army and navy. Socialism's eloquent incompetents immediately rise to the top and stay there, for there is no inner circle of big business directors to pull them down.

A new kind of Socialist leadership will be inevitable in the near future, a leadership less democratic and eloquent but more practical and effective.

The final conclusion is that socialism will yet win the world, but at a great cost and waste and loss. It will win like the Cossack hordes invading Germany, destroyed like ants by scientific efficiency, but at last invincible thru sheer weight of numbers and the momentum of social forces. It will win on account of capitalism's harakiri rather than its own ability.

New York City

BENEDICT XV—A POLITICAL POPE

BY SALVATORE CORTESI

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT AT ROME

THE most surprized person at the election of Giacomo della Chiesa as Head of the Catholic Church was Benedict XV himself, for he knew his disqualifications as well as did his colleagues, and so had not contemplated the supreme dignity—for the present. To begin with he is only sixty years old, which is quite young for a Pope, and means a probable pontificate of fifteen or twenty years; he has only been a Cardinal three months, and he was sent to his Archdiocese of Bologna, if not as a disgrace, at least to remove him from the Vatican, where, as Cardinal Rampolla's most faithful disciple, he was not *persona grata*. These were the disqualifications; the qualifications were less on the surface. Certainly the policy of Pius X was not looked upon with favor by many of the Cardinals nor was his easily influenced character considered the best for the Head of the Church in a crisis, and in turning to della Chiesa they found one who supposedly will follow Rampolla's policy, and who is strong and firm in whatever he does, while having a thoro knowledge of Church affairs thru his training in the time of Leo XIII.

The new Pope is small in stature even for an Italian (so much so that the tailor had to be called immediately after his election, to make smaller the smallest of the three suits which are always prepared beforehand for the new Pontiff. He is sallow, with a thin, keen face; gesticulates freely with nervous movements of the hands; wears spectacles and is full of energy and life; and with it all has the indefinable "something" which is popularly supposed to denote refinement and a long line of ancestors.

The della Chiesa is a noble family of Genoa originally from Milan, and dates back to the time of St. Ambrose, who, having the temporal as well as the spiritual government of most of northern Italy, created some Captains, with the object of defending the Church from the Arian attack. Some of these Captains thru their acts of valor were called "Champions of the Church," in Italian, "Campioni della Chiesa," and the founder of the Pope's family was one of these soldiers. The della Chiesa family distinguished themselves in the Church, counting two saints, a Cardinal, several bishops, and now a Pope, but not showing great capacity in other fields. The father of Benedict XV was Marquis Giuseppe, while he has a brother who is an admiral on the retired list of the Italian navy, and is related to many well known families of Rome and Italy.

Altho noble, the della Chiesa family is quite poor, so that the many acts of charity of Benedict XV are all the more to his credit, as they manifest a large generosity, and to this he adds faithfulness and gratitude. He undoubtedly owed the first steps in his career to Cardinal Rampolla, who took him to Madrid when he was Nuncio there, and had him as his substitute when he himself was Secretary of State.

Della Chiesa witnessed the fall of his patron, saw the sycophants drop away, even friends finding too little to be got out of it to make it worth while to visit the lonely recluse. But the loyalty and affection of della Chiesa never wavered. No matter what his cares or fatigue he paid his daily visit to Cardinal Rampolla, bringing a wave of affairs with him and brightening the declining years of his old friend and master, while on his part receiving counsel, and, more remarkable, acting on it. When Cardinal Rampolla died, Archbishop della Chiesa was in Bologna. He rushed to Rome and showed such violent and sincere grief that the saying, "like della Chiesa's love for Rampolla," became the symbol of fidelity at the Vatican.

So much has happened since Giacomo della Chiesa was a comparatively young man at the Vatican that looking back it seems thirty instead of fifteen years ago.

It seems only the other day that I climbed the innumerable stairs (at that time the only elevator in the Vatican was forbidden to outsiders and especially to journalists) leading to the Secretaryship of State in the Apostolic Palace. Once arrived one had the impression of being in a garret transformed into a photographer's gallery, as the corridor out of which the rooms of the office open takes its light from a skylight. In these modest and small, but historic rooms, where the celebrated Consalvi worked at the time of Napoleon, and Cardinal Antonelli under Pius IX; where Gioacchino Pecci, the greatest Pope of modern times, began his career, and where his powerful Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, had made his mark, there the young Monsignor della Chiesa was then supreme. Those rooms, which seem to be camped in the sky, so high they stand at the top of the Vatican, are the same which have produced the present generation of Papal diplomatists; Merry del Val, perhaps the chief, who had his first mission in Canada; Sbaretti, who went to Cuba, and Ceretti, who after having been in Washington has recently been appointed to be the first Apostolic Delegate to Australia, and so on. Monsignor della Chiesa was always to be found there, or walking in the upper loggia, on which his own apartment opened, with the Eternal City at his feet. Even then, over fifteen years ago, one could scarcely call him "young," for he is one of those people who are never young and never old, this appearance being emphasized by a slight inequality in his shoulders, the habit of wearing his spectacles crooked, and using his hands continually in arranging the sash about his waist. I cannot say that he liked newspaper men, but at a time when the suave and kind Monsignor Bisleti, now Cardinal, had not yet risen to be Majordomo, and his place was then occupied by men like della Volpe and Cagiano de Azevedo, who detested journalists, journalism and writers, and took no trouble to conceal their feelings, Monsignor della Chiesa seemed an anchor of refuge. He was indeed most affable, very witty and sarcastic when in a good humor, as he usually was, *but* if something had gone wrong, altho it had nothing to do with the person he was receiving, he was one of the most brusque men that I have ever come across. I remember that his face was entirely transformed and it seemed as tho a dark, threatening cloud had descended upon it. We knew the signs portending the storm, and when we saw him thus at a distance we quickly turned and literally ran, waiting for a more propitious moment, which always came, and, as is usual with men of his nature, the sunshine repaid for the preceding squall. The worst time to approach him was in the last years of the pontificate of Leo XIII, when the trouble with France began and the policy of the great Secretary of State, to which Monsignor della Chiesa had contributed such strenuous labor, threatened to fail.

Such is the man at sixty years of age. At ten he was much the same—impatient of control and given to fits of stormy temper, which a loving mother was helpless or careless of controlling, followed by the sunshine of a most attractive repentance. At thirteen he turned his thoughts toward the Church and developed a love of study which has



"I ANNOUNCE TO YOU A GREAT JOY"

THE SENIOR CARDINAL DEACON PROCLAIMING THE ELECTION OF POPE BENEDICT XV FROM THE CENTRAL BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S



HOMAGE TO THE NEW POPE

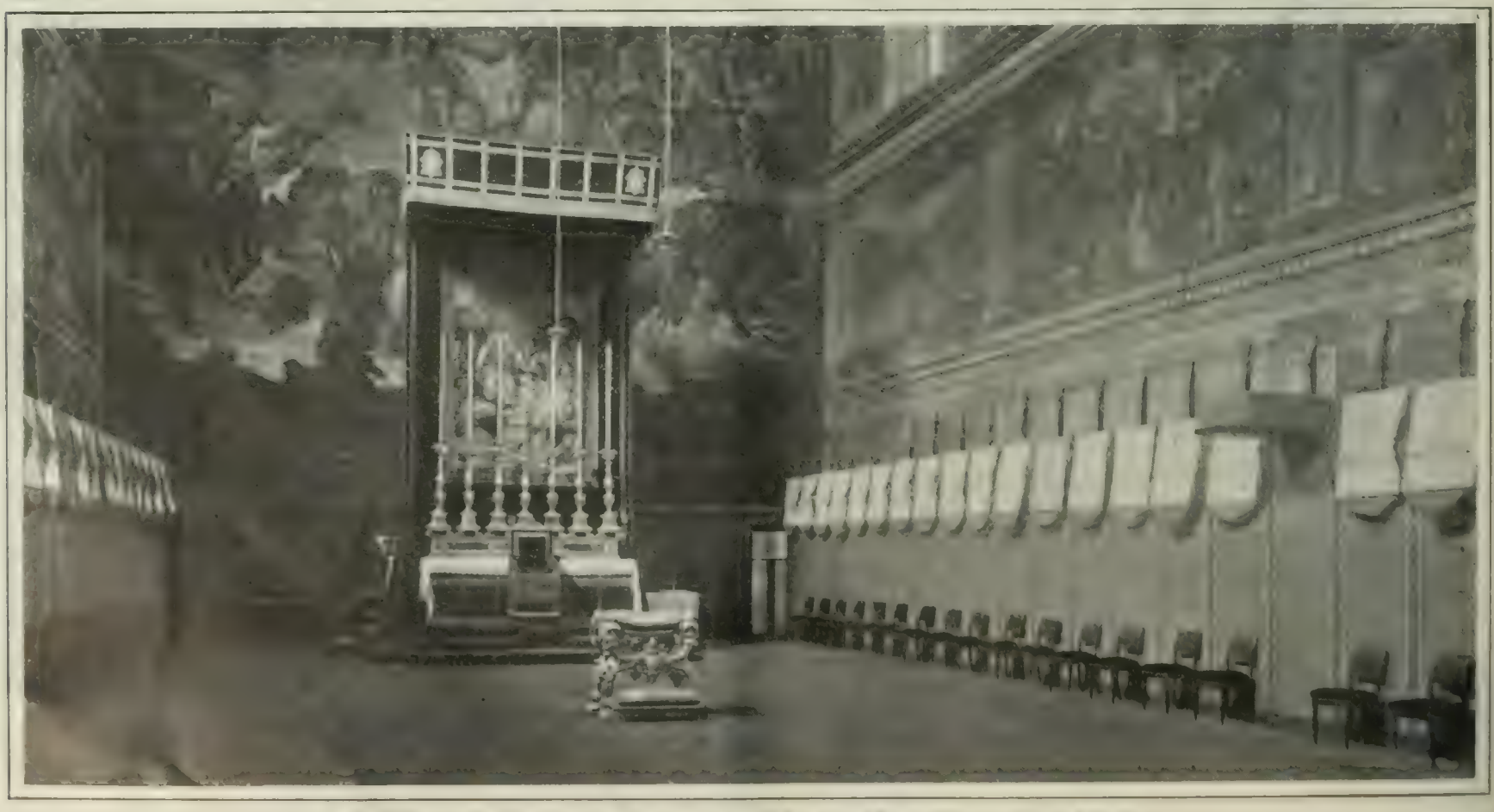
The camerlingo or chamberlain, Cardinal Della Volpe, on his way with his quaintly garbed retinue to pay homage to Benedict XV. The camerlingo, always a cardinal, is the Pope's financial secretary

remained thru life. His mother became so worried that on one occasion she presented him with a spade and insisted upon his digging up the garden. At that time he planted a palm in a pot which became his chief treasure. It grew so great that it was eventually set out in the garden, and will now, of course, be the chief sight of his home. His father insisted upon his taking his degree as a lawyer, which was an extreme penance to him, as his talents did not lie in that direction, but he persevered and took a high place in his class. The day that he received his degree he went to his father and said, "I have obeyed you about my studies, and now wish my reward. I must enter the Church." This he was allowed to do by his parents, but reluctantly.

Like his predecessor, Benedict XV is most abstemious in his habits and a very early riser. Half past five or six sees him at his altar, and at seven he has already breakfasted; at eight he is at his desk, and wo to the clerk who is not in his place.

It remains to be seen if Benedict XV will restore the pomp of the Papacy, so much relied upon and appreciated by Leo XIII, and so much reduced by Pius X. His traditions and training must have taught him the usefulness of pomp, while his personal wishes would be for simplicity—time will tell. Time will also reveal his policy, of which it can now only be said that it will not be conspicuously Germanophile; but he will certainly be a political Pope, belonging to that school of churchmen who think that it is the duty of the Holy See to make itself felt in all possible ways and directions for the good of humanity, and therefore it is impossible to ignore the influence which the Vatican traditionally and historically has exercized over the destinies of the peoples by dealing with the different governments, Catholic and non-Catholic alike.

Rome



THE MEETING PLACE OF THE CONCLAVE THAT ELECTED THE POPE

The Sistine Chapel, where the cardinals assemble to cast their ballots. Over the place where Cardinal della Chiesa sat the canopy is still raised, all the other canopies are lowered when an election is announced

BOTH SIDES A DEBATE

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?



RESOLVED: That Germany is the aggressor in the Great War.

Some have questioned the policy of any discussion of the merits of the present war, especially in a country which is morally bound not only to complete formal neutrality but to relations of friendship with all of the nations involved. But since those who follow current events are almost certain to form and express opinions upon the present struggle, it is well that such opinions should be the product of reading and discussion rather than of whim or prejudice. Each side insists that it is acting purely upon the defensive, that the other is responsible for the war and that it used every effort to avert the impending conflict. That no nation will admit that it was the aggressor is encouraging proof that a war is nowadays regarded as a calamity and its initiation as a crime.

ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. German support of Austria-Hungary against Servia caused the war.

A. Germany opposed all attempts at a peaceful settlement of the dispute between Austria-Hungary and Servia. As a result of German opposition, the British attempt to prevent war between Austria-Hungary and Servia was a failure.

B. The Austrian policy was calculated to draw Europe into a general war.

1. The demands of Austria-Hungary were unusual and provocative.

2. Altho Servia granted as many of the demands as were consistent with national sovereignty and offered to submit the rest to arbitration, this was met by an immediate declaration of war.

3. Germany and Austria-Hungary must have known that Russia would not let a small Slavic kingdom within her own sphere of policy be crushed by a rival power, and that Russian mobilization would mean a general war.

C. Italy, the ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary, left the alliance on the ground that the war in which they invited her to join was not one of defense but of aggression.

II. Germany forced the war upon France and Belgium.

1. Germany made no attempt to induce France to stand aside from the Russo-German war.

2. Even before Germany's ultimatum to France expired, German troops were mobilized on the French border.

3. France made no move against Germany until actually invaded and forced to fight in self-defence.

4. Belgium and Luxemburg were not only neutral states but *neutralized* states that is the principal powers including Prussia had pledged themselves to use them as a theater of war and to protect their neutrality.

5. Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg admitted in the Reichstag that Germany had wronged Belgium by violating her neutrality.

6. Had Belgium allowed the Germans to make use of her roads and railroads this would have been an act of war against France.

III. Germany forced the war upon Great Britain.

A. The British White Paper shows that England strove for peace from the beginning to the end of the crisis.

B. The invasion of Belgium involved British intervention.

1. Great Britain had promised to protect the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg.

2. The occupation of Belgium would be highly dangerous to Great Britain.

C. The invasion of France involved British intervention.

1. The destruction of the military power of France would have left Germany supreme on the continent of Europe.

2. France was at the opening of the war in friendly agreement (*entente cordiale*) with Great Britain, while Germany was and had been for years almost openly hostile.

IV. The Great War was part of Germany's plan for world-domination.

1. The present German empire is largely the result of wars of conquest and contains subjugated nationalities.

2. With German support Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina in violation of the treaty of Berlin.

3. When Great Britain proposed a "naval holiday" the chief opposition to the scheme came from Germany.

4. German writers on foreign policy (Treitschke, Bernhardi) advocate expansion at the expense of the neighboring European countries and colonies.

ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. Russia caused the war by mobilizing in behalf of Servia.

A. Russia should not have intervened in the Servian war.

1. The Serajevo murders were planned, or at least approved, by Servian officials and this fact justified the demand for special methods of inquiry.

2. Servia had threatened the existence of Austria-Hungary by stirring up rebellion in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. Russia had no interests in Servia to justify war with Austria-Hungary.

4. The war was a punitive expedition, not a war of conquest.

B. Russia opposed the German efforts to localize the war by mediation between Austria-Hungary and Russia.

C. In spite of repeated protests by the German Government, Russia mobilized her army not only against Austria, but also in the north against Germany.

II. The alliance of France with Russia forced Germany into war with France. France refused to remain neutral because she had long wanted a chance to go to war to recapture Alsace-Lorraine.

III. Germany was not the aggressor in Belgium.

A. The invasion of Belgium was a necessary defensive move. Because of the odds against her, Germany must crush France in time to return east in time to resist the Russian advance. A quick defeat of the French army was only possible by way of Belgium.

B. Belgium was not really neutral.

1. Belgium was a heavily armed nation for its size and had important fortresses facing Germany.

2. Belgian public policy was pro French and French officers and engineers were active in organizing the Belgian army and erecting Belgian fortifications.

3. German reports tell of British and French troops in Belgium upon the outbreak of the war.

IV. Great Britain was the aggressor against Germany.

A. Great Britain should not have intervened in behalf of Belgium.

1. Germany offered to safeguard Belgian independence and to compensate her for all losses due to her army.

2. The nations of the coalition have been guilty of equally flagrant violations of treaty and international right: Japan in annexing Korea, France in annexing Morocco, Belgium in annexing the "Congo Free State," Russia in absorbing Finland and Persia, Great Britain and Japan during the present war in landing troops in China to besiege Kiao-chau, Great Britain in acquiring Egypt and in sending troops across Portuguese East Africa to attack the Transvaal.

3. Gladstone declared in 1870 that a violation of Belgian neutrality would not necessarily involve British intervention.

B. Great Britain should not have intervened in behalf of France.

1. The "Triple Entente" of Great Britain, France and Russia was not a temporary public policy, not a binding alliance.

2. The independence of France was in no way menaced, and the downfall of French military power could not have endangered the British empire, which was safe thru its command of the sea.

C. By bringing Japan into the war Great Britain showed that her aim was not solely defensive, but the conquest of German colonies and trade.

V. The German empire is and has been a power for peace.

1. Germany spends less each year on her army than Great Britain, France or Russia, on her navy than Great Britain, France, Russia or the United States.

2. An adequate army is essential to the existence of Germany, located as it is in the heart of Europe and between hostile Russia and France.

3. Since 1870-71 Germany has been engaged in no important war.

4. During this period Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan and even Belgium have built up great colonial empires and Germany has been forced to take the inferior colonies left.

5. Germany's interests lie in the development of her great and growing trade; Great Britain's in its destruction.

6. Germany's interests and those of her ally demand the preservation of the present balance of power and distribution of territory. It is France and Russia that have desired the disintegration of Austria-Hungary and of Germany to aggrandize themselves.

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The World is so full of

A NUMBER OF THINGS

I'm sure we should all be as happy as Kings

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY

EDWIN E. SLOSSON

TURNING from the latest "special extra" whose flaming headlines fail for once to exaggerate the importance of the news beneath, I eagerly tear open the wrappers of the belated European periodicals only to be shocked by their serene unconsciousness of the storm about to break over their heads. The war caught one of the leading French monthlies, *La Grande Revue*, in the midst of a peace movement, a serial symposium on "What the German Elite Thinks of France," intended to secure a better understanding between the two countries. One of the contributions to the July number is by Oscar A. H. Schmitz, who is introduced as "one of the most remarkable writers of the new generation," author of *Das Land der Wirklichkeit*, "The Land of Actuality," such being the term he applies to France in calling the attention of his countrymen to the commendable virtues of that nation. The final passage of his contribution reads strangely now:

> We are younger and consequently more robust than you, but you possess the incomparable secret of *savoir-faire*. What a chance for an intellectual and political alliance! Together we could decide the fate of this old Europe, which we would save from the fatal assault of Americanism and Anglo-Saxonism in general. Franco-German friendship would form the nucleus of this United States of Europe which seems so desirable.
>
> But don't forget this: The door of the Vosges must remain closed. While it was open the French armies have crost the threshold whenever they pleased. Think of the campaigns of your kings and Napoleon. Since we have held the key to the door, we have never abused it. The peace of Europe has been supported upon the foundation of our armed empire and we are the only great nation which since 1871 has never made war on any one in Europe or elsewhere.

Very well, but it appears that the Kaiser is no more to be trusted with the key to the door than Napoleon the Big and the Little. The publication of Herr Schmitz's article finds the Germans pounding hard on "the door of the Vosges" which for some reason does not open so readily from the outside as they anticipated.

This is the way it looked to the Britisher on the other side of the world—and before the war, I quote from Sydney, Australia, *Bulletin* of July 9, 1911:

> Great Britain, which pays the biggest naval and military defense bill in the world, and also the biggest in all history, finds its burdens rather heavy. It is announced that next year the income tax on incomes derived from property will be 1s. 4d. in the £, with a super-tax on big incomes and an extra super-tax on bigger incomes. If only George of Britain and William of Germany would toss for the two thrones, and the winner take both, and the loser be made an Archduke, and the two armies and navies be united, and the two countries agree on a common language—if these things were done some £50,000,000 a year might be saved in the joint defense bill. Quite a heap of things may be done with £50,000,000 a year.

Since this was written the expense of Anglo-German antagonism has become greater but the ingenious solution here proposed has become more impracticable than ever. The Australian has almost the American's aversion to the entangling alliances of the European powers, particularly when they involve a closer association with the dreaded Asiatic, but he is loyal to the British Empire and in the present crisis he cheerfully volunteers to fight alongside the Japanese and Hindu.

A new factor in the development of language has come into play, the advertisement. It used to be held by linguistic authorities that there is no instance of the creation of a purely artificial word, but Mr. Eastman disproved that when he invented the word "kodak," which has by lavish advertising become noun and verb in good and regular standing in the English and other languages. It seems then that etymological abiogenesis is not an impossibility but merely a matter of money.

The publication of the White Paper in a British Blue Book containing the diplomatic correspondence preceding the war shows that a phrase emanating from the same fertile brain or corporation and popularized in the same manner has been admitted to court circles. Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, telegraphed to the British Ambassador at Berlin on July 29 that he told the German Ambassador at London that "mediation was ready to come if only Germany would 'press the button' in the interests of peace." On the following day Sir E. Goschen replied that the German Chancellor "told me last night that he was 'pressing the button' as hard as he could." But evidently Austria was not willing to "do the rest."

This unconventional official language reminds one of the time when Lincoln used the phrase "sugar-coated" in a Presidential paper. When it was read to the Cabinet, Secretary Seward objected to the use of the slang of the day in a document of historic importance, but Lincoln refused to change it and remarked that if the day should ever come when the American people stopped using sugar-coated pills he was willing to have his words forgotten. Since then the gelatin capsule has largely replaced the sugar-coated pill, but the phrase still remains in our language. Evidently Sir Edward Grey places a like confidence in the permanency of kodakery.

One of the distressing things about this destruction of historic monuments is the lack of discrimination shown by the bomb shells. If now a German airship should drop a bomb neatly on the pagoda of the Albert Memorial in London, and at the same time a British airship should demolish the row of Hohenzollern statues "made in Germany" with which the Kaiser has adorned his capital, the world would shed few tears.

August 24, 1814—The British burn the Capitol and White House at Washington.

August 27, 1914—The British denounce the burning of Louvain as an act of vandalism.

Verily the world do move.

On my desk this morning I find the following. I did not write it even in my sleep, for it is not in my typewriting. So I suspect as the perpetrator a young chap in whom I have a one-half undivided interest and who sometimes accuses me of anachronistic knowledge:

THE NEW GEOGRAPHY

A little lad once asked his Pa,
"What capital has Servia?"
His father answered to his wish,
"Belgrade, of course."—"Oh, no, it's Nish!"

"What is the Russian capital;
What city lords it over all
The Slavic realms with iron rod?"
"Saint Petersburg."—"No, Petrograd!"

"What city head of France may be?"
"You know it well; 'tis gay Paris."
"Dear father, you are *weeks* too slow,
That famous city is Bordeaux!"

"What busy port, what bustling mart,
What city now is Belgium's heart?"
"Brussels, I have been taught to say."—
"But Antwerp now, you're miles away!"

"Now, father mine, I've got you beat;
Is Lemberg still Galicia's seat?"
"You blazing nuisance, now leave off!"
"You've hit it *nearly* right—Lvoff."

The destruction of medieval statuary and architecture in Rheims and Louvain has shocked the world. I fear, however, that the Germans have been guilty of even greater atrocities. If the reports in the newspapers are true it looks as tho they had been killing living men.

THE STRATEGY OF THE GREAT WAR

THE SIEGE OF ANTWERP

A CONSIDERATION OF THE STRATEGICAL AND DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS INVOLVED

ALL good Germans when they travel in foreign lands take along Baedeker, so we may assume that the Germans now temporarily sojourning in Belgium are so armed, and have placed the red bookmark at the page which says that "Antwerp is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe" and "would require an army of 260,000 men to besiege it effectually, and at least a year to reduce it by starvation." But the Germans have found a quicker way of disposing of a garrison than starving them to death, and they have had some experience in the demolition of the fortifications which General Brialmont and the French engineers constructed for the Belgians at Liège and Namur as well as at Antwerp. If the Germans really concentrate their efforts upon it, the city will probably not hold out for fourteen months, as it did in the siege by the Duke of Parma, which Motley describes so vividly in his *United Netherlands*.

But it does not yet appear whether the Germans are really determined to capture Antwerp or whether they are merely keeping up a bombardment in order to ward off the Belgian attacks on their lines of communication. In either case the siege of Antwerp is likely to involve the Netherlands in the war, for if the Allies are cut off from reinforcing the city by land from Ostend, they can only reach the beleaguered city from the sea by way of the Scheldt, and this means a violation of Dutch neutrality.

Gladstone in 1870 expreet the opinion that England was not necessarily bound to intervene in defense of Belgian neutrality unless she found her own interests involved. But whether since then her obligations to Belgium have become stronger or not, her interests are undeniably involved now in the question of Belgian neutrality, and this chiefly in regard to Antwerp. Napoleon said that Antwerp was a pistol aimed at the heart of England. The English have always agreed with Napoleon on this point and have accordingly made it their concern to see that the pistol was in the right hands—or plugged at the muzzle so it could not fire. The muzzle of the Antwerp pistol is the Scheldt River mouth and this is Dutch domain.

Holland is made of the wash of many rivers running from her neighbors' territory. The Dutch control the outlets of the waterways of France, Belgium and Germany. If the French want to go from Verdun to the sea by way of the Meuse, or the Belgians from Antwerp by way of the Scheldt, or the Germans from Cologne by way of the Rhine, they must go thru the Netherlands. This geographical anomaly has been the cause of many conflicts in the course of the last four centuries, and the trouble is not over yet.

The Dutch have always claimed the right to control the channels of the Scheldt, which means that they would have the power to choke off the trade of Antwerp whenever they chose. England supported their claim for two centuries when she was friendly to Holland and not to France. But recently, since Belgium, France and Great Britain have been virtually in alliance and Holland has been drifting toward Germany, English policy and opinion has inclined the other way. This became so decided that Great Britain has for the last three years opposed the Dutch Government in its desire to erect fortifications at Flushing, which commands the chief channel of the Scheldt.

This desire was assumed to be instigated by Germany, and it was even rumored that a secret treaty had been signed by which Germany had agreed to provide the military force necessary to defend Flushing if the Dutch would put up the fortifications. However that may be, a bill was introduced into the Dutch parliament in December, 1910, appropriating some $20,000,000 for strengthening the navy and naval defenses, which included a project for making a strong naval base and arsenal at Flushing. Since the Scheldt is only four and a half miles wide, this meant that the entrance to Antwerp would be as completely commanded by the Dutch as Gibraltar is by the English, or the Bosphorus by the Turks. The English took the ground that this would endanger the neutrality of Belgium, and that the sudden impulse of the Dutch to fortify the Scheldt while totally neglecting their land fortifications on the German border indicated that Holland was coming under the influence of Germany.

On the other hand, the Dutch asserted their right to fortify any part of their own territory they pleased, and they resented the intervention of Great Britain in their internal affairs.



London Times

THE SIEGE OF ANTWERP

The German attack described in The Story of the Week is concentrated between Boom and Lierre and the forts in front of this line have been reduced by the bombardment

They also pointed out that the Scheldt was already closed to hostile ships by agreement of the powers, including Great Britain, and they inquired why Great Britain should object to their attempt to protect their legal neutrality unless she herself intended to violate it. A writer in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* pointed out this inconsistency in March, 1911, and argued that:

> The passage of our troops and war ships thru the lower Scheldt in time of war would be just as much of an infringement of the neutrality of the Netherlands as a march of German armies thru the Ardennes would be an infringement of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg.
>
> If the Netherlands were, under the supposed circumstances, to assent to our using the Scheldt, such assent would constitute an act of hostility against Germany and would justify reprisals on the part of that power and even if the Dutch declined to sanction the arrangement but failed to prevent it by force of arms, this might well afford Germany an excuse for sending troops into Holland to sustain that country in defending its rights.

This is doubtless the correct view, but still if Antwerp should be hard prest England would be strongly tempted to go to the rescue, in spite of her obligation to respect the neutrality of the Netherlands. In fact, some English writers have sneered at the idea that Great Britain would in case of war be kept by "a piece of paper" from crushing German commerce by blockading the Netherlands. For instance, one of the leaders in the anti-German movement, J. Ellis Barker (*né* Eltzbacher), in discussing the idea that had been advanced in Germany that it was better for Germany that Holland and Belgium to be independent and neutral, for they would provide channels for German trade in case Hamburg and Bremen should be blockaded, says in *The Nineteenth Century* of July, 1906:

> Of course it is possible that a superior naval power at war with Germany will, at the bidding of some professor of international law, leave Germany's trade via Holland and Belgium unmolested. But that hardly seems likely. No sane German statesman will be influenced in his policy toward Holland by the argument that a superior sea power will leave Germany's trade thru the Netherlands undisturbed. Germany trusts for her security in war to her right arm, not to a piece of paper or to the dicta of her professors.

The question, which was merely hypothetical when this was written, has suddenly assumed tremendous importance. Great Britain is not likely to take such high-handed action as Mr. Barker intimates and put a stop to all German commerce thru the Dutch ports, but the restrictions she is imposing upon them have already called forth remonstrances from Dutch and American shippers. The munitions and supplies needed by a modern army are so varied that almost anything, from cotton to copper, may be called "conditional contraband of war" and as such prohibited.

The fact that England has continuously opposed the fortification of the Scheldt gave ground for the suspicion in the mind of some of the Dutch that she intended to take advantage of the absence of such defenses. Why, argued the advocates of the project, should England object if she intends to respect Dutch neutrality anyway? In the debates over the coast defense bill in the Dutch parliament during the last four years, similar use was made of criticism by the British press of the Dutch colonial administration, and their inference that these colonies might be in better hands. The London *Times* even went so far as to suggest a British protectorate over Dutch East India. The pro-German party in the Netherlands also insinuated that Australia was likely to seize the Dutch portion of New Guinea, as she had the southeastern part of the island.

On the other hand, those who opposed the defense bill asserted that it was imposed upon the Dutch Government by the German Kaiser. In fact, M. van Heeckeren, former Minister of the Netherlands in Sweden, published quotations from a letter which he said the Emperor William had written to Queen Wilhelmina in 1904, warning her to fortify her seacoasts against England, and hinting that if these measures were not taken he might find it necessary to occupy Holland. The Dutch Foreign Minister denied that any such letter had been received by Her Majesty.

It is, however, no secret that Germany ardently desires the acquisition of the Netherlands, both for its commercial and naval advantages and for the tropical possessions it would bring with it. Amsterdam and Rotterdam are surpassing Hamburg and Bremen as shipping centers, Antwerp has gone ahead of London, and their growth is largely due to the development of the German industries in the *hinterland*. The Germans naturally dislike to see the Netherlands, thru the accident of geographical situation, growing rich thru German enterprize. Professor Treitschke, in his *Politik*, the Bible of Pan-Germanism, puts it in his usual outspoken way:

> The Rhine is the king of rivers. It is an infinitely precious resource to Germany and, owing to our own fault, the very part of the Rhine which is of most material value to us has fallen into the hands of foreigners. It is an indispensable duty of German policy to regain the mouths of that river. A purely political connection of Holland and Germany is perhaps not necessary; but an economic union of Holland and Germany is absolutely required; and we are all too modest if we are afraid to say that Holland's entrance into the German Customs Union is as necessary to us as is our daily bread.

Professor Lexis, of Göttingen, uses more persuasive language:

> Germany alone can defend the Dutch colonies against English greed, and for that reason a military alliance ought to be concluded to be followed by a customs and commercial union of such a nature as to remove the aversion to this connection felt by the prodigal son of the great German family.

In order to overcome this aversion of the Dutch people to incorporation into the German empire, the Dortmund-Ems canal has been constructed, at a cost of some thirty million dollars. This brings the Rhine traffic to the new German port of Emden, close to the boundary of Holland, and so frees it from the humiliating necessity of passing thru foreign territory in order to get to the sea. The diversion of German trade thru this outlet will endanger the prosperity of Antwerp, Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and make these cities realize their dependence upon Germany.

The foreign trade of these cities is already largely in the hands of Germans, and recently great excitement was aroused by the revelation that the Dutch Government had granted, as an exclusive concession to a German syndicate, a large basin near Rotterdam, on such terms as to make it virtually a German harbor. The Government and the financial interests of the Netherlands have shown pro-German proclivities in recent years, but the bulk of the people are determined to maintain their historic independence, and would be as discontented to be united to the Germans as they were when the Congress of Vienna yoked them with the Belgians. In the present crisis all factions recognize that it is to the interest of Holland to preserve a strict impartiality, both in word and act. So far the effort has been successful, and it is to be hoped that the siege of Antwerp will not introduce any complications which would involve her in the war. As a non-combatant she has already suffered severely thru the ruin of her trade and industries. The fortification of Flushing on the elaborate scale proposed was never carried out, owing to the opposition mentioned above. But the port has been declared in a state of siege and the Dutch Government is prepared to close the mouth of the Scheldt whenever it seems necessary.

THE FAILURE OF COLORADO

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION IN THE COAL FIELDS

BY WALTER LAWSON WILDER

THE main facts of the situation in Colorado, whether in the long series of events leading up to the outbreaks of 1913 and 1914, or in the strike itself, or in the present conditions under martial law, are not matters of dispute. There is such a difference of statement regarding particular incidents as is always found in similar cases, but as a result of numerous investigations by federal and local authorities, the testimony of unprejudiced observers, and the admissions of parties to the controversy concerning their own acts, the main facts may be said to be universally agreed upon.

One of these facts, which is of prime importance, is this: a great majority of the people of this state believe that law, as it affects the relations between the coal companies and their employees, and between the big corporations and the general public, is corporation-made law. They believe that government, to a considerable extent, is corporation-controlled injustice. They believe that every citizen of Colorado has suffered greatly in the past from extortion, injustice and usurpation of public authority on the part of the same group of powerful corporation interests against whom the unlawful, riotous and rebellious acts of coal strikers and their sympathizers have been directed, and in behalf of whom other numerous acts of lawlessness and oppression have been performed.

Such a belief is doubtless exaggerated. It results in part from long-continued and bitter partizan strife, in part from "muck-raking" articles in local newspapers and magazines. It has been inculcated in all the channels of union labor activity. But it is a belief that has a very real foundation in undenied and undeniable corporation control of politics and government, a control that is openly admitted and often defended as necessary to the protection of property rights and to the enforcement of law.

The years from 1904 to 1912 were the period of popular revolt against the alliance of the partizan political machines and the corporations. In that period Colorado established the initiative, the referendum, the recall, direct primaries, the headless ballot, the commission form of city government, and the so-called recall of judicial decisions. These radical measures of direct legislation were remedial rather than experimental. They were the people's effort to cure existing evils, the evils of machine politics and corporation controlled government. These remedies brought the immediate effect desired in the overthrow of the partizan machines, but they caused unexpected troubles.

In destroying the political machines, the people destroyed for the time being the solidarity of government. Their immediate effect was to break down the party organizations, to destroy party responsibility, to increase the susceptibility of public officials to popular clamor, to exaggerate the importance of demagogs and to weaken the powers of government all along the line. The corporation control of government was destroyed, but the party in power failed to make itself an efficient instrument of the people's will. Personal rivalry became the mainspring of government.

Had the state government under Governor Shafroth from 1909 to 1913 dealt fearlessly and effectively with the strike situation in the northern Colorado coal fields, there would have been no outbreak of violence under Governor Ammons in 1913. For three years the miners of Boulder County pursued their lawful occupation and maintained their residence under an armed guard and within a barbed wire stockade. The stockades of Boulder County and not the tent colonies of Las Animas and Huerfano counties are the true clew to the tangled industrial situation.

The typical southern Colorado coal mine is remote from any town, and the company owns the houses in which the miners live and all lands upon which houses might be conveniently built. The company owns the store, the school house and the church if there is one. It pays the school teacher, the physician and the minister. It controls the sale of intoxicants, and regulates or prohibits the social evil. It chooses and pays the marshal of the little settlement, and singly or together the coal companies have controlled the nomination and election of county officers, including those of the county and district courts. These statements are not made as an accusation against the companies, but as a record of undisputed facts, admitted by company officers and agents, and defended by them upon the ground of practical necessity for the well-being of their employees and for the peaceful operation of the industry.

The company officials always professed their willingness to treat with any of their employees who were dissatisfied, but it was always a part of their policy to retain no employee who was a trouble maker. They professed the policy of the open shop, but the man who began to talk unionism soon found himself out of work. There being no other employment in the vicinity, discharge by the company was equivalent to banishment. The company controlled the government of the camp absolutely; in alliance with other corporations and with the political machine it controlled the government of the county; and for many years previous to 1913 the state government had been also under control of the corporation interests. The individual miner, or any group of miners, had no opportunity of redress.

Both sides in the strike controversy have admitted that their sole point of irreconcilable difference is the recognition of the union, a point which the miners have a lawful right to demand and which the companies have a lawful right to refuse. So much has been said of lawlessness on both sides that it is well to emphasize the point that the unrestricted exercize of the full lawful rights of either party would bring success to its cause. The lawful rights are conflicting and irreconcilable. Peace now exists only because lawful rights are suspended by military force.

The outbreak of violence that followed the withdrawal of the state militia, like that which caused their entrance upon the field, was inevitable under the circumstances. Its immediate occasion was the culmination of bitterness and hatred between the residents of the Ludlow tent colony of strikers and a small group of militiamen who had become notorious for acts of violence, lawlessness and injustice toward the unionists. The attack of unionists upon the small force of militia remaining in the district was treason and rebellion, but the basic cause of this attack was a collapse of the state government for which the miners were in nowise responsible, and it was provoked by misconduct on the part of a few militiamen which is openly denounced by all rightminded citizens, but for which no punishment has been inflicted by the state.

Since that time the federal soldiers have enforced peace. The inevitable result of their withdrawal would be riot, insurrection and anarchy. An extraordinary session of the state legislature has provided a war fund for the payment of past indebtedness and for future contingencies, but it has made no settlement of the controversy.

Denver, Colorado

A MANSION TURNED HOSPITAL



Photographs from The Independent's Special Correspondent

THE SOUTH FRONT OF OLDWAY HOUSE, PAIGNTON, DEVONSHIRE

THE home of Mr. Paris E. Singer, Oldway House, is one of the most beautiful country seats in England. Transformed for Red Cross service, it is now the most beautiful surgical hospital in the world. A complete operating theater and all the necessary armamentarium of an up-to-date hospital have been supplied; the gymnasium has been converted into the "Mary Ward"; beds line the splendid apartments. There is room for 200 surgical patients, soldiers or sailors of any of the conflicting armies.

The American Women's War Relief Committee, of which Lady Paget is president, administers the hospital. Sir William Osler is honorary physician, and Dr. Ernest Lane, F.R.C.S., well known in America, is the principal medical officer. The matron, Miss Gertrude Fletcher, served in the South African campaign and is assisted by an efficient staff of fully trained nurses.



IN THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SURGICAL HOSPITAL

Lady Randolph Churchill is chairman of the hospital committee of the American Committee; Mrs. John Astor is vice-president; the Duchess of Marlborough chairman.

In London the committee is providing work for the unemployed wives of men at the front. These women are kept busy making garments for the Belgian refugees.



LOOKING FROM THE BALL ROOM INTO THE "ALEXANDRA WARD"

THE NEW BOOKS

THE FAILURE OF SUCCESS

THEODORE DREISER did not get enough of his financial superman in *The Financier* and takes Frank Cowperwood as the hero of *The Titan*. The pile-driving style of his former novels gives an impression of brute strength, a little softened by an aloof sympathy with those to whom life has been unkind. Sister Carrie and Jennie Gerhardt are piteous figures, victims, at first, of fate and, later, of habits as relentless as fate. But no one can care about Cowperwood or what becomes of his ruthless personality. He is a great brute, utterly incapable of generosity or even of common decency; his love for art is an alien note of culture in his otherwise barbarian character; his treatment of all the women who unaccountably fall in love with him is cynical to a degree; "I'm tired of you," he says to the wife of this book, who had sacrificed much for him when he served his prison sentence in *The Financier*, and he discards her as frankly and carelessly as one changes a glove. Faithless in love, dishonest in business, corrupt in politics, he is a portentous figure of evil power, but not all Mr. Dreiser's skill is able to make him interesting. On the whole it is a dull book, and the life of high-handed finance it depicts is heavy with commonplaceness. There is no lift to the spirit anywhere in it, but a sodden and sordid depression. At the close Mr. Dreiser says: "The world is dosed with too much religion," but really there are worse doses—such as this satyr-cynicism.

The Titan. By Theodore Dreiser. John Lane. $1.40.

A COMMENTARY ON THE TRIPLE ENTENTE

Sir Thomas Barclay's *Thirty Years' Anglo-French Reminiscences* give remarkable sidelights on the development of Anglo-French relations during the last generation and the consequent effects on the rest of Europe. Written the early part of this year, the book helps to explain some of the complex feelings that preceded and led up to the Great War now raging with such intensity. The author began his residence in Paris as a correspondent of the *Times* in 1876. Soon after he began to labor for the rapprochement of France and England. His association with diplomats and other government officials and his work thru various societies organized primarily for the encouragement of better international relations have given him unusual opportunities for observing and judging the course of events.

In a conversation with the German Chancellor in 1905 Sir Thomas reports the substance of Prince von Bulow's remarks as follows:

> All business and traveled Germans are Anglophil. The English are the Germans' commercial teachers. In England they have learnt the methods which have brought them prosperity, and if they have been able in some cases to outrace their teachers, they honor them none the less and are none the less grateful to them. Among them, in your efforts to draw the two peoples together, you will find only friends of England. It seems at first sight anomalous, but the anti-English feeling in this country is strongest among the professional classes who have had a learned education.
>
> We Germans, at least the *gebildeter Stand* (the educated middle class), have history on the brain. It is an intellectual disease which makes Germans see current events out of focus. Far-off happenings stand out in their minds as large as the nearer ones. We see them without the sense of perspective that fixes their true value. The professor and his pupil are as indignant at wrongs inflicted on Germany a century or even centuries ago, as they are at what happens today, and publicists seriously write historical books to show up the evil ways of their neighbors, as if they were might-be precedents for action today.

The author believes that the way was open at that time for an understanding with Germany that might have given a widely different course to events that have since occurred.

> If England had responded at the time to the German tender of friendship instead of treating it with scornful indifference there might have been no German rivalry today in naval armaments. It is a great mistake to try to deal with international questions on abstract, historical or geographical principles only. Even the most undemocratic of governments would feel very uneasy, if public opinion did not move with it, and the feelings of a nation, as only too many recent instances show, are apt to outrun arguments.

The Jameson raid, the Fashoda incident, and Morocco, as well as other interesting episodes, are discussed.

Thirty Years' Anglo-French Reminiscences, by Sir Thomas Barclay. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

The Poet, by Meredith Nicholson. In a neatly sketched little story, a quaint, wise, old *deus ex machina* has a beautiful time demonstrating the efficacy of romance.

Houghton Mifflin. $1.30.

The Little King, by Witter Bynner. Kingliness in a Capet studied against a harshly drawn picture of French plebeian avarice and brutality, in dramatic form.

Mitchell Kennerley. 60 cents.

British Shipping, by A. W. Kirkaldy. A chunky, fact-full account of the creation of England's maritime supremacy. Useful now when we are trying to build up our own shipping.

Dutton. $2.

The Anti-trust Act and the Supreme Court, by William H. Taft. A clean bill of health for the Sherman law and the Court, with much careful, illuminating analysis and some criticism of earlier decisions.

Harper. $1.25.

The Balkan Wars, by Jacob Gould Schurman. The Great War is the direct outcome of the Balkan wars of 1912-13, of which this little volume by the president of Cornell, then Minister at Athens, gives a convenient account.

Princeton University Press. $1

Germany and the Next War, by General von Bernhardi. A popular edition of a book now much in demand because it gives frank expression to the ideals of Prussian militarism. A remarkable anticipation of the aims and strategy of the present war.

Longmans. 75 cents.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LOAFING

One afternoon in June, 1876, three Princeton undergraduates were lying under trees languidly getting ready for an examination, when one of them suddenly said, "I have been reading an old magazine article which describes a fossil-collecting expedition in the West; why can't we do something of the kind?" This chance remark was taken up seriously by the others, and led to the first of the Princeton paleontological expeditions of the next year. Of the three Professor Osborn is the distinguished zoölogist of Columbia University and the American Museum of Natural History, and Professor William B. Scott, of Princeton University, is author of *A History of Land Mammals of the Western Hemisphere*, which is as complete an account of the subject indicated by the title as can well be comprest in 700 octavo pages. There are illustrations of many living forms, but the main part of the book is devoted to the extinct fauna of the two Americas. Written by a man who has given his life to the study, the book is not for children, but gives the necessary data of comparative anatomy, with figures of structure and dentition, and discusses lines of evolution; but the lay reader will be interested in the figured representations of a multitude of extinct animals restored from their skeletons in the principal museums. Especial interest attaches to the last chapter, in which the author very conservatively discusses the difficulties which attend the effort to trace the line of descent of the various species; and also throws light on the causes of variation which have led to the creation of new species.

A History of Land Mammals of the Western Hemisphere, by William B. Scott. Macmillan. $6.

THE MEASURE OF LIFE

Having been brought up in the market-place, where haggling for prices and for bargains is the prevailing mode of life and of thought, most of us will find the questions raised by Mr. Hobson in his *Work and Wealth* either without meaning, or a challenge of what we have considered most worthy and most commendable in our business life.

In the market-place we measure everything in terms of dollars. Mr. Hobson's question here—by no means a new one—is, What is the value of a dollar in terms of human life? How can we evaluate a dollar, either as costing so much human effort, or as producing so much human enjoyment or utility?

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Work and Wealth; a Human Valuation, by John A. Hobson. Macmillan. $2.

THE GREATEST OF THE ALLIES

The Great War has so enormously stimulated American interest in the belligerent countries that the public will certainly welcome another good account of English history even tho it contain little new material. *A History of England and Greater Britain*, by Professor Arthur Lyon Cross, fulfills the demand for a long and broad treatment of the subject brought down to the present year. Like most histories for school use and general reading, Professor Cross's work is essentially a political and Parliamentary chronicle and relegates the economic, intellectual and social history of England to summarizing chapters. In spite of its title, moreover, the space and emphasis given to the mother country is very much greater than that given to the rest of the Empire.

Macmillan $2.50.

A NEW GOLDEN TREASURY

Surely any one who owns Palgrave's *Golden Treasury*—and who does not?—can afford to buy *The New Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics*, edited by Ernest Rhys. It is meant to be a sequel to that volume, including short

poems of a period earlier than those included by Palgrave, and also later. The average of quality is not equal to the earlier volume, but there are included a few dear Shakespeare lyrics and splendid verses from Tennyson, Browning, Rossetti, Stevenson, Swinburne, and coming down to Francis Thompson. In as many as "CDXXIV" (which means 424) poems there must be many to please the ear.

Dutton. 35 cents.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF PLANTS

The Human Side of Plants is an attractively illustrated volume of two hundred pages by Royal Dixon which attempts to show that plants are very human and do in their way what men do. They eat, fish, keep a standing army, have servants, rob, predict the weather, keep a diary, carry life insurance, and, indeed, actually think and reason, love and hate, in reality after the fancies of Erasmus Darwin. That they have actual mentality we do not believe; but the author has in a pleasant way gathered a multitude of facts that greatly simulate intelligence.

Stokes. $1.50.

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Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Assistant Professor of Medicine in Harvard University, has written an admirable book entitled *What Men Live By.* His careful studies and labors in the sphere of his own profession have revealed some of its larger relationships and have led the author into wider fields. He views life as a profound unity in which each part has its distinctive effect upon the whole. Work, play, love and worship, always in due proportion, are essential to physical health and social effectiveness.

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The capable heroine of *The Ranch at the Wolverine*, by B. M. Bower, says of the brave struggle made by a gaunt pioneer woman to tame the wild ranch she had selected in the mountains of Idaho: "It's a bigger thing to make a home here in this wilderness than to write the greatest poem in the world or paint the greatest picture," and that very well may be taken as the message of the novel.

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the Church of Rome, it was also the result and expression of a rising Slavic solidarity and the awakening of the spirit of democracy.

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BETTER BEFORE THEY GROW UP

The mischievous small boys and demure little maids of the first half of *The Copy Cat and Other Stories* are very amusing and of course the grown-ups in the last half suffer by comparison. But those who doubt the existence of a typical New England atmosphere and character do not know Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman.

Harper. $1.25.

AN UNFORTUNATE MIGRATION

After viewing the world thru the blue-spectacled eyes of a discontented young woman in Mary Findlater's *Tents of a Night*, the reader is rather indifferent to her somewhat purposeless conversion after an escape from death. It seems a pity to make a departure from that setting of the lowlands of Scotland which the Findlater sisters have made their own.

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A WICKED ANGEL

Enter Carmencita with elfin wistful face, a pathetic yet merry little figure, persistently dancing away the tears. With a wisdom beyond her twelve short years, she straightens out the tangled little romance of Kate Langley Bosher's *How It Happened* and bring it to a happy end. The small *dea ex machina* is quite as lovable and delightfully wicked in spots as the author's well-remembered *Mary Cary*.

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WHAT'S IN THEM?

Professor Ernest Weekley in his delightful disquisition on *The Romance of Names* adopts the comparative method in seeking explanations, and he has used the Domesday Book and the Rolls as main sources in tracing the history of the thousands of names he discusses.

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GERMAN RULE IN CAPTURED TOWNS

The proclamation which follows was issued by the officer in command of the Germans who occupied the commune of Grivégnée, near Liège. As a specimen of German methods of administration in conquered territory it is significant. We quote from the New York *Times:*

"Commune of Grivégnée.

"IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"Major Dieckmann gives notice to persons present that:

"1. Before 6 p. m. on the afternoon of September 6, 1914, all arms, munitions, explosives, and fireworks still in possession of citizens shall be given in at the Château des Bruyères. Whoever does not do this will be liable to the penalty of death. He will be shot on the spot or executed unless he can prove he was not to blame.

"2. All inmates of inhabited houses in the places of Beyne, Hensay, Bois de Breux, and Fléron must be indoors by nightfall today from 7 p. m., German time. The aforesaid houses must have lights kept burning as long as any of the inhabitants are still about. Doors must be shut. Any one not obeying these orders exposes himself to severe penalties. Resistance to orders entails the penalty of death.

"3. The commandant must not meet any difficulties when domiciliary visits are made. All rooms must be thrown open on summons. All opposition will be severely punished.

"4. From 9 a. m. on September 7 I shall permit the houses of Beyne, Hensay, Grivégnée and Bois de Breux to be occupied by their former inmates as long as no formal prohibition to stay in them has been pronounced against the aforesaid inhabitants.

"5. **In order that it may be certain that no abuse is had of this permission, the** burgomasters of Beyne, Hensay, and Grivégnée must draw up at once a list of persons who will be kept as hostages and changed every twenty-four hours in Fort Fléron, the first list to be drawn up for the hours of 6 P. M., September 6, to 6 P. M., September 7. The lives of these hostages are at stake, if the population of the above named communes does not keep quiet under all circumstances. During the night it is **strictly forbidden to make any signals with** lights. Bicycles may only be used between **7 A. M. and 5 P. M., German time.**

"6. I shall select, outside of the lists given me, persons who from noon on one day to noon on the next will have to stay as hostages. If the relieving hostage does not appear punctually the first hostage will be detained for another twenty-four hours in the fort. After the second twenty-four hours he may be shot if his substitute does not appear.

"7. In the first class among the hostages will be placed priests, burgomasters, and members of the administration of the communes.

"8. I require that all civilians moving about in my sphere of command, and especially those of Beyne, Hensay, Bois de Breux and Grivégnée, shall show respect to German officers by taking off their hats and bringing their hands to their heads in military salute. In case of doubt whether an officer is in question any German soldier should be saluted. Any one failing in this must expect a German soldier to exact respect from him by any method.

"9. **German soldiers may search carts and bundles belonging to the inhabitants of the district.** All disobedience will be severely punished.

"10. Anyone who knows that a greater quantity than 100 litres of petrol, benzine, benzol, or similar liquors is stored in any place in the above named communes and fails to give notice to the military commandant when there is no doubt about the place or quantity, incurs the penalty of death. Only quantities above 100 litres are in question.

"11. Any person not obeying without de-

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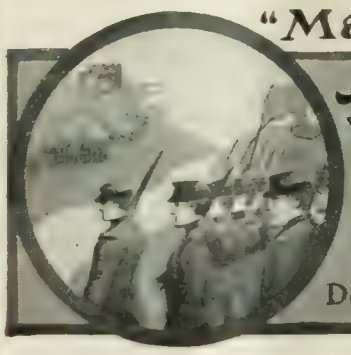
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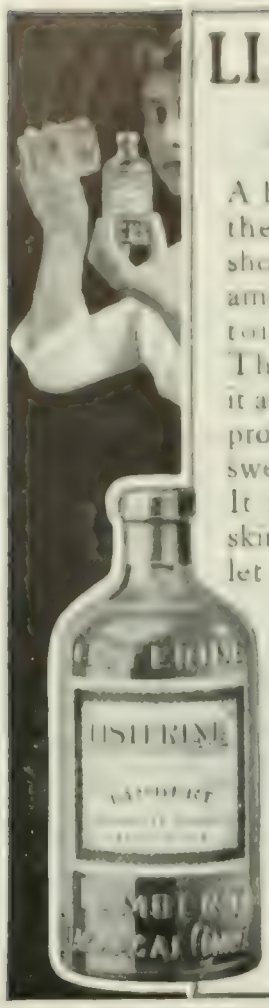
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lay the order 'Hold up your hands,' is liable to be put to death.

"12. Entry of the Chateau des Bruyères and its avenues is forbidden on pain of death from dusk to dawn—at present from six P. M. to six A. M., German time—to all save soldiers of the German army.

"13. During the day the chateau may only be entered by the northwest gate, and only by persons with tickets. All assembly in the neighborhood of the guard house is forbidden in the interest of the population.

"14. Any one who circulates false news which might injure the morale of the German troops and also any one who in any way tries to take measures injurious to the German army is held suspect and may be shot on the spot.

"15. While by the above directions the inhabitants of the region around Fort B are menaced with severe penalties if they break these rules in any manner, these same inhabitants may, if they conduct themselves peaceably, count on benevolent protection and succor on all occasions when they may be wronged.

"16. A requisition for a fixed quantity of cattle will be made daily between ten and twelve and two and three at the Chateau des Bruyères at the office of the Cattle Commission.

"17. Any one who under the aegis emblem of the Swiss Convention of the Red Cross harms or tries to harm the German army will be hanged on discovery.

(Signed) "DIECKMANN,
"Major Commandant.

"Correct copy. VICTOR HODEIGE,
"Burgomaster of Grivégnée."

THE OTHER FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

From The Independent, October 13, 1870

We disdain the pitiful talk of shallow-brained philosophers who say that France is not fit for a republic. There is no nation in Europe—not even Russia—which is not at this hour more fit for a republic than for any form of government. And there is no nation in Europe which is *so* fit for it as France. If Prussia lifts her king's gauntlet to strike down democratic liberty in France, may her king never return to Berlin except behind muffled drums!

If Prussia meets with no reverses, if "the miracle of 1792" cannot be repeated, it is not only France that will be reduced to the rank of a third-rate power. England will be struck down to the same level by the very wind of the sword that has laid low her ancient enemy and modern ally.

As yet the Prussians have made no important demonstration against the fortifications of Paris. They have been busily engaged getting their siege-guns and mortars in position and preparing for an assault.

WARAWOCKY

'Twas Przemysl, and the Handelsblad
Did Rheims and Combles in the Pau;
All Soissons was the Petrograd,
And the Tsi-nan-fu-Kiao-Chau.
—*F. P. A. in the New York Tribune.*

Senator La Follette was talking about corruption.

"The public is to blame for this corruption," he said. "The public accepts the corruption in politics and finance too calmly. The public, in fact, reminds me, in this connection, of the old lady.

"An old lady sat knitting in her armchair when a young girl burst in on her.

"'Oh, grandma,' she said, 'father has just fallen off the roof!'

"'I know, my child,' the old lady answered placidly. 'I saw him pass the window.'" —*Philadelphia Bulletin.*



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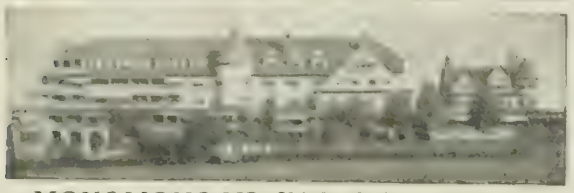
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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1914.

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(Term expires March 30, 1916.)

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Each Contribution of Two Dollars or more constitutes the giver a Member of the American Red Cross for the current year, with a free copy of the October issue of the *Red Cross Magazine*. The Independent will send—by authority—to each contributor a Certificate of Membership and a Red Cross Button.

The following list covers the contributions of the past week. The total amount thus far received, including these contributions, is $1,574.26.

W. S. Alger and Mary B. Alger, Villisca, Ia., $25; Cora F. Ames, R. F. D., North Haven, Me., $2; Henry A. Atkins, Providence, R. I., $2.

Geo. T. Bartlett, Cape Cottage, Me., $5; Miss Rae Belcher, Chico, Cal., $2; Mrs. Geo. R. Borum, Barron, Wis., $4; Mrs. David Brown, Albany, Ga., $2; D. B. Burton, Woodbury, Conn., $1.

George C. Campbell, Bowers Mill, Mo., $2; H. G. Campbell, Sioux City, Ia., $18.50; Citizens' Banking Company, Baxley, Ga., $2; W. B. Cooley, Oberlin, Ohio, $2; Mrs. J. L. Cummings, Clayton, N. Y., $2.

Miss Faye Dame, Dover, N. H., $2; Edward J. Davis, Zuni, N. Mex., $2; Geo. P. Denison, Honolulu, Hawaii, $25.

Dudley Emerson, Cincinnati, Ohio, $2.

Miss Annie T. Gilchrist, Melrose, Mass., $10; Miss Lucy Milton Giles, Westminster, Mass., $2; A. D. Glenn, Harrisburg, Pa., $5; G. M. Gordon, Amsterdam, N. Y., $2; C. C. Green, Willow Springs, Mo., $2.15; Dr. Charles A. Gundy, Lewisburg, Pa., $2.

J. A. Hamler, Summerfield, Kan., $2; Miss Emma Hance, Washington, D. C., $2; William Hart, Wharton, Tex., $2.50; Geo. V. Hayes, Palo Alto, Cal., $2; Rev. Hoyt E. Henriques, Park City, Utah, $2; Mrs. I. J. Hofmayer, Albany, Ga., $2; Miss Polly R. Hollingsworth, South Hadley, Mass., $2; A. K. Hubbard, Steubenville, Ohio, $5.

Miss Anne H. Irick, Vincentown, N. J., $5.

Miss Myrtle L. Johnston, Phoenix, Ariz., $2.

H. H. Ketcham, Springfield, Mo., $2.

Wm. A. Landers, Rochester, N. Y., $2; Albert A. LeRoy, Caldwell, N. J., $13.75; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Llewellyn, Maryville, Tenn., $5; Miss Emma Barrett Lothrop, Chicago, Ill., $5; E. W. Luttrell, Keatchie, La., $2.

A. L. Manchester, Georgetown, Tex., $2; Mrs. John Martin, Woodbury, Conn., $1; H. W. Miles, Reno, Nev., $2; L. B. Miller, Rushville, Ind., $2; Miss Teresa Morell, Riverhead, N. Y., $4; J. E. Morgan, Duluth, Minn., $2.50; Mrs. J. S. Muller, Richmond, Va., $2.

Asenath S. Parkinson, Adena, Ohio, $2; Ransom Pearce, Lake Linden, Mich., $5; M. S. Phillippe, El Centro, Cal., $2; P. O. Box 1125, Atlanta, Ga., $2; A. N. Pratt, Carlsbad, N. Mex., $2.

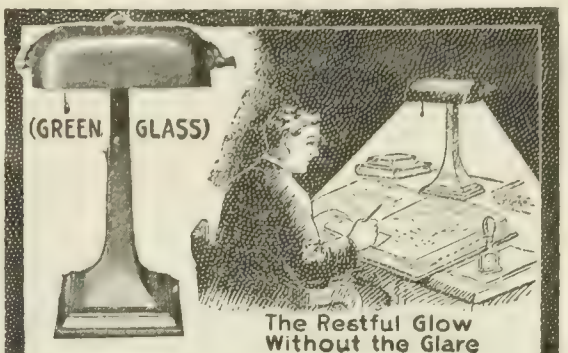
Jos. Ramage, Gonzales, Tex., $2; Allie and Nannie Russell, Claremont, Cal., $5.

Alburn E. Sumner, Westfield, N. Y., $10; Mr. Geo. C. Stocking, Seattle, Wash., $10.

Mrs. C. W. Taylor, Sherman, Wyo., $2; Miss Ruth Thompson, Indianola, Ia., $2.25; Mrs. J. J. Thusen, Billings, Mont., $2.

The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., $2; Miss Olive E. Ulrich, Hartford, Conn., $2.

Washington, D. C., $5; Miss Ellen C. Watts, Portland, Me., $2; Miss Mary H. Way, Oreford, Pa., $5; Miss Mary L. Wheeler, Oakland, Cal., $2; Edward M. Williams, Northfield, Minn., $50; W. M. Wilson, Bryson City, N. C., $5.75; Miss Ella N. Winter, Weston, Colo., $2.



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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1914.

RESOURCES

Bonds and loans secured by collateral, viz.:		
Bonds (market value)		$ [illegible]
Stocks (market value)		[illegible]
Real estate owned		[illegible]
Mortgage loans		[illegible]
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		[illegible]
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		[illegible]
Cash in banks and trust companies		[illegible]
Due from approved reserve depositaries		[illegible]
Premiums deferred and in course of collection		[illegible]
Interest and rents due and accrued		[illegible]
United States, municipal, railroad and other bonds and stocks owned unpledged		[illegible]
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		493,180.39
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		56,825.67
Suspense account		[illegible]
Total		$43,463,093.09

LIABILITIES

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$3,433,394.45	
Undivided profits	173,754.21	
		3,607,148.66
Surplus on book values	$3,573,080.47	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$444,702.62	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	3,236,410.60	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	25,724,700.48	
Demand certificates of deposit	771,750.00	
Other certificates of deposit (on 10 days' notice)	4,929,853.90	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	221,734.84	
Extend total deposits		35,329,152.44
Other liabilities, viz.:		
General account interest	$400,475.15	
Annuities	2,370,111.37	
Life insurance	307,735.42	
Reserved for taxes, expenses, etc.	5,400.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	316,426.38	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	46,356.30	
Contingent account	19.69	
Estimated unearned discounts	14,267.68	
		3,526,791.90
Total		$43,463,093.09

DIVIDENDS

American Telephone & Telegraph Company

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, October 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 30, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 132.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.

New York, October 1, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-Half (2½%) Per Cent. was declared, payable at the Office of the Company, HANOVER BUILDING, Nos. 34 and 36 Pine street, to stockholders of record at close of business this date.

JOSEPH McCORD, Secretary

THE MARKET PLACE

THE REPUTATION OF AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES

THE question of the opening of the Stock Exchange is receiving serious consideration by the Governors. This is a distinct sign of progress toward the return of normal conditions in the financial world. Any intimation as to a possible date for opening would still be entirely premature. But the mere fact that the question is under actual discussion by those upon whom the responsibility for decision rests would indicate that the fateful day is nearer than the financial world dared to hope a short time ago.

One of the most vitally important factors in the problem still remains—the question of European holdings of American railway securities. There is a strong conviction among the most influential and far sighted in Wall Street that if the opening of the Exchange is not to bring a devastating avalanche of selling orders from Europe, railway securities must meanwhile be made more attractive to foreign investors.

Attention is therefore concentrated upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will begin its reconsideration of the railway rate decision on October 16. The first decision in the case was rendered the day before the Exchange closed, so that no test was possible of the effect of the decision on prices. The moment the Exchange opens again, the test will come, accentuated by the conditions of war time.

There is strong reason to believe that a reconsidered decision favorable to the contention of the railways would do much to encourage the holding on of European investors. If they were given evidence that the railways are to receive not only fair but generous treatment at the hands of the Commission in this critical time in their history, they would be much less likely to throw their railway securities over.

During the month that is elapsing since the Commission announced the reopening of the case, those in control of the affairs of the Eastern railways are preparing their presentation of the case under the new conditions. The problem will be approached this time from the point of view exprest by an eminent publicist the other day when he said, "It is no longer a railway question, it has become a national question."

When the case is reopened by the Commission, the case for the railways will be presented, not chiefly or even primarily by railroad executives and operators, but by representatives of the real owners of the roads, the holders of railroad securities. As has been already pointed out in these pages railroad securities are largely held in this country by those who are in effect trustees for large groups of the public. It is accordingly of the greatest importance that the point of view of those who own the roads should be set forth.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE FUND

The first instalment of the $100,000,000 gold fund has been collected and forwarded to Ottawa. The committee in charge of the fund has notified the banks who are subscribers to the fund to be prepared to pay in twenty-five per cent of their respective contributions. The first ten millions was contributed by banks in New York City, the National City Bank putting in $2,000,000; the Chase National, the National Bank of Commerce, the First National, the National Park, the Hanover National, the Bankers' Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company and the Central Trust Company a million dollars each. It was natural that the financial center of the country, which is to contribute fifty-five of the hundred millions of the fund, should make the first contribution.

We suspect that the exact purpose and working of this fund are not perfectly clear to all who would naturally be interested in its purpose. The best explanation that we have seen has been given in an editorial in the New York *Evening Post*, and we cannot refrain from reproducing it:

> Put in the simplest way, the plan for a pro-rata contribution of that sum of gold from the hoardings of banks in the larger cities of the country was adopted because the chaotic conditions prevalent in foreign exchange made careful and concerted action necessary. Our immediately maturing indebtedness at London was larger than the accruing supply of commercial drafts on London could meet. The Bank of England had consented to accept, as a cash payment in London, gold shipped from here to Ottawa, Canada, and deposited there in trust. But some of our banks were unwilling to give up gold at all for export under existing circumstances; others were willing to do their part in such a process, but objected to bearing the whole burden, while other banks refused to touch their own gold reserves. As a consequence, Europe got the impression that our market had virtually suspended gold payments on international account.
>
> This condition placed the foreign exchange market in an almost unworkable position. It handicapped very seriously our foreign trade, because both exporters and importers found it extremely difficult to arrange for international payment. That was the reason for the raising of a provisional $100,000,000 fund in gold, to be paid over if and when required by all the reserve city banks in proportion to their individual gold holdings. Yesterday, $10,000,000 of this gold was sent to Ottawa, where a credit is now established against which exchange bills to that amount may be drawn, such bills being valid as drafts in the London market. How much more gold, if any more, will have to be sent depends on circumstances yet to be developed. The obvious advantage of the issuing of such exchange by a centralized committee is that a definite and concerted policy has replaced complete uncertainty of purpose. No doubt, the difficulties of the committee in discriminating between applicants for

drafts on London has only begun. The whole undertaking is necessarily more or less experimental. Its high practical value, however, is that it asserts and vindicates our international credit. In accordance with usual experience, the fact of this readiness to meet required payments in Europe should reduce the number of accruing liabilities on which extension is refused and immediate payment demanded.

In a word, the fund is a measure for paying our international debts. It is a get-together movement on the part of the banks of the country to maintain by collective action our common credit before the world.

During the past week an important step was taken by the London Stock Exchange which should be a distinct help to the situation here. The general committee in charge of affairs there have adopted a rule that no trades in American securities shall be made by members of the London Exchange at prices lower than the closing prices in New York on July 30. This action is taken to mean that the British market, which forms the best index of sentiment abroad on American securities, will not flood our market with liquidation. It is, further, only one more instance of that spirit of coöperation which is the best possible guarantee of ultimate safety that the financial world can have.

A prominent leader among the Democrats in Congress said the other day: "One good effect of the war will be that we shall have no more demands from the cotton growing regions for legislation directed against the Cotton Exchange. The planter realizes, now that it is shut off, the service which the Exchange does for him. And the same will be true of the Stock Exchange." It's an ill wind—

The Buy-a-Bale campaign, whose purpose is to induce each of us who has fifty dollars or so to spare to buy a bale of cotton and hold it in storage until there is a market for cotton again, is an admirable one. It is based upon the principle of cooperation and mutual helpfulness which ought to rule in times of stress like these. The war has hit the cotton planter a blow between the eyes. Strangely enough the blow lands in a year when the South is likely to have the second largest crop in its history. The price of cotton would have been low enough in any case. But when to low prices is added a sharply narrowed market, the case of the planter is serious indeed. It would be good neighborliness to buy a bale."

In times of stress men as well as conditions easily revert to the primitive. In the lobby of a popular New York hotel stands a bale of cotton, with this notice posted conspicuously above it: "Cotton good as gold. Cotton Warehouse Receipts are accepted by the ——— in payment of room bills." This is barter pure and simple. It also looks like pretty good advertising, which is decidedly more modern.

The index number of the cost of living prepared by the *New York Times Annalist* shows a steady decline during September. During August the average wholesale price of the twenty-five commodities selected to represent a family's food budget, on which the index number is based, shot up like a rocket from 142 to 163. During September it receded to 153. So much, then, is the roof pushed back from the door.

The following dividends are announced:

Associated Gas & Electric Company, preferred quarterly, 1¾ per cent. payable October 15.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, quarterly, 7½ per cent.

THE TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY

FACTS ABOUT THE

WAR

The above notable Pamphlet, which is now exciting worldwide interest, and which gives the origin and cause of the present European conflict from the viewpoint of Germany's most eminent men, issued under the patronage of men like Fuerst Buelow, Albert Ballin, Prof. Dr. von Harnack, Prof. Dr. Lamprecht, Dr. Kaempf, has just been published in this country under the auspices of an American committee.

This Pamphlet can be secured from Booksellers and Newsdealers generally and from the following Booksellers in New York City:

BRENTANO'S, Fifth Ave. & 27th St.,
DUTTON'S, 681 Fifth Ave.,
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
H. MALKAN, 42 Broadway,
PUTNAMS, West 45th St., Just West of 5th Ave.,
CHAS. SCRIBNER'S, 5th Ave. & 48th St.,
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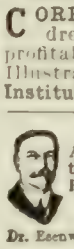
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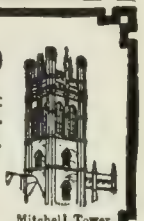
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Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.



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the food that keeps the bowels healthy and active by stimulating peristalsis in a natural way and at the same time supplies all the tissue-building material in the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form.

"War prices" need not disturb the housewife who knows the nutritive value and culinary uses of Shredded Wheat. It contains the maximum of nutriment at smallest cost. Delicious for breakfast with hot or cold milk or cream, or for any meal with sliced pears, sliced peaches, or other fruits.

"It's All in the Shreds"

Made only by

The Shredded Wheat Company

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

THE CHARWOMAN

I have an office in one of the more comfortable and less modern down-town buildings. It is one of the solidly built old-fashioned brick and stone structures so common thirty years ago, of but eleven stories, with wide tile-paved halls and roomy high-ceilinged offices. I like it because of the amplitude of its accommodations and the air of generosity which everything about it exhales. So I stay on year after year, resisting every spring the seductive offers made by the soliciting agents of more pretentious buildings.

In the years I have been here, charwomen have come and gone on my floor, as doubtless they have on the other ten floors. I have known them all. Most of them have been very ordinary persons, quite unfitted, I believe, for any but such work as that in which they were then engaged. There has been an occasional exception, one that would stimulate my imagination in an effort to account for the misfortune which reduced her to the necessity of wielding scrubbing brush, duster and broom in such a place as this.

You may be sure that all these women are selected principally on the qualification that their physical strength is equal to the drudgery they are called upon to perform and endure. No weakling would long survive this wearing labor.

Among these women came one who excited my curiosity and sympathy. I felt instinctively when I first saw her in the hall, sleeves rolled to the elbow, a pail of warm suds in one hand and a broom in the other, that she was one of the dramatis personæ in one of the innumerable tragedies — lived thru rather than acted—so common to humanity. And I was sure of it on a later occasion when I heard her say in well modulated tones to her work companion, as if commenting on some statement made by the other: "Yes, if it were true." Perhaps it was only my fancy, but it pleased me to think that the exactitude of the English of this tall handsome woman of forty was not an accident. The form in which the reply was couched seemed to modify what was doubtless a dogmatic assertion of the other woman—always a gracious thing. There were other small evidences of superiority—a shapely head and forehead, hair simply but becomingly arranged, erect posture and graceful carriage.

This is one of the charwomen we have had on our floor to whom I never spoke. She went about her duties, averting her eyes whenever she met one of the tenants in the hall, and unless one of them had good reason to speak to her on some matter connected with her work, and there are few such reasons, it seemed an imposition, a taking advantage of her position, to address her. So, of course, I never knew in the remotest degree, what were the circumstances which had brought her fortunes so low. But I felt that some man was mainly responsible, and that life insurance, wisely employed at the right time, would have saved her. This applies to the fathers, sons and husbands of all women, whether they have or have not been trained to earn their own living.

There is a small picture on a card which comes into my hands at irregular intervals, and has been coming for some years past. In the foreground is the sitting figure of a worn and weary woman with uprolled sleeves, her head resting against the base of a marble column, her right hand grasping a scrubbing brush; by her side on the tiled paving is the pail of water and the wiping cloth. In the background is another column and the broad sweep of a flight of marble steps. Underneath the latest of these pictures received I find the following legend:

MOTHER

Yet He Failed to See the Value of
LIFE INSURANCE.

When my eyes fell on that card this morning, my mind immediately went back to the charwoman I have so haltingly described. Intelligent, perhaps well educated and refined, there was no service she could so readily render in exchange for bread and shelter as that which lay within the compass of her superb physical endowments. The women of the home, those who have not been trained in some business occupation, are peculiarly helpless when thrown on their own resources, especially if they have reached or past the age of forty. There are few wage-earning places open to them. Whatever their intellectual qualifications may be, their lack of experience and training serve as gates that shut them out of positions in which the labor is light and the pay fair. Thus many of them must enlist in the ranks of those who are the world's drudges—who do its hard, dirty and poorly paid work.

These are the people for whom life insurance performs its noblest service —these women and their helpless little ones. It preserves their homes, keeps them together, and provides education and training for the children, enabling the boys in a few years to fit themselves as home-keepers and defenders.

I am quite sure the charwoman of whom I have written deserved a better fate than that I witnessed. I imagine she was the mother of children and, of course, I conclude that their father was dead. Certain it is he left them no insurance.

How many prospective charwomen do you know?

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON

Here is a curious and interesting fact: Each soldier in the battle of Gettysburg had the same chance of surviving that bloody engagement as a man now forty-nine years old has of reaching the age of fifty-three. A writer in *Field Notes*, published by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, after studying the question, concludes that the chances of death in battle are not so great as might be supposed. He uses the experience at Gettysburg, cited above, and continues:

"But what a difference in our attitude toward these chances. We are such slaves to our emotions that no one can contemplate entering battle, with all its shocks to the feelings, except under a keen realization of the probability of death. We would pay almost any possible price for life insurance. But eliminate the imagination of battle pictures, take out the emotional factor, and we pass age forty-nine with the most serene confidence that we shall live to be fifty-three. Yet our chances of doing so are no better than the chance of surviving this bloodiest battle of the Civil War."

He brings it closer home when he asks the insurable man: "You know something of the horrors of battle. If you knew that this week you would have to fight thru a bloody battle, like Gettysburg, would you sign the application for insurance to protect your family?"

A list of twenty-one battles of the Civil War has been prepared showing the death rate per 1000 of those engaged alongside a column showing the equivalent risk in life. Here it is:

Battle	Death rate per 1000	Equivalent risk in life
First Bull Run	40.7	Age 26 to 31
Shiloh	42.2	" 30 to 35
Seven Pines	25.1	" 48 to 50
Seven Days	27.1	" 36 to 39
Second Bull Run	45.4	" 35 to 40
Antietam	39.7	" 40 to 44
Perryville	25.6	" 32 to 35
Fredericksburg	18.1	" 55 to 56
Chancellorsville	26.3	" 42 to 44
Gettysburg	55.5	" 49 to 53
Vicksburg (Cam.)	42.0	" 42 to 46
Stone's River	56.9	" 47 to 51
Chickamauga	47.6	" 23 to 29
Chattanooga	20.5	" 42 to 44
Wilderness	31.2	" 42 to 45
Spottsylvania	44.3	" 33 to 38
Cold Harbor	33.0	" 28 to 32
Atlanta (Cam.)	59.2	" 39 to 45
Winchester	26.9	" 35 to 38
Cedar Creek	27.9	" 37 to 49
Nashville	14.8	" 52 to 53

A. R. P., Washington, D. C.—You doubtless mean the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. It has not transacted a life insurance business for many years, and there remain in force but two policies for $6000. It is, however, a large and prosperous trust company.

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T. J., St. Paul, Minn.—According to an examination recently made by the New York Insurance Department as of June 30, 1914, the net surplus of the company mentioned was $252,678.15.



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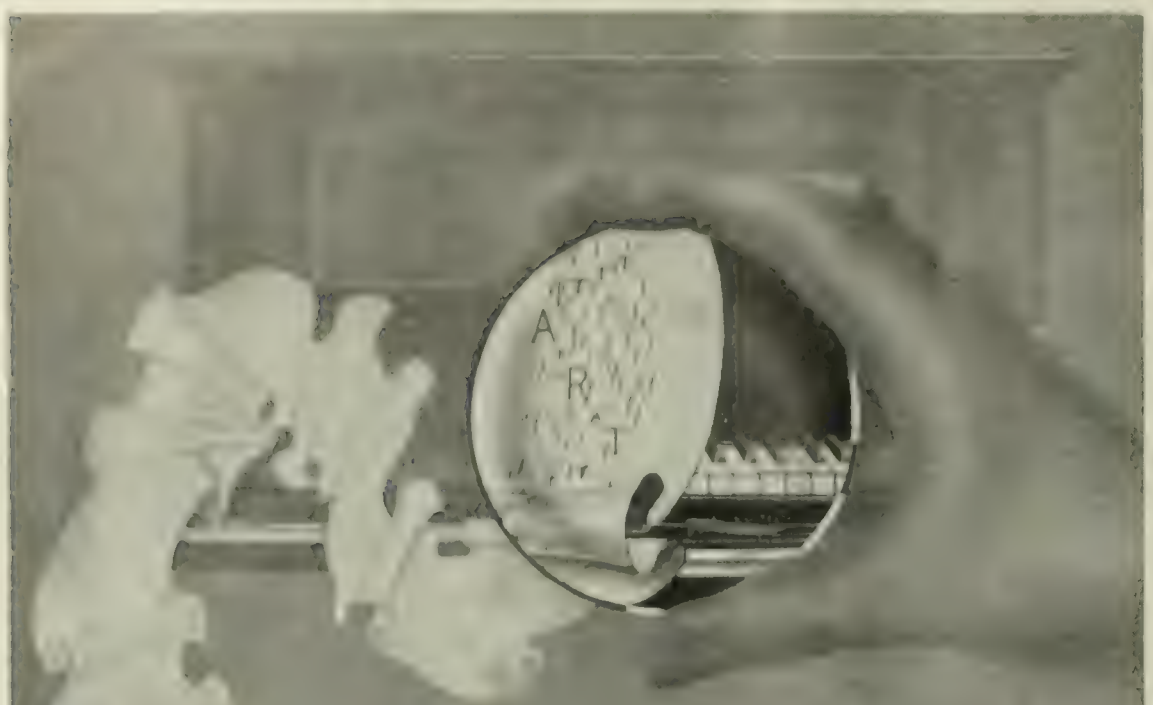
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PEBBLES

Amherst College is to establish a "chair of common sense." It may prove difficult to fill it.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Age comes on as imperceptibly as a cake of soap disappears; but finally the cake of soap disappears.—*E. W. Howe's Monthly.*

Maud—Is Gertie Smithers a friend of yours?

Bertha—Yes. What has she been saying about me?—*Life.*

Hurried Stranger (accosting golfer in the street)—Would you mind telling me how far it is to the station?

Golf Enthusiast—Oh, about a full drive, three brassies, and a putt.—*Golf.*

Lucille—Karl, I want to ask you one question.

Karl—Why, what is it, sweetheart?

Lucille—Karl, if you had never met me, would you have loved me just the same?—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

'Twas a summer hotel,
Rooms all taken, forsooth.
But I did pretty well
In the telephone booth.
It was stuffy, I know,
But I overlooked that.
It reminded me so
Of my own little flat.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

LE MOT JUSTE

I may add that not only the shooting of prisoners but the burning of them alive has been commended by a portion of the German press, tho it is fair to say that other portions consider these measures excessive.—*Despatch from Copenhagen to the London Times.*

This characterization of burning alive is hardly "excessive."

"Wasn't King John a wicked man?" said the professor's little daughter the other evening. "He used to run over people with his motor-cars."

The professor was puzzled. "Haven't you made a mistake?" he inquired doubtfully. "Surely your teacher didn't tell you that?"

"Oh, yes, she did. She told us that King John ground down the people with his taxis."—*Town and Country.*

A girl who saw the Atlantic Ocean for the first time was standing on the beach gazing dreamily over the expanse of foaming water.

"So this is the first time that you've ever seen the ocean," said her escort.

"Yes, the very first time."

"And what do you think of it?"

"Ah!" she sighed in ecstasy, "it smells just like oysters."—*National Food Magazine.*

A story of the wonders of "red tape" is told by the "Regiment."

In giving vent to his feelings on his discharge, an old soldier wrote to his late colonel:

"Sir—After what I have suffered, you can tell the Army to go to ——!"

In due course he received the following:

"Sir—Any suggestions or inquiries as to movements of troops must be entered on Army Form 123XYZ, a copy of which I enclose."—*Army and Navy Journal.*

NEWS FROM THE FRONT

The Allies at the Germans lunged
And won a fight at Name-Expunged.
But swiftly reinforcements came
From German-Censor-Canned-the-Name.
And French's army was defeated
Upon the field of Place-Deleted.
From Town-Blue-Pencilled, lovely spot.
The Uhlans galloped, fierce and hot.
But hundreds bit the dust and grass
In Place-Press-Bureau Would Not-Pass.
The hottest work in all the field
Burst round Locality Concealed.
To understand these frightful scraps,
Pray, reader, please consult the maps.
Don Marquis in the New York Evening Sun.

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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JUST A WORD

The first of the series of eight articles describing the difficulties of the past hundred years between Great Britain and this country and the manner of their peaceful settlement will appear in the Christmas Number dated December 21—the nearest issue to the centennial of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on Christmas Eve, 1814. The articles have been written by Mr. Preston W. Slosson, of Columbia University, and each is compact, comprehensive, and of very timely interest in this time of the Great War. The Independent offers to every school in the United States a Chautauqua Peace Centenary Medal, to be awarded for the best essay based on these articles. Full details as to this Prize Contest will be furnished on application.

This is the kind of letter we like to see. It comes from Honolulu: "During your campaign to increase the subscription list it was my privilege to add the names of several friends. It may interest you to know that during one afternoon a few days ago three of these friends thanked me for having remembered them and exprest their admiration of your publication. Enclosed please find check covering ten 'To the End of the War' subscriptions."

The President of the American Civic Association, Mr. J. Horace McFarland, says in a personal letter: "I have been intending to write you to express my own appreciation of the strength, breadth and wisdom of The Independent as it now appears. I trust it will abundantly advance and greatly prosper."

Brief Bits from Recent Letters: "My freshman boy at Harvard writes that he doesn't see how he can possibly get along without The Independent. . . ." "I am a stewardess, more on sea than on land. I find The Independent's articles the most reliable, the most interesting and the best written of any magazine that I read, indeed so much so that I get six extra copies to lend out, that I may have my personal copy for filing. . . ." "You conduct a newspaper and you have done well to let all speak. Truth never suffers in this way. Your illustrations also have been excellent: in short, in the language of the street, 'you have done a good job.'"

"It is very clearly recognized in England," writes Sydney Brooks, the London correspondent of The Independent, in an article to be published October 26, "that there is reserved for the United States in this war a part that will test, as it has never been tested before, the capacity of American statesmanship."

CALENDAR

The annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States will be held at the University of Virginia *October 22* and *23*.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the College Settlement at 95 Rivington street, New York City, is to be celebrated on *October 31*. It is proposed to raise a testimonial fund of $100,000.

The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education will meet at Richmond, Virginia, *December 9-12*.

Barnard College, in Columbia University, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on *November 5*.

World's Temperance Sunday will be observed on *November 8* in most of the states.

The twelfth annual Philadelphia Water Color exhibition will be held at the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts, *November 8* to *December 13*.

From *November 9* to *13* will be held the fourth American Road Congress, at Atlanta, Georgia. J. S. Pennybacker, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., is secretary.

The annual convention of the National Suffrage Association will be held at Nashville, *November 12* to *17*.

A Business Efficiency Exposition is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, from *November 14* to *21*, by the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

The sixth annual Methodist Missionary Conference will be held at Battle Creek, Michigan, *November 17-20*.

A Colonial Exhibition at Samarang, Java, will continue to *November, 1914*. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

An international horse show is scheduled at Chicago for *November 28* to *December 5*.

The fifth International Congress of the American Republics will hold its opening session on *November 29* at Santiago, Chile. It will be in session for several weeks, adjourning about New Year's, 1915.

The American Public Health Association holds its forty-second annual convention at Jacksonville, Florida, *November 30-December 6*.

The tenth annual convention of the American Civic Association will be held at Washington, D. C., on *December 2, 3* and *4*.

The march of the new form of city government is so rapid that a City Managers' Convention is to be held at Springfield, Ohio, on *December 2, 3* and *4*. C. E. Ashburner, city manager of Springfield, is in charge.

The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education will be held at Richmond, Virginia, *December 9-12*.

The eleventh annual convention of the American Road Builders' Association, the fifth Good Roads Conference, and the sixth annual exhibition of machinery and materials will take place in the International Amphitheater, Chicago, *December 14-17*.



© *International News*

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELLICOE

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH HOME FLEETS. AN ARTICLE ON ANOTHER PAGE RAISES THE QUESTION OF THE PRESENT SUPERIORITY OF THE BRITISH NAVY TO THAT OF GERMANY. SIR JOHN JELLICOE, BY THE WAY, WAS DECORATED BY EMPEROR WILHELM FOR SERVICES IN CHINA

The Independent

VOLUME 80 | MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1914 | NUMBER 3436

FORSWORN!

ONCE more the brave little land of Belgium writhes beneath the blows of the invader. A ceaseless hail of destruction beats upon the ancient and well-loved city of Antwerp. The skies redden with the flames of burning homes, the air shudders with the wailing of the wounded and the moaning of the homeless.

Out of the city by a narrow way stumbles and staggers a pitiable host, women, children, the aged, the sick, the crippled. The hideous explosions of the shells from the giant guns behind them galvanize their weakness into spasmodic effort. Homeless and harried they face a menacing fate. Their hands are empty, their mouths cry to be filled. Their minds are palled by a black mist of terror and despair. Their souls call upon the God of mercies for succor.

Antwerp is falling—has already fallen.

And why, forsooth?

Because Germany "could not wait." Because the War Lord and his counsellors had long since chosen, for the assault upon his ancient foe, this path over the prostrate body of the people he had sworn a solemn oath to protect.

When the Great War is over, the cold, calm mind of history will weigh out the measures of responsibility and apportion them among the nations. Today men may only prophesy what that apportionment will be.

But when the day of reckoning shall come there will be found indelibly written on the page against the German nation a fateful list: Liège, Louvain, Termonde, Malines, Namur, Alost, Mons, Antwerp.

And the page will bear the ineffaceable stain of a bar sinister, inscribed with a motto of faithlessness and contempt, "A scrap of paper."

WHAT MIGHT MAKES RIGHT?

WHEN the Great War is over the world will be staggered to discover how much has been destroyed besides life and property. Already there is some realization of the irreparable loss of art possessions of the race. Here and there no doubt individuals have reflected also upon what it means to cut off scientific investigations in progress, creative impulses that never will find realization. But it will be when the work of recreating civilization is taken up that the full extent of the devastation wrought will fall with appalling force upon the human mind.

The world can never be what it was beginning to be when the conflict began. Thruout history social evolution has proceeded, as Lester F. Ward was fond of insisting, not along straight lines of growth like the main stem of a pine tree, but irregularly, like a vine which, finding its progress one way impossible, buds and branches in any other line of least resistance. The European nations have come to one of these fateful checks in their development. In directions that were not thought of five years ago the new collective life of mankind must now go on. Plans that were alive with hope and promise have gone into the wreckage of the past. It is beyond the power of imagination to picture the extent to which the ways of a world now to be reshaped will differ from the ways of the world that is gone.

One clue, one indication only, affords guidance to our speculations upon the general direction that the new trial and error experiments of the nations will take. It has become clearly evident that one of the biggest things at stake in this war, perhaps the biggest thing, is the system of moral ideas and practises upon which civilized society has hitherto securely rested. The enlightened and decent part of mankind had grown accustomed to assuming without argument that moral right and temporary expediency are different things. It had become confident in the feeling that truth, straightforward dealing, personal and national honor are of supreme value, to be defended under all circumstances and at any cost. This scheme of morals has been assailed. Already for many years it had been referred to now and again as "the old morality," and here and there one met with the assertion that a "new morality" grown out of our newer science, and altogether superior, was to take its place.

When, however, a lunatic named Nietzsche formulated the new moral philosophy, his cardinal thesis was not at first taken seriously by sane people. The contention that "might makes right" did not seem to offer anything new. Machiavelli and his political disciples, it had been supposed, had presented about all that could be offered in defense and exposition of that doctrine. This proved to be a mistake. Nietzsche had heard of Darwin, and he believed that he discovered in the teaching that evolution proceeds thru a struggle for existence in which the strong survive and the weak perish a new and impregnably scientific demonstration of the truth of the Machiavellian view. The idea of strength, brutal, conquering, and unconquerable took full possession of his insane mind. But his was a mind of genius, as many an insane mind has been, gifted with powers of expression that fascinated minds by no means insane or contemptible.

His arguments began to receive attention, and presently, as we now know, to win adherents not by thousands merely, but by hundreds of thousands and millions.

One party to the awful struggle now going on rests its case frankly on the Nietzschean philosophy. The conquering nation, this side declares, is the only moral nation. It only has the power to live, to do things, to achieve. The weak individual must go down before the superman. The small states, the weak nations, not only have no rights that the strong are bound to respect; they are essentially evil; they cumber the ground; they stand in the way of progress. It is the duty of the strong either to destroy them or to subjugate and regenerate them. Therefore treaties that obstruct the designs of the valiant are scraps of paper. Words of honor are children's prattle. Suffering has no claim. Pity is the only original, essential and unforgivable sin.

This is the morality that we are frankly and somewhat stridently warned is to supersede the "old" morality when the collective superman has subjugated Europe and America and has entered in full swing upon the God-commanded task of imposing a superior culture upon the human race.

In view of the industry with which this new morality is being preached just now in America we may be pardoned, we trust, for calling attention to an examination of its claims that was made some years before this war loomed as an immediate possibility, and which therefore was uncolored by the partizan feeling which now inevitably mingles with fresh argument.

Fourteen years ago Professor Giddings in a study of the forces that make for war and peace, which was published under the title of *Democracy and Empire*, made a critical examination of the claim of the Nietzschean morality to acceptance as scientific, and legitimately derivative from evolutionist doctrine. The major premise from which Nietzsche's conclusions were drawn Professor Giddings held must be conceded. There is a struggle for existence, and it does doom to nervous disorder and ultimate extinction those family and racial stocks that are persistently weak or unsound in a purely physiological sense. "Beyond any doubt, physiological power, physiological vigor, is the only enduring basis of human excellence. Any contrary doctrine is a form of the self-destructive philosophy that existence is an evil." The error, then, of Nietzsche and his disciples is not in their assumption of this major premise. It lies in a totally inadequate conception of the myriad forms in which physiological power may manifes itself thru that process of differentiation which is an essential phase of all true evolution. And because differentiation is an essential phase, the maxim that might makes right in the abstract form in which we commonly hear it quoted is neither true nor untrue, but only meaningless. Might makes right or makes wrong according to the form of the might. "Might differentiated, physiological power manifesting itself thru unnumbered different channels duly coördinated—this might makes right and is right. Might crude, undifferentiated, contending against might differentiated and organized, makes for wrong and is wrong."

For example, without quite saying so, Nietzsche uncritically assumes the savage to be a stronger man than an intelligent business or professional man or competent artizan in a civilized community. Actually, however, the investigator would have to search long and far to find a savage who, day after day for ten hours a day and six days in the week could strike the number of blows on an anvil regularly struck by an ordinary blacksmith in an American country village. And the amount of mere physical energy, irrespective of skill, that is expended night after night by an average violin player in a good modern orchestra not one savage in ten thousand would be capable of storing up and giving forth. Or, once more, it is doubtful if anywhere on the surface of the earth the savage could be found whose power to absorb and give forth energy in the slightest degree approaches that of the business manager of a great modern railway system.

How far, then, does the distribution and differentiation of might extend? Obviously in the higher civilizations to all the activities of intellect and of emotion, to art and to science, to compassion and to mutual aid, to the creation of ideals, to the passion for justice and equality. For into all of these things has the might of the human race been projecting itself thru the centuries of historical evolution. They have not impaired power but have increased it. This evolution and this alone has been the development of might into right.

The issue is clearly drawn, and the future of mankind is in the balance. Is the world to be given over to the might of savagery, ruthless, crude, regarding neither mercy nor obligation, or is it to go on building ever fairer creations by might converted into right?

CONTRABAND OF WAR AND THE RIGHTS AND PERILS OF NEUTRALS

THE diplomatic dispute between Great Britain and the United States—already in a fair way toward harmonious settlement—over shipments from this country to Holland, opens up the whole question of contraband of war. It is a long and much vext question. No complete codification of the rules of contraband has ever been accepted by all the great powers. On this matter of contraband there is continuing conflict between the interests of belligerent and neutral powers. It is, in the very nature of the case, difficult for a nation to take the same view of the subject when it is belligerent that it inevitably takes when neutral.

Trade between neutral nations has an unquestionable right to go on, in spite of war, without molestation. On the other hand, a belligerent nation has an unquestionable right to prevent its opponent from receiving from neutral nations materials for use in prosecuting the war. Each warring power, in so far, at least, as the enemy can compel it to do so, must fight it out on its own resources. But the warring powers must not damage, by any overt act, the rest of the world that remains neutral.

Contraband of war consists of goods which, in furtherance of these principles, neutral states are forbidden by international law to supply to a belligerent. There are two kinds of contraband, absolute and conditional.

Absolute contraband includes materials of direct application in naval and military armaments—guns, cartridges, projectiles, powder, military clothing and equipment, saddle and draft horses, warships, armor plate.

Conditional contraband includes articles which are fit for, but not necessarily of direct application to, hostile uses. Into this class fall foodstuffs, forage, money, boots

and shoes, boats, railway, telegraph and telephone material, fuel, barbed wire, horse-shoes, and other articles of similar character.

The line of demarkation between the two classes of contraband shifts from time to time, either because of new developments in inventions and the art of war or because of the changing point of view of a particular power. In the days of wooden ships, for instance, no such item as armor plate would be found in the list of contraband. On August 5 Great Britain notified the nations of the world that it has transferred flying machines from conditional to absolute contraband.

In 1909 the leading naval powers came together at London, on the invitation of Great Britain, in an attempt to codify the international rules in regard to contraband. The Declaration of London was the result of their deliberations, but unfortunately Great Britain itself has not ratified this important document.

In the Declaration there are included not only the two lists epitomized above, but a third, of articles which may not be declared contraband of war. This list includes articles used exclusively for the sick or wounded or for the vessel whereon found, raw cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax, hemp and other raw material of textiles; rubber, resins and gums; manures, including nitrates and phosphates; ores, clays, marble, bricks, slates and tiles; china and glass, paper and paper stock, soap, paint and varnish; sundry chemicals; agricultural and industrial machinery; precious and semi-precious stones and watches; fashion and fancy goods; feathers, hair and bristles; articles of household or office furniture or decoration.

Two articles of the Declaration of London describe the fate that awaits contraband, absolute and conditional, when the neutral ship in which it is being carried toward one belligerent state is met by an armed vessel of the other belligerent. They read:

Article 30.—Absolute contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to the armed forces of the enemy. It is immaterial whether the carriage of the goods is direct or entails transshipment or a subsequent transport by land.

Article 33.—Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the uses of the armed forces or a government department of the enemy's state, unless in the latter case the circumstances show that the goods cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war in progress.

An example or two will make the matter clear. In considering them the basic principle should be kept in mind: Neutrals attempting to give aid to a belligerent by supplying him materials for carrying on war do so on peril of capture and confiscation by the other belligerent. In this connection it should be remembered that no responsibility rests upon a neutral nation to prevent the shipment of contraband from its ports to a belligerent. The ship carrying the contraband merely does so at its peril.

An American vessel carrying to a German port a cargo of agricultural machinery, or raw hides, or paper, or watches, must remain unmolested by the British fleet in the North Sea, unless a blockade of the German ports shall have been declared by the British and maintained by their fleet.

If an American vessel were to attempt to carry to a German port a cargo of gunpowder, or mules, or military uniforms, or armor plate, she and her cargo would be subject to capture by any British cruiser.

If an American vessel should sail from New York for Hamburg with a cargo of barbed wire and horse-shoes and harness, she could be taken into port by a British cruiser, but the ultimate right of the British Government to confiscate her cargo would depend upon the determination in a prize court of the question whether the cargo were in fact destined for the use of the German army.

If an American vessel were to sail from Philadelphia with a cargo of coal which it was intended to transship to a German warship outside the three-mile limit, her cargo would be subject to capture by British cruisers; but the fact that the coal was intended to be so transshipped must be definitely established in the prize court.

These cases are simple. There would probably be no room for conflict of opinion as to the application to them of the basic principles. For in each of these cases the immediate destination of the goods is beyond question either the territory or the armed forces of a belligerent. But there is great room for disagreement as to the application of the principle and the respective rights of belligerent and neutral when the immediate destination is a neutral port but the ultimate destination an enemy port

It is this question which is involved in the present diplomatic controversy between Great Britain and the United States. Great Britain had tentatively asserted the right to take possession of shipments of foodsuffs and copper from this country to Holland on the assumption that their ultimate destination was Germany and their ultimate purpose the feeding of German soldiers and the manufacture of munitions of war for the use of the German forces. Against this view the United States protested, with complete success in regard to the grain and other food supplies and with probable success in regard to the copper.

Curiously enough it was a doctrine whose application had been largely extended, against the will of other nations, by the United States during the Civil War. The doctrine is known as that of "continuous voyages."

This doctrine declares that it is the ultimate destination of contraband goods which determines whether they are subject to capture or not, and not the immediate destination of the neutral ship on which they are being carried. The doctrine was enunciated by England at the end of the eighteenth century to meet the acts of American ship owners who were trying to get around England's prohibition of trade in neutral vessels between the colonial and home ports of England's enemies. It was elaborated by the United States in 1863 to permit the capture of contraband being carried in British ships from England to neutral ports in the Carribean, but intended, in the belief of the American Government, for the forces of the Confederacy.

In 1896, the Institute of International Law adopted a rule embodying the doctrine, which reads as follows:

Destination to the enemy is presumed, where the shipment is to one of the enemy's ports, or to a neutral port, if it is unquestionably proved by the facts that the neutral port was only a state towards the enemy as the final destination of a single commercial operation.

But in the Declaration of London a compromise was effected. The doctrine was affirmed in relation to absolute contraband, as set forth in Article 30 quoted above. In relation to conditional contraband the doctrine was affirmed only in relation to a nation having no sea-

board. In the words of an eminent writer on international law: "Few compromises are popular at the time, but some work admirably in practise. Let us hope that this will be the fate of the particular compromise we have just considered."

Great Britain's first position in the case of the recent shipments from this country to Holland was a direct reversal of the principle enunciated in the Declaration of London. Her yielding to our protest was a recognition of that principle.

It should be inconceivable that England and the United States should allow any serious quarrel to arise between them as a result of the Great War. Both countries are to be congratulated at the prompt removal of this first cause of controversy.

ON KEEPING A BAROMETER

THE Irishman "keeps a pig." The old maid "keeps a cat." It is much more fun to keep a barometer. That is to say, it is more fun if you are interested in the weather. And you are. If you will not admit it, you are either an untrustworthy witness or a *lusus naturæ*, a jest of nature.

Weather is one of the three great universal experiences of mankind. All men are born, all men die, all men are "weathered." The rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust, or would if it were not that the unjust have the umbrellas of the just. In winter we all shiver, in summer we all sweat. And all the time we all talk about the weather. There is no other perfectly common topic of conversation; because there is no other perfectly common experience. Men talk to their fellows about the weather not because they cannot think of anything else to talk about, but because it is the one thing about which they know that their fellows have thoughts ready for exchange.

Since you will talk about the weather, you should keep a barometer. It is better than a pig, in that it produces nothing that you can sell, and you may therefore know that your motives in keeping it are unsullied by greed. It is better than a cat in that it drinks no milk, yowls no yowls, sheds no hair. It is better than a dog in that —but no, we cannot admit it. Nothing is better than a dog.

Keeping a barometer is a peaceful occupation. It hangs silent on the wall, demanding nothing, asserting nothing, merely recording an impalpable fact—the pressure of the air.

But keeping a barometer is an exciting occupation. When you come down to breakfast to find its needle hovering thru a narrow arc away up in the fair region above the thirty mark, a gentle thrill runs thru you at the thought that the wonderful weather we have been having is to continue. When the needle executes a two-inch swoop in a few hours, as it did one day last winter, you tingle with the expectation of the "big wind" that is surely coming, and hurry down to stoke up the furnace. And when the storm is still roaring and the cheerful little needle begins to climb, you know with a rebound of the spirit that the worst is over. An exciting occupation in its own quiet way.

An absorbing occupation no less. The last thing at night when you have locked up, put out the cat, set the screen before the embers in the fireplace, and are all ready for the ascent to bed, you turn to the faithful disc on the wall and set the index finger fair over the needle. So when morning comes and you stop on the way to the front porch for the morning paper to see what the elements have prepared over night for you, the discrepancy between finger and needle tells the tale. An absorbing occupation indeed.

WESTWARD THE COURSE OF TOURISM

A MAN from Chicago once visited New York and was invited to dinner, one of those big talky dinners that New York is so fond of. The toastmaster, seselected as usual for that position by reason of his powers of sarcasm and ability to make a speaker uncomfortable in advance, roasted the Westerner to a turn by jibes on the youth, crudity and egotism of the metropolis of the lake. The speaker took it calmly and began: "It is true I am from Chicago. It is true I am proud of it. However strange it may seem to you Chicagoans are just as proud of Chicago as New Yorkers are proud of London."

But London has just now more serious business on hand than entertaining American visitors. This is not a good time to make a tour of the cathedral towns of northern France. The Riviera, the Alpine lakes and those quaint Dutch towns with their wooden shoes are not easily accessible. The bains and the bads, the spas and the springs are not suitable resorts for nervous patients. Is it too much, then, to expect that the eyes of Easterners may be tempted to turn westward and even that some of them may get sufficient courage to plunge into the wilderness of the hinterland and see what they can there discover. If so, they will learn that the United States extends several miles west of Chicago, that there are mountains which might be mistaken for the Alps if sufficiently reduced in size, and, if they surmount this barrier, they will find themselves staring at the Pacific with a wild surmise that it is quite a sizable ocean compared with the Atlantic. They will discover that the natives in this region hold the curious beliefs that San Francisco is the front door instead of the back door of the continent, that the problems of the Pacific are not to be settled exclusively by the dwellers on the Atlantic and that opportunity still points toward the setting sun, toward the new lands and old peoples of the islands and the continents beyond.

We understand that these Pacific Coast tribes are to open on February 20 some sort of an exhibition of their arts and crafts which will doubtless contain much of interest, but nothing, we are sure, so interesting and enlightening to the confirmed Easterner as the people and the country he will find there. If he delights in a foreign atmosphere he will find among these countrymen of his, much that is more foreign to him than Paris or Berlin. He will find himself among a people who look upon the world thru spectacles different from those that grew upon his nose; people who do not admire the things he most admires and who do not fear the things he most fears. He will learn much from a trip across, clear across, the continent unless of course his education is completed and the lid nailed on before he starts. It will pay him to become acquainted with these partners of his in the Uncle Sam Mutual and who are likely in time to acquire a controlling interest in the company.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

October 6—Germans carry Nethe River defenses of Antwerp. Belgian Government removes to Ostend.

October 7—Bombardment of city of Antwerp begins. German cavalry fighting with Allies near Lens and Lille. German destroyer sunk by British submarine off mouth of Ems.

October 8—Inner ring of Antwerp fortifications reduced. Russians again invading East Prussia. Japanese take Yap and Jaluit islands.

October 9—Antwerp surrenders. Germans defeated near Arras.

October 10 — Besieged fortress of Przemysl relieved. Hard fight north of Soissons.

October 11—Two German aeroplanes drop bombs in Paris. Russian cruiser sunk by German submarine.

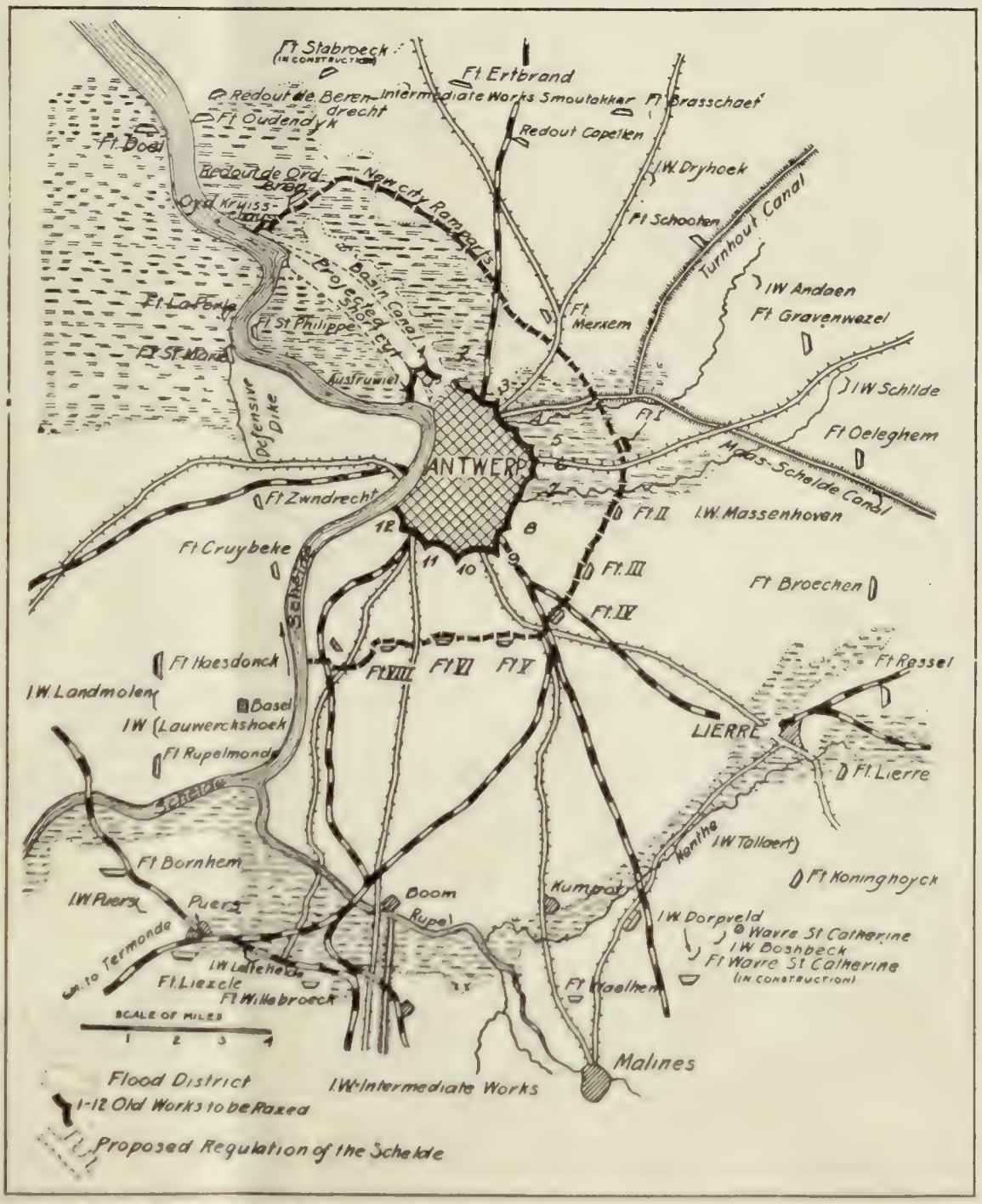
October 12—Germans take Ghent. Ferdinand becomes King of Rumania.

The Siege of Antwerp

The capture of Antwerp on the eleventh day after the attack began is a feat unparalleled in the history of warfare, considering that the city had not been surrounded, but was receiving reinforcements from the rear up to the last, and that for forty-five years all the resources of military engineering had been employed to render the place impregnable. In 1859 General Brialmont constructed the *enciente* immediately surrounding the city and the chain of detached forts about two miles out numbered 1 to 8 on the accompanying map. After the Franco-German war it became evident that the lines of defense must be placed further out, so in the eighties another ring of Brialmont forts, of the type described in the article on "The Duel Between the Gun and the Fort" of this issue, was constructed eight or ten miles from the city. These have been supplemented and modernized in recent years, and by the winter of 1913 everything was in readiness for the expected attack except that some of the big guns ordered from the Krupp firm had not yet been received at the outbreak of the war. The Belgians accuse the Krupps of delaying the delivery at the behest of the German Government. This deficiency was, however, remedied by the introduction of heavy artillery from the British navy. The defenses at Lierre, which bore the brunt of the German attack, were manned by British marines, of whom 8000 were in Antwerp.

The Germans began the bombardment of Forts Waelhem and Wavre St. Catherine, of the outer ring, on September 29, and by the following day these defenses had been reduced to a mass of ruins by their eleven-inch howitzers. The reservoir near Waelhem was demolished, so the city was deprived of water except for the artesian wells, and could not put out the fires that were started by the shells.

The Belgians and British then attempted to hold the Nethe River at Lierre, but were shelled out of this line by the morning of the 6th and fell back upon the inner line of fortifications. The Germans succeeded in getting their guns across the river, altho losing terribly in the operation. This brought them within range of the city itself, and a formal notice of bombardment was sent to the burgomaster and at the same time the people were warned of the dangers by circulars showered down upon the city from aeroplanes. Altho there was no hope of a successful defense, the authorities refused to surrender, so for forty hours the city was subjected to bombardment. The King and Queen left for Ostend and 40,000 refugees tried in vain to find a way of escape into Holland. The fire of the German howitzers was directed by three Zeppelins which hovered over the doomed city and occasionally added to the destruction by dropping bombs. It is estimated that five thousand shells fell in the city. In the southern quarter and suburbs many buildings were demolished and burnt, but the rest of the



Handbuch fur Heer und Flotte

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP

These defenses designed by Brialmont and extended by later engineers were supposed to be practically impregnable. The Germans made their attack from the south, first reducing with their big howitzers the forts of Waelen and Wavre St. Catherine, then crossing the Nethe between Boom and Lierre, which enabled them to demolish forts IV to VI of the inner ring and to bombard the city beyond



THE WAR IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Attention has been concentrated upon that part of the German line which extends from the Aisne to Antwerp. The Allied troops have pushed northward beyond Lille in the vain attempt to turn the German right or to reach Antwerp before its fall

city suffered comparatively little. The Germans had been provided with maps showing the location of the cathedral, hospitals and famous buildings, and took pains to avoid hitting them.

The Surrender of Antwerp

The Belgian and British troops abandoned the fortifications and city on the night of the 8th and retreated to Ostend, leaving Antwerp so empty of military that it devolved upon the police to turn over the city to the Germans in the morning. At nine o'clock Friday morning the Belgian flag was lowered from the cathedral tower, and the white flag raised in its place. At 2.30 p. m. the German infantry marched into the city with bands playing and took possession of the public buildings. General von Beseler, who had been appointed military governor, established himself in the city hall with Burgomaster Jan de Vos as his aid. A proclamation was posted announcing that the lives and property of all citizens would be protected so long as they refrained from hostile acts, which might "lead to the demolition of your beautiful city."

The Belgians and British as they retreated blew up the magazines of the northern forts and exploded the boilers of thirty-two German vessels in the harbor, some of them large and valuable steamships. The four oil reservoirs on the banks of the Scheldt had been set on fire the night before, and the vast volume of flame and smoke had added to the terror of the inhabitants. Two thousand of the British marines were cut off by a German attack north of Lokeren and retreated into Dutch territory, where they were obliged by the laws of neutrality to lay down their arms.

There are said to be over half a million Belgian refugees now in the Netherlands, men women and children, mostly without any money or food, thus adding to the distress caused in that country by the interruption of industry and commerce.

The Campaign in France

The capture of Antwerp releases the German troops which have been keeping guard over that city, and they can now be sent into France to relieve the pressure on the right wing. The Germans have taken Ghent and it is expected that they will next move on Ostend and attempt to clear the coast of the French, British and Belgian forces. Ostend is not a fortress, but Dunkirk and Calais are, and all the coast towns will be under the protection of the British fleet, which controls the Channel and the North Sea.

Before the fall of Antwerp the Germans had already begun such a movement by sending cavalry across the Scheldt just south of Ghent, and raiding the country as far south as Ypres and Lille. This was doubtless for the purpose of checking the Allied forces, which were trying to make their way northward in time to relieve Antwerp. They do not seem to have got beyond Arras and Lens in this direction. The German cavalry have approached within twenty miles of the North Sea coast behind Ostend and Dunkirk. Arras was taken by the Germans after a bombardment which destroyed most of the town. Lens changed hands three times.

Further south, near the angle in the German line, there has been hard fighting, but with no important change in the situation. Roye was taken by the Germans and a few days later recaptured by the Allies.

Along the rest of the line the fighting has languished. The bombardment of Rheims, which has now lasted more than a month, is kept up in a perfunctory manner by dropping one or two shells into the city every day about noon. Most of the inhabitants have fled; those who remain are living in the champagne cellars. At St. Mihiel, on the Verdun-Toul line of barrier forts, the Germans claim to have made progress, but there is very little news.

A Typical Bombardment

Owing to the almost complete exclusion of newspaper correspondents from the field of operations the public gets very few first hand descriptions of actual fighting to relieve the aridity of the scanty official announcements, and the more or less competent commentary that accompanies them. For that reason we quote the following vivid description by a correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* of the bombardment of the town of Albert, eighteen miles northeast of Amiens, on the afternoon of September 29:

We were warned along the road to be careful and saw a vast column of people coming away from the town, but nothing happened until just after five, when we heard a deep boom, quite unlike the noise made by an ordinary field gun, and a shell, evidently of much greater force and size, fell in the town.

We thought it must be an accident of misdirection, and then, to our indignation, the shells began to fall rapidly. They came in bunches. There were several batteries at work and their aim was excellent. I saw only three shells burst outside the town.

The place collapsed literally like a pack of cards that had been built up into houses, and every moment something fresh went. Now it was the Town Hall, now a group of cottages, and then a high wall.

It reminded one of a scene in a Drury Lane melodrama. One could not believe without an effort that one was seeing a real town shelled. It was just as if some inventor had made a new kind of explosive and had invited his friends to see it demolish a model of a town. I stayed there an hour fascinated.

At 6:30 o'clock a number of fires, lighting up the whole countryside, were visible. Looking toward Albert, they appeared to be hayricks which had been set alight by shells. The largest of these red glares, however, was Albert on fire. Against the flaming background the tall spire of a church stood out uninjured up to eight o'clock, but it was impossible to enter the town, as the heat was too great and the streets were too unsafe.

The War with Russia The news from the eastern seat of war is scanty and conflicting. According to Berlin accounts, the Germans have repulsed the Russians in East Prussia, have advanced to the Vistula in southern Poland, and have relieved the besieged garrison at Przemysl in Galicia. Both the Germans and the Russians claim a victory and the capture of thousands of prisoners at Augustowo on October 1 and 2. According to Petrograd accounts, the Russians are advancing into East Prussia, have driven the Germans from northern Poland, have taken five of the Przemysl forts, and are making their way thru Hungary toward Budapest.

It is impossible to determine from this exactly what is happening, but it appears evident that General von Hindenburg, who was recently put in charge of the German armies in the south of Poland, is having the same success as he did in his former field of operations, East Prussia. A fortnight ago it was expected that the Russians would soon attack Cracow, or even invade Germany in the direction of Breslau. Now, however, it seems that both these dangers are averted and instead Warsaw is threatened by Hindenburg's forces.



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THE CENSORSHIP RAMPANT

Colonel von Hoen, commander of an Austrian division, dictating war news to journalists at the headquarters of the Austrian army



Edwin Lemck

WHILE THE MEN FIGHT

A reward in Paris forbidden to call their leaders "to mourn your husbands or placards by way of advertising their patriotism"

Rumanian King Dies The death of King Charles of Rumania on October 10 may have an important influence upon the war, for that country is in a state of unstable equilibrium and has been undecided whether to take part in the conflict, and if so, on which side. The late King was a Hohenzollern, belonging to an older branch than the Kaiser, and his sympathies naturally inclined him toward the side of Germany. Rumania gave valuable aid to Russia in her war against Turkey in 1876, but Russia, instead of rewarding her, seized the Rumanian territory in Bessarabia. In consequence of this ingratitude Rumania became virtually an ally of Austria, but offended Austria by an unprovoked attack upon Bulgaria in the second Balkan war, and during the last two years has been drawn into closer relations with Russia. The Rumanians claim to be a Latin people and have made of Bucharest a miniature Paris.

The King died in his seventy-fifth year of age, and forty-eight years after he had been made Prince of Rumania by the powers. He married Elizabeth, Princess of Wied, better known to the literary world as "Carmen Sylva." Under this pen name she contributed to The Independent for many years poems and stories of Rumanian folklore. Their only son died in infancy, and the new occupant to the throne will be Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, brother of the late King. The new Queen, the Crown Princess Marie, is a granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

The New Taxes Changes made by the Senate committee in the war revenue bill recently past by the House caused much dissatisfaction, and the bill was submitted to a caucus of Senate Democrats. One of the committee's changes was a reduction of the House bill's tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline to one cent, and the addition of a tax of fifty cents per horse-power on new automobiles. This new tax was to have been paid by the sellers and would have yielded about $15,000,000 a year. A higher tax on automobiles had been proposed by a subcommittee, and the manufacturers had sent to Washington a protest, saying that the war had cut down their export trade and that the tax might close several factories.

The caucus struck out the proposed taxes on gasoline and automobiles by a vote of 20 to 17; increased the beer tax to $1.75 per barrel; added a new tax of five cents a gallon on whisky; reduced the tax on bank capital from $2 to $1 per $1000; eliminated the House bill's tax of $50 on brokers; cut down the tax on Pullman car tickets from two cents to one cent, and graduated the tax on cigarette manufacturers from $24 to $96. The bill, as reported to the Senate, carries



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ONE REASON WHY THE GERMANS NEEDED ANTWERP

While the Belgian army held the capital and were not closely hemmed in, their sorties and raids harried the German rear. The photograph shows the wreck of a railroad line running out of Brussels

stamp taxes on proprietary medicines, cosmetics, perfumery and chewing gum, which were added by the committee just before the caucus. There are also stamp taxes on negotiable instruments, stocks, bonds, deeds, bills of lading and ocean steamship tickets. Life insurance policies are exempt, but there is a tax of one-half of a cent on every dollar of premium for property insurance. It is estimated that the bill as it stands will yield $105,000,000 additional revenue.

Passage of the Clayton Bill

In the Senate the conference report on the Clayton anti-trust bill was accepted by a vote of 35 to 24. Three Democrats—Messrs. Lane, Reed and Martine—voted against it. The opposition had been led by Mr. Reed, who said that in conference the bill had "degenerated from a raging lion with a mouth full of teeth to a tabby cat with a plaintive mew." He moved that the bill be sent back to the conference committee with instructions for the restoration of criminal penalties which had been cut out. The motion was lost by a vote of 25 to 35. Six Democrats voted for it, with all the Republicans except Mr. Root. Mr. Reed predicted that passage of the bill would split the Democratic party.

The vote in the House, three days later, on the conference report, was 244 to 54. In favor of it twenty-two Republicans and five Progressives voted with the Democrats. Opposing the bill, Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, urged the House not to prevent American manufacturers from taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the war in Europe. They should be encouraged, but Congress was doing all it could, he asserted, to menace and demoralize trade, and to hold the penitentiary over those who should not be restrained from investing capital in manufactures.

The bill, a very long one, forbids price discrimination, limits interlocking directorates, and prohibits holding companies when the effect is to destroy or substantially lessen competition. It declares that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce, exempts labor unions and farmers' organizations from the operation of the Sherman act, and revises the law regulating contempt of court proceedings and the use of injunctions in labor disputes. The addition by the Senate of the word "lawfully" in provisions relating to labor unions essentially modifies the original exemption. Mr. Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, said he was satisfied with the bill in its final form.

Congress and Adjournment

The President has has said that, so far as his desires about legislation are concerned, there is nothing to prevent adjournment of Congress on or about the 15th, if by that time the War Revenue bill shall have been past. An agreement as to the Alaska Coal Land bill has been reached in conference, and it has been decided that the Railroad Securities bill shall not be taken up at present. It may not be considered at the next regular session, which must be a short one. In that session Mr. Wilson will not ask for legislation concerning presidential primaries. His program for the session ending on March 4 includes the Philippine Government, Ship Purchase and Conservation bills, and the annual appropriations.

So far as he can learn, it will not be necessary to call a special session after the approaching adjournment and before December, nor does he think that a special session after March 4 will be required. Some opposition to adjournment is shown by Senators and Representatives who earnestly desire legislation for the relief of cotton growers. There are members also who say that, on account of the situation in Mexico and of questions arising in connection with the war in Europe, there should be no adjournment, but a recess until the middle of November. It is generally expected in Washington, how-



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DUMDUM BULLETS FOUND AT LIEGE

English, French, Germans, Austrians and Russians have each been accused by their opponents of using these barbarous projectiles and all these accusations have been officially repudiated. The Kaiser supports his charge with the exhibit of unused bullets, as shown above, said to have been found in packages of six or eight wrapped in stout green paper on French and British soldiers at Longwy, Liege and elsewhere. The cutting of a hole or notch in the end of a bullet causes it to spread out like a mushroom as it enters the body and to tear a large and irregular hole thru the flesh. The bullets get their name from the British arsenal at Dumdum, near Calcutta, where they were first made to stop the desperate onrush of the natives. Great Britain has always insisted that they were necessary for this purpose, but denies ever using them against Europeans



Underwood & Underwood

WHEN THE GERMANS TAKE THE SILVER

Paper money issued by the town of Epernay when the specie had been carried off by German soldiers as a war levy

ever, that adjournment will be ordered before October 20.

The New Haven Railroad

For several days a special Federal grand jury in New York has been making an inquiry concerning the criminal aspects of those acts of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company which were recently the subject of a notable report by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and which have led the Department of Justice to take action for a dissolution of the combination of New England railroad, trolley and steamship companies. The investigation relates to the responsibility of officers and directors. At the beginning of it four directors —William Rockefeller, George F. Baker, Charles F. Brooker and James S. Elton—resigned. The only witness thus far has been Charles S. Mellen, formerly the company's president. He was indicted two years ago for conspiring to prevent the construction of a competing road by the Grand Trunk Company. He now files a plea for immunity in that case on account of his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The company, by direction of its board, brought suit on the 6th, at Hartford, against John L. Billard, of Meriden, Conn.; E. D. Robbins, of New Haven, formerly the company's general counsel; Charles F. Linsley, of Meriden; Samuel C. Morehouse, Mr. Robbins' assistant; Henry Whipple, of New Haven; Samuel Hemmingway, of the same city, and ex-President Mellen, to recover $3,828,147, the profit acquired by Mr. Billard in those dealings in Boston and Maine stock which have been the subject of official reports and condemnation. Several of the defendants were directors of the Billard Company, a corporation organized in connection with the transactions in question. It is alleged in the complaint that Mr. Billard was a trustee acting for the company, and that he held the money in secret trust. The property of the defendants has been attached. The company's annual report, published a few days ago, sets forth the terms of the dissolution agreement with the Department of Justice, and says that a court decree to carry the agreement into effect will soon be filed.

The Situation in Mexico

Carranza's generals and Villa started on the 6th for Aguascalientes to attend the conference or convention to be held there on the 10th. Zapata had decided to send three delegates. The civilian delegates who had taken part in the convention at the capital voluntarily withdrew. Their presence had been opposed by the military officers. But Luis Cabrera, as the agent of Carranza, was permitted to speak at the conference, altho it was decided that he should not vote. Carranza's friends said that the selection of a provisional President could not be considered at the meeting in Aguascalientes, because Carranza had been chosen when his resignation was rejected at the capital. Villa had asked, however, that all questions relating to the government of the country should be taken up at Aguascalientes, and he was still insisting upon the retirement of Carranza.

Richard H. Cole, a friend of Carranza, who came to Washington asking for recognition of Carranza's government, predicted a reconciliation of the two factions. He asserted that Carranza was weary, desired to retire, and had promised to give five months to a tour thru the United States. In New Orleans, Felix Diaz and several exiled Mexican generals were plotting against the new Government, openly expressing their intention to overthrow it, and saying they could quickly assemble a force of 20,000 men. They were willing to make an alliance with Villa. But Villa had put to death two of their agents. These were José Sandoval and Augustin Perez. According to a



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THE SAINTS BECOME THE MARTYRS

Statuettes on the outside of Rheims Cathedral battered in the bombardment which angered Paris and shocked the world



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ERASING THE COLOR LINE IN WAR

So the London *Times* characterizes the employment of the Indian expeditionary force in France. These infantrymen are marching to camp, probably on their way from Marseilles, where the troops were landed, to the front. The number of these troops is not known. The native Indian army is made up chiefly of the Sikhs, or Singhs, members of a fighting brotherhood, into which select recruits are initiated with religious ceremonies; the Punjabi Mussulmans, only less numerous than the Sikhs in the army, and Mohammedans of mixed descent; and the Gurkhas, members of the army of the native kingdom of Nepal, and particularly companionable and efficient

statement signed by Villa's secretary, they were court-martialed and shot in Chihuahua because in their possession were found papers showing that they were "envoys of Felix Diaz and other Cientificos," seeking an alliance with Villa.

Villa's Forces in the North

Governor Maytorena continued to besiege General Hill and his soldiers, who were defending themselves in Naco, which touches the Arizona boundary. There was nothing decisive about this fighting, but many bullets fell in the streets of that part of Naco which is in Arizona. Two United States soldiers and one civilian were wounded by them, and one of the soldiers, a cavalryman, died. The people of the town in Arizona sent a protest to President Wilson, and demanded protection. Our patrolling force was increased, and preparations were made to fire upon Hill's men if they should cross the boundary in an attempt to turn the flank of the besiegers.

Villa's force was affected by desertions and additions. He suffered a considerable loss by the secession of Gen. Monclovio Herrera. It was reported that he had induced Herrera to return, but later dispatches said that Herrera was attacking a part of Villa's army, having been made a bitter enemy by the execution of his brother Luis in obedience to Villa's orders. Gen. Manuel Chao, recently Governor of Chihuahua, was another deserter. He went over to Carranza after Villa had sent him to fill the place held by Herrera at Parral. It was said that Chao and Herrera had cut the railroad and thus checked a southward movement of Villa's army. On the other hand, General Natera was said to have joined Villa and to have surrendered San Luis Potosi to him. Natera was the cause of Villa's first quarrel with Carranza. Some months ago, after Villa had won a series of battles and was about to attack Zacatecas, Carranza suddenly displaced him and gave the task to Natera, with promotion. Natera failed, and when Carranza ordered Villa to help him, Villa refused to do so and resigned. He was heartily supported by his army and by a signed protest from thirty of his subordinate commanders. After the quarrel had been temporarily adjusted, Villa captured Zacatecas.

Carranza is beginning to punish supporters of Huerta. By his order Javier Cuevas, the son-in-law of a wealthy American residing in Los Angeles, has been shot as a traitor. Javier's brother Luis, formerly Governor of San Luis Potosi, was put to death a few weeks ago. Both were condemned as traitors. Carranza has canceled all the mine titles and concessions granted by Huerta.



New York World

BLINDFOLDED



New York Tribune

OFFICIAL REPORT: OUR OPERATIONS AROUND ——— WERE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY

A LEAGUE OF PEACE—NOT "PREPARATION FOR WAR"

BY ANDREW CARNEGIE

THE writer has not failed to read with intense interest what has been published on both sides of the Atlantic upon the present lamentable conditions, created by the greatest war known to history, embracing nine countries, six of these among the greatest nations—Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Japan, engulfing in their train Belgium, Servia and Montenegro. That the former conditions can ever be restored seems improbable. Some part of the civilized world may have to undergo reconstruction.

Among the forthcoming results there is to be proven once again the fallacy that world peace can be secured thru preparation by each nation for war. On the contrary, there can be no possible escape from the conclusion that war can be abolished only thru a union of powerful, peace nations, resolved to preserve the peace themselves and also, if absolutely necessary, to enforce it upon others.

The present war gives us upon a small scale an illustration of the forthcoming union of nations to preserve peace, in the agreement executed by the allies, Britain, Russia and France, which binds them to act only in unison in all matters affecting peace. No one separate nation has power to act, only the three nations united have all power.

Preparation for war as a means of ensuring peace has been proven a failure. It has been tried for 2500 years and has always precipitated war, since one nation "preparing" compels her neighbor to do likewise —one fears the other, and both increase "preparation" until the inevitable struggle bursts forth. Not long since gentlemen went prepared against personal war, and this "preparation" resulted in continual danger of attack. Gentlemen actually practised shooting at dummies, that they might become better marksmen, hence more likely to kill than be killed. The more they "prepared" to meet this private war, the more likely they were to be called upon to meet it. The present Emperor of Germany found upon his elevation to the throne an average of 120 duels per year in his army, which he has reduced to ten. Only last year he took another step in favor of personal peace and "officers having religious objections to the duel were 'ordered' hereafter to be treated with the utmost forbearance." One officer had been dismissed from the army upon refusing to fight a duel, having religious scruples. But so great was the remonstrance that he was promptly reinstated. In France the duel creates laughter, so rare and ineffective it has become. It is now introduced successfully in comedy. So personal war fades rapidly away as men learn wisdom—national war must follow, as night follows day. So steadily grows public sentiment against war, national or personal. Against intemperance, likewise, the Emperor never ceases both by precept and example to wage war with decided success. And, above all, he has secured for Germany twenty-seven long years of unbroken peace.

In this day of hostile criticism against him as favoring the present unholy war, let it never be forgotten that there is another side to this. Not seldom the hereditary ruler has to yield to the permanent officials, for such they practically become under permanent crowned heads, a caste which in Germany is composed solely of military and naval officials who surround the throne. No one ignorant of its power can properly estimate its malign influence. The leading Germans of world-wide fame, who give their country high place in the world in the realms of knowledge, invention, discovery and science, are of secondary rank and outside of the Court. To assume that the Emperor has all power when war and peace are involved is a sad mistake. No country has today so commanding a military and naval caste. When peace or war is the question this should ever be borne in mind.

We have seen that "preparation for war" by one nation begets similar preparation by those nations which feel themselves endangered. The remedy for this is evidently one world-wide organization of as many peaceful powers as possible to prevent war and insist that differences between nations shall be peacefully adjusted by the Hague Conference, or other tribunal satisfactory to the contendents. In the last resort, if necessary, the World Peace Court could deliver judgment by a majority vote, which would be binding upon the powers.

Without separate armies and navies there could be no war, the world would be at peace. This fact cannot be gainsaid. It is therefore in this direction that men of peace should labor. One great step toward this, as I have said, has been made by the following announcement; here lies the germ which only needs development to banish war from civilized nations:

> The British, French and Russian Governments, on Saturday, September 5th, mutually agreed not to make peace separately during the present war, and no one of them shall demand conditions of peace without the previous approval of the others.

Here the allied nations combine and act as one. After the present belligerents agree upon peaceful settlement, Germany and Austria should be the first invited by the Allies to join in forming a League of Peace. Should they accept, then some of the other nations might be invited. At the first meeting of the League some general principles might be formulated: First, one general World Peace Commission shall be established to which each member shall contribute toward expenditure in proportion to its population and wealth. Their respective fleets shall be merged, controlled and operated under such management as the League may direct from time to time. No war policy, or attack upon any nation or fleet shall be made except by a majority vote of two-thirds of all the members of the World Peace League, and then only after timely notice to the nations threatened. The Commission shall exercize undisputed authority, always provided it is sustained and its action approved from time to time by two-thirds of the total membership.

An executive committee shall be elected by two-thirds majority of the Commission, a separate vote being taken upon each candidate. This committee shall elect a president and vice-president by a majority vote who shall each serve four years, but the vice-president shall serve six years for the first term, and his successor be elected for four years, thus preventing the simultaneous change of both the former high officials.

The difference between the proposed Commission and the present situation in regard to peace and war is fundamental. For twenty-five hundred years tribes and nations have warred with each other, inflicting such barbarities as make the flesh creep as one reads, and all these years it has been held by many that "preparation for war" prevents war, yet today we have the greatest outburst of war that this long history recounts. We submit that the day is past when we shall longer tolerate this inhuman sacrifice of human beings. The civilized world has tried "preparation for war" long enough. We now propose to render war impossible, at least between the best of those nations classed as civilized. When these lead, others can be compelled to follow, or ostracised, if this ever becomes necessary. The League would act upon the high moral stand-

and of world peace, determined to maintain it when necessary in the judgment of the two-thirds majority of its members. Even if success be delayed, sooner or later its triumph would be certain.

This slight sketch may serve to awaken interest which of itself is most desirable in this phenomenal crisis. If there be a surer way to peace, so much the better. Whenever and however the killing of men by men under cover of war can be prevented, let all promising modes be submitted and tried, for war is the world's greatest crime. One thing is certain, peace upon earth can never come from "preparation for war," hence let us discard that fallacy and try other means. It is submitted that a League of Peace embracing the chief nations is worthy of consideration.

War, as the guardian of international peace, after twenty centuries of trial, has proved a traitor thereto, waging as it is today, the greatest of all wars that ever devastated the earth and sacrificing thousands of men weekly to death in this, the Twentieth Century of Christianity.

I submit that we have tried this enemy of the Peaceful Brotherhood of Men too long. Now the hosts of blest World-Peace should be summoned to perform their stern duty, which shall cease only when the prophecy is fulfilled, "Men shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Any platform short of this fails to bridge the chasm between Peace and War. We must span the roaring torrent from side to side—and never rest until the day of blest peace returns.

We have abolished slavery from civilized nations, the owning of man by man. The next great step that the advanced powers of the civilized world should take is to abolish war, the killing of man by man. God speed that day!

New York City

WHEN THE ARMIES HAVE PAST



International News

REBUILDING A BUSINESS IN A RUINED STREET

A shopkeeper in a frontier village of East Prussia who has opened a street stand after his shop has been destroyed by shells

WHAT I SAW IN GERMANY

A WONDERFUL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION WORKING AS SMOOTHLY AS IN PEACE

BY GEORGE W. NASMYTH

Mr. Nasmyth is one of the foremost leaders of the younger element in the American peace movement. He has been especially identified with the educational end of the propaganda. When he was a student at Cornell he and Louis P. Lochner of the University of Wisconsin were the prime movers in organizing the Cosmopolitan Clubs, which have already exerted a wide influence thruout American colleges and universities. He has recently spent two years in Germany doing postgraduate work at the German universities. No man has done more to bring the students of the world into the international movement. He was president of the World Students' Conference that met in the United States last year, and is now one of the directors of the World Peace Foundation of Boston.—THE EDITOR.

BEFORE I could begin to see anything in the right proportions in Germany, I had to become accustomed to the new atmosphere. Passing out of the partial vacuum of the English censorship, I drew a deep breath of free air in Holland, which receives news from all sources, and then plunged into the partial vacuum of the German censorship.

At the frontier town of Goch the German customs officials asked me politely if I had any English newspapers in my possession. I thought this rather strange at the time, but ascribed it to Prussianism in general, until on my return to free, liberty-loving England I was searched at Folkestone and all my copies of the German newspapers, the German White Paper and other official documents were confiscated. The establishment of Prussianism in England which the war has caused should make it easier for the people of the two countries to understand each other *after* the war, at least.

From the accounts of Germany which I had read in the English papers I expected to find everything in confusion, the whole economic basis of the country broken up, a half-starved population on the verge of revolution, the railway service suspended, cholera rampant in Berlin, and various other interesting manifestations of a general demoralization.

But I could discover none of these things. In outward appearance, at least, the Germany which I saw was the same Germany that I had seen at the end of July before war was declared or at any time during the past three years. A slightly smaller proportion of soldiers was visible in the streets, perhaps, and a slightly larger proportion of women and children. The streets were a little quieter and even a little more immaculate than usual, a tense air of solemnity and resigned sorrow had taken the place of the usual expressions of cheerfulness and happiness on the faces of the people, but otherwise life was going on much as usual. Instead of a suspended railway service, I traveled in the greatest luxury and comfort on one of the four express trains which are running daily between Cologne and Berlin, as between the other important cities. Instead of unemployment, I found a temporary scarcity of labor, so that women and boys had to be employed temporarily as ticket collectors in the subway and conductors in the street-cars. Instead of a scarcity of food, I found the whole available population, women, boy scouts and old men, engaged in bringing in one of the largest crops in the recent agricultural history of the country. Instead of cholera and disease raging everywhere, I found the most perfect sanitary arrangements and the highest medical ability in the service of the state, and a smaller proportion of disease than for many years past. Instead of revolution, I found an absolutely united people, resolved to stand together until the last against the whole world full of enemies, who, as the Germans believe, are resolved to crush the German people and their civilization and to dismember the German empire. Instead of hunger and bread riots, I found that the wonderful social organization of the country had been still further perfected thru the coöperation of the Government with the Social Democrats and the women's organizations, so that not a single man, woman or child of the whole 65,000,000 was suffering from hunger. The school children were being provided with nourishing food and 5000 people, largely refugees from East Prussia, were being supplied with nutritious meals at ten pfennige (about two cents each) or free of charge if they were without means. The soldiers of families at the front were being paid promptly and the prices of food were normal. During my three years of study in Germany I had never been able to find any slums, I had never seen a beggar or a drunken man, and the wonderful social organization which had produced this condition has been extended and perfected to meet the crisis. The war means a long step toward socialism, of course, for the rich must voluntarily or involuntarily supply the needs of the poor. From what I saw in Germany, however, I would judge that the war will produce there less actual suffering in the form of hunger and poverty than in any of the other countries engaged.

No moratorium has been declared in Germany, the banks have not been closed for a single day, and people were re-depositing in the savings banks the money which they had withdrawn in the first days of panic. Some persons were even paying their taxes for 1915 and 1916 in advance in order to help the Government and get the benefit of the four per cent discount which was offered. The extent to which the surface indications correspond or fail to correspond with the economic realities is very difficult to judge. When I asked business men in Germany about the underlying conditions they shook their heads and looked thoughtful, just as business men do in England. With the exception of the armament industries, it is certain that in Germany, as in all the other countries concerned, nobody is going to reap any economic gain from the war.

I talked with many of the Englishmen who had been held in Germany at the outbreak of the war, and brought back with me a score of letters from them to their friends in England; all testified without exception to the kindness and courtesy with which they were being treated in Germany—another blow to the impression which I had gathered from the English press.

For the prisoners of war, especially the French, there had been such an outburst of humanitarian feeling, especially on the part of women, that the Government was compelled to issue a proclamation which I saw posted up in Cologne and other cities forbidding the giving of flowers, champagne, or other luxuries, and stating that all the prisoners of war were being well cared for by the Government.

I saw the whole international situation suddenly turn upside down when I past from England into Germany. Thru English eyes I saw the war as an attack by Germany upon France and Belgium, with Russia almost entirely beyond the horizon; thru German eyes I saw the war as an attack by Russia upon Germany,

with almost all the other countries outside the horizon. In England I traveled in the train with Belgian refugees fleeing before the German invasion; in Germany I traveled in the train with German refugees fleeing before the Russian invasion along hundreds of miles of the eastern frontier. The balance of power, which I saw in England as a defensive alliance against the aggressive intentions of Germany, became there a plot compounded of the Russian determination to break up Austria, the French "revanche" and the English determination to smash the German fleet and German commerce. In English public opinion I saw the war lord as the new Napoleon, determined to bring all the world into subjection; in Germany I saw him as the representative of a united people, defending themselves against a ring of enemies who had long been planning to divide the German empire, but who had been forced by the assassination in Sarajevo to embark on their course of dismemberment a little earlier than they had intended.

A few things remained right side up. In Germany I found among the leaders of the four million Social Democrats a hatred of Imperialism and Militarism more bitter and more intense than in England or in America (it was strange to talk with men after reading the reports that they had been shot). "But militarism is the worst possible way in which to fight militarism," they said. "It has forced us to make this choice; either we must temporarily join forces with militarism or we must stand by and see our country overrun by the Russians. Prussianism is bad enough, but we prefer it to Russianism." The Social Democratic party had almost attained to power. It secured thirty-four per cent of the votes at the last election, in 1912, and has been gaining at the rate of more than one per cent of the total votes a year, for the past twenty years. In coöperation with the next most radical party, the Progressive People's party, the Social Democrats were looking forward to victory and the control of the Government at the next election, in 1917. What will be the results of the use of the crude instrument of military force no one can tell, but from what I saw in Germany I should say that if Germany is crushed and humiliated in this war, the overthrow of Prussianism and militarism in Germany will be set back for a generation. Prussianism must be destroyed, but the only people who can destroy it are the German people.

I heard everywhere in Germany, as I have been hearing everywhere in England and from America, "as far as is humanly possible, this must be the last war." From all the scores of Germans with whom I talked (business men, leaders in religion and education) I received the same reply to my question in regard to the German demands in case of German victory. "In case of victory we will not ask for one foot of territory in Europe" was the almost unanimous reply, "Alsace-Lorraine and Prussian Poland have been a lesson for us, and it is against the German principle to have an alien population within our borders." "We are fighting a war of defense, and our chief concern is to secure the integrity of our country."

In England and all the outside world I saw Austria and Germany looked upon as the aggressors and their policies as the sole cause of this war. In Germany I found that Russia and England were considered the aggressors and the cause of the war: Russia because of her intrigue with Servia to break up the Austrian empire, and England because without assurance of her support Russia would never have embarked upon her career of aggression. I believe that if delegates from all the countries concerned could be gathered together each one would declare: "We have no desire for aggression; we are fighting only in self-defense." A wise man presiding over this conference might say: "This is a war of mutual fear. None of you know what you are fighting for; you are as far apart as the poles from understanding each other. Return to your governments, tell them to call back their armies into their own countries, and order the soldiers to lay down their arms and go back to their families and their workshops."

During the past three years I have been in all the European countries engaged in the struggle, and I have found militarists and imperialists in all of them. Each has its own national type of Bernhardis, Treitschkes and advocates of Nietzsche's philosophy. But, I thank God, I have found in each of them, also, men who have recognized that the whole philosophy of force is false, that militarism must be destroyed, and that all social progress in the future depends upon the union of the forces of democracy and progress for the solution of the international problem, and the establishment of those ideas which will give the secure basis for a permanent peace. For the present need these men are the salt of the earth. Any solution of the present conflict which does not depend upon an intellectual revolution and which does not radically alter the present relations of the states of Europe must necessarily be a temporary one. I have found an increasing number of men in Germany, as in all the other countries, who realize this. Call it Utopia, if you will, they say, but the only alternative to another forty-four years of frenzied armament competition leading to another Armageddon is some kind of a concert or federation of Europe, leading to the Federation of the World.

London

A MOOD OF AUTUMN

BY RICHARD BURTON

Ah, Autumn, now that you and I must part,
  You linger, goldenly, your footstep slow,
Even as a friend, beloved of the heart,
  Seems doubly dear just ere he turn to go.

You pause by noon, deep-sighing thru the trees
  And in the spangled sunset hold your breath,
That I may note your splendid symphonies
  Of color, that the night shuts in to death.

Your leaves rain down and prank the forest ways
  With tapestries of yellow, red and brown,
And thru the glooming glory of your haze
  I glimpse the dreaming towers of the town.

October odors between sod and sky
  Remind me of the faith of earthly things,
As if you murmured, "Surely, by and by
  I shall come back, with birds and errant wings."

The sweet and strong communion 'twixt us two
  Is more than all the mouthings among men;
You are not beautiful alone, but true;
  I bide the season till you come again.

And O be sure of one fond heart, that waits,
  Loving and longing, midst of wintry fear,
Until, once more aglow, you ope the gates
  Of harvest, and fulfil the fruitful year.

THE DOGS OF WAR



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ST. BERNARD SERVICES ON THE BATTLEFIELD—ONE OF THE DOGS ATTACHED TO THE FRENCH RED CROSS CORPS



© International News
MOTOR POWER FOR A FAMILY OF REFUGEES



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DRAWING A MITRAILLEUSE INTO ACTION



© International News
A DESPATCH RIDER AND HIS DOG: USED TO CARRY MESSAGES BETWEEN THE TRENCHES





A ZEPPELIN

THE GIGANTIC GERMAN AIRSHIPS PLAYED A DOUBLE ROLE IN THE CAPTURE OF THE BEL
DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY BY DROPPING BOMBS AT STRATEGIC POINTS. THIS GIVES A
THE ALUMINUM SKIN REMOVED TO SHOW

By special arrangement w



ANTWERP

GERMANS THEY DIRECTED THE FIRE OF THE KRUPP GUNS AND CONTRIBUTED TO THE
VIEW OF ANTWERP AND ABOVE IT A SKETCH OF A ZEPPELIN WITH A SECTION OF
GARAGES WHICH KEEP IT IN THE AIR

London Sphere." © *N. Y. H*

THE STRATEGY OF THE GREAT WAR

GERMANY'S NAVY—A THORN IN THE FLESH

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

It is now known that the German submarine which destroyed the three British cruisers was helped by a dirigible airship which had previously discovered them and told the submarine where to find them. This is the first instance of direct cooperation between an airship and an underwater ship allied together against surface ships. Thus another epoch-making feature is added to the extraordinary episode which marks the beginning of the new naval warfare on the ocean.

It is far too early to forecast the consequences of this strange league of the fighters in three dimensions against the fighters in two; but, from this time on, the appearance in the sky of a hostile aeroplane will become a new source of apprehension to the battleship commander, for its very presence will always suggest the proximity of the dreaded submarine. Proximity only—not the whereabouts—not the quarter from which the attack is to come. Conceive the paralyzing uncertainty of such a warning. Precipitate flight is the only safeguard; but flight in what direction? No matter which one is selected, there is the possibility of running toward instead of from the danger. It may be almost a relief at last to discern the periscope of the assailant protruding above the waves, and to set the guns spitting their steel hail at it. Yet still there is no certainty. Such things exist as decoy periscopes—short lengths of pipe held upright on a float and looking exactly like the real periscope. The submarine sets them adrift for you to find—sometimes scatters several of them. When one is sighted you cannot stop to consider whether the little object dancing on the sea half a mile or so distant does or does not mean two hundred and fifty pounds of high explosive coming straight at you. Maybe you will see the aeroplane maneuvering over it in a way that carries conviction that it does. You don't dare to take any chances and so you train all the guns at it. Then the real submarine slinks up on the other side of the ship and with the swift rush of her torpedo, the latest of sea tragedies comes to an end.

There is a note of almost complacent optimism in the outgivings of the British journals concerning the future prowess of the fleet. That it will crush the German armada is treated as a foregone conclusion, and there is even a growing restiveness at the delay in beginning the crushing operation which has found expression in Mr. Winston Churchill's gasconade about "digging out the Teutons like rats."

Nevertheless there are some people who (having no fear of interrupted food routes and overhanging Zeppelins) are not so sure that the task of clearing the German infested North Sea will be altogether an easy one even for his Britannic Majesty's super-dreadnaughts. There is a certain appreh ision that the marine artillerist and mechanic who chiefly mans the modern naval battle line may not be quite the same individual as the British sailor whom Jervis and Rodney and Nelson led, and of whom Marryat wrote and Dibdin sang. Ninety-nine years is a long time, and it measures the interval since Trafalgar—England's last fleet action; and besides, out of the twenty-one fleet engagements which established her mastery of the sea, beginning with Keppel's fight off Ushant in 1778, no less than thirteen were indecisive and one was won by the French.

Perhaps it may be recalled that it is since Trafalgar and before he gave place to the modern artillerist and mechanic that the British sailor encountered so much that was surprizing in the behavior of certain fir-built, over-sparred and long-gunned craft called the "Constitution" and the "United States"; that in despite of their being, in his opinion, marine monstrosities, he nevertheless imitated them and kept on imitating them for the next fifty years, until another monstrosity called the "Monitor" startled him into first imitating that, and then heaping one thing after another on top of it, until he now has the Super-Dreadnaught — combined with a burning desire for something different, which aeroplanes and submarines can't sink.

This, however, is digression, the present question being in what proportion does the British seaman of the modern Dreadnaught mix the British tar of the early nineteenth century, imbued with Nelsonian traditions, with the artillerist and mechanic of the twentieth century who, as such, possesses no traditions at all. If the latter largely predominates, then what is there to choose between the men who handle the floating fortresses of Germany and the men who manage the floating fortresses of Britain? As technicians, as builders and designers and operators of great machines, the Germans yield nothing to the English. In fact, if you tie, metaphorically speaking, a German to a machine, he becomes very much more a part of it than an Englishman does. The chief indictment today against him is that his army is nothing but a too perfect machine. In battles of the past, wherein ships were maneuvered for the weather gage, wherein the guns were aimed at sails and spars to destroy the motive power, and wherein no captain could do wrong who placed his ship alongside the enemy and settled matters with cold steel, the British sailor vanquished the Latin six times and the Slav and Scandinavian once out of twenty-one battles. Does that prove that the British artillerist is surely going to win against the Teuton artillerist—his own cousin in the Germanic family — in ships which lie ten thousand yards apart?

No one save the British Admiralty knows where the British battleship fleet is just now, further than that most of it is in the North Sea and that it is blockading the German fleet with a greatly superior force. The Germans recognize this by remaining for the present probably in the peaceful basin of Wilhelmshaven, where they have made the greatest naval arsenal in the world. This is in accordance with long established strategic principles, and implies no "skulking" whatever, as the irate British editor is prone to insist. It is exactly what the British themselves would do were the conditions reversed, and exactly what the Germans said, before the war, thru von Bernhardi and others, that they were going to do. It is merely "watchful waiting" for the friendly winter gale which may scatter the British line, or the detachment of a part of it to defend Belgian or French ports inconveniently near to England or to try its fortune in the Baltic. A superior

force can be defeated if you can overwhelm it piecemeal, and for that opportunity the "Prussian generals" will continue sedulously to look out. Meanwhile, in the cobweb of shoals around Heligoland, in the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe and far toward the Dutch dunes, mines and mines and more mines are planted, a proceeding denounced by Great Britain as iniquitous and then copied by herself all the way from Goodwin Sands to Ostend. And in the places around Heligoland Bight where there are no mines, and amid sandbars and breakers, lurk the submarines and the destroyers and the small fast cruisers screening the great ships in the quiet harbors and bays. It will not be easy to dig the "rats" out, and when they do come out, which will not be until conditions suit them, we shall learn much about "the incontestable supremacy of the mistress of the seas."

This is speculative, of course, and the present refusal of the German fleet may be open to an interpretation so widely different as never to involve any Dreadnaught battle at all. Germany has steadily insisted that she went into this war to prevent Europe from being overrun by the Slav, and that ultimately Great Britain must join her in opposing the Russian hordes. That function seems necessarily to refer to the British navy, for the "Prussian Camerilla" and other "Huns" have never neglected a chance to call the British army "contemptible." In that event, the last thing Germany might desire would be any destruction of either the British capital ships or her own, for their combined power in seacoast operations against Russia would be colossal. A few cruisers or destroyers blown up or sunk would preserve appearances, or in any event the debate might be restricted to how long Germany can keep half a dozen "Alabamas" going in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific. The "Emden," at the very outset of the war reported sunk by the Russian "Askold," seems to have raised herself from the deep, in order to make endless trouble sweeping the Bay of Bengal, shooting at the shipping in Madras, upsetting the steamer service between Calcutta and Burma, and sinking British merchantmen galore—regardless of all that has been solemnly written by the strategists as to the utter futility of that sort of commerce destruction. The "Scharnhorst" and the "Gneisenau" and the "Nürnberg" continue their apparently unobstructed efforts to transplant German culture into the flower-laden islands of the summer seas, and the "Leipsic," the "Dresden" and the "Bremen" are demonstrating in the Atlantic how to dodge neutrality laws and get coal and supplies from nowhere, while unavailingly pursued by a couple of French cruisers which have escaped from Toulon.

And in Toulon—peaceful retreat—*saevis tranquillus in undis*—still continues the French navy, oblivious of the alarums and excursions which rack unhappy Europe. In its maneuvers of a year or so ago its submarines attacked its battleships and showed the vulnerability of the latter perhaps better than had ever before been done, except by the battleships themselves which had been automatically blowing up at irregular intervals for some time past; but some one apparently neglected to send the submersibles after the "Goeben" and the "Breslau" while these vessels were shelling the French bases on the Algerian coast. Occasionally, it is rumored, French assistance is given to the British cruisers which have been languidly bombarding Cattaro, off and on, ever since the war started, and spreading dismay among the Austrian battleships, which, safely ensconced in Pola, have been interspersing sarcastic comments on French enterprise with spreading mines in the Adriatic, until the gorgeously sailed feluccas of Venice no longer dare to go outside of the Lido and the market by the Rialto bridge is asking unconscionable prices for fish.

Three British cruisers have gone to catch the "Emden," if they can, for a stern chase is a long one and there is much room for needles of her type in the haystack of the Indian Ocean. Two more are just outside of New York Bay, hoping that something will turn up to induce the "Vaterland" to come out, or that the winter ice will hurry in driving the "Princess Cecilie" from her enforced refuge in Bar Harbor. Old liners converted into auxiliary cruisers are policing successive beats, three hundred or so miles long, all the way across the Atlantic. So comes about the clean swept sea which lets the "Lusitania" continue her regular trips, until some of Germany's 28-knot third-class flyers manage some stormy night to dodge the blockaders in what they call the German Ocean—and then the "Lusitania" will probably stop.

New York City

THE DUEL OF GUN AND FORT

A CRITICAL POINT IN THE LONG CONTEST BETWEEN THE OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE

EONS before man appeared upon the earth and began to fight his fellow-man the rival policies of attack and defense had been engaged in the contest for supremacy. Our limestone beds are museums of prehistoric armor. The first instinct of life was to seek protection. The primordial mollusk sheltered himself behind thick stone walls of his own construction, but his search for safety was in vain. The starfish came and with his soft tentacles forced open the valves; the whelk came and bored a hole thru the shells. From the Cambrian Period to the present the strife of marine animals has taught the lesson exprest by the homely proverb "Don't be a clam."

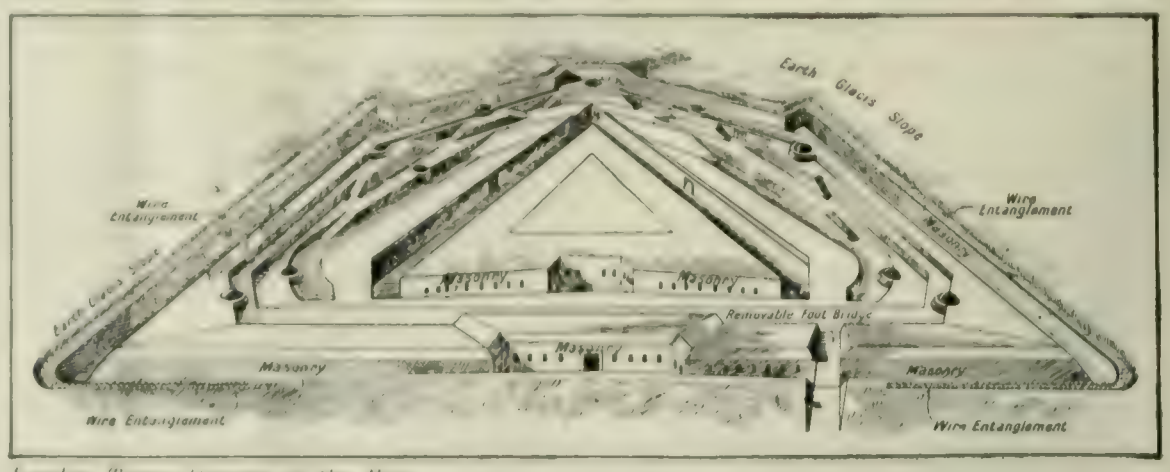
But each new form of life had to learn for itself the lesson that it is a mistake to sacrifice mobility to invulnerability. The fortified fishes fell victims to their thin-skinned antagonists. The giant tortoise of the Galapagos may live for hundreds of years as an individual, but as a species it is perishing. The stegosaur sank in the mud of the Jurassic swamps from the weight of his armor plates. The reptilian dreadnoughts of the Cretaceous seas have vanished. The last of the mammoths were slain by the weakest and liveliest of their enemies, man.

But when man took up the spear in his right hand he carried a shield in his left, and in the course of time he was tempted to depend more upon his left than his right. The shield grew bigger and heavier from year to year until it had to be carried before the warrior by a slave. Each new material was employed for protection, leather, wood, bronze and iron, until at length the knight stood forth fully clad in steel, cap-a-pie, and invulnerable to arrow or spear propelled by human hands. But then the assailant called outside energy to his aid and with the advent of gunpowder on the battlefield the mediæval armor went to the scrap heap with the clamshells.

Altho the individual soldier has for the last four centuries discarded all armor that impedes his mobility, the custom of community armor, the fortification of towns, has continued to

the present in spite of the increasing difficulty of keeping up with the rapid advance in offensive power due to the discovery of new explosives. Nowhere has the art of fortification been more highly developed than in Belgium and northern France, and here the Germans have won their greatest victories. The German invasion swept over the fortresses of Liege and Namur, of Lille and Maubeuge, of Laon and La Fere, and was finally checked back of the last of these barriers by the impromptu earthworks and lines of living men on the bank of the Marne. For forty years the French have lavished their money and expended their engineering skill on the problem of rendering Paris impregnable, and yet when the time came for which they had prepared they saved their capital by abandoning it, and the baffled Germans had to turn aside to seek their enemy in the open field. A movable government is safer from capture than a government intrenched behind the strongest bastions.

No better crucial experiment in the value of fortifications could be devised than that of Belgium, for here were three modern fortresses designed by one of the greatest masters of the art for the express purpose of resisting a German attack. It happened that just at the time when the long-range guns were compelling a revolution in the established principles of fortification, a military genius arose in Belgium, Gen. Alexis Henri Brialmont, who died at Brussels in 1903, at the age of eighty-two. His treatises on fortifications, comprizing six volumes, were recognized as authoritative in all countries, even by those who contested his theories most strongly.



London Times History of the War

A TYPICAL BRIALMONT FORT

Liege, Namur and Antwerp were surrounded by rings of such fortifications, but they have been speedily demolished by the German siege guns

When it became plain that France was determined upon a war of revenge for the humiliation of 1871 and that Germany was likely to attack France thru Belgium, two policies were open to the Belgians; should they submit to the German invasion of their neutrality with only a formal protest and a show of force, or should they make their country a real barrier for the protection of France? It was largely due to Brialmont's influence and lifelong exertions that the Belgians decided upon the latter course and were induced to expend the immense sums necessary to put the country in a state to offer stubborn resistance to the anticipated invader. Between 1888 and 1892 Liège and Namur were fortified under his direction, and Antwerp was the object of his constant attention from 1859 to the time of his death.

Since then the defenses of the three strongholds have been expanded and reconstructed until by November of last year they were declared ready for action, altho it was not then expected that the war would come until 1915 or 1916. By the army bill of 1909 universal conscription was introduced, and by 1913 the Belgian army had been more than doubled. Antwerp, with its outer ring of twenty-four forts at a distance of five to ten miles from the old city wall, was pronounced by British authorities to be "practically impregnable."

The Brialmont system of defense consisted in surrounding the city with a chain of detached forts and minor fortifications at a sufficient distance to prevent its bombardment. The ring about Liège consisted of six forts and six fortins or redoubts; that about Namur of four forts and five fortins. Liège had 400 guns ranging from 4.7 inch to 8 inch caliber, and Namur had 350.

The typical Brialmont fort as used in the defense works of these places consists of a triangle or polygon so contrived as to offer the utmost possible resistance to an assault. The assailants who succeeded in passing over the open ground in the face of the fire of the machine guns and ascended the slope of the parapet would find at the crest a barbed wire entanglement, perhaps charged with an electric current of high voltage, and beyond this a deep ditch with perpendicular walls of masonry. This ditch is under fire from the guns above as well as from the loopholes of the escarp and counterscarp galleries on each side. Beyond this there may be a second ditch and an inner fort or keep, partly roofed with concrete. Here are mounted most of the larger guns in armored cupolas or rotating turrets. These were originally made of the chilled cast iron produced in the Gruson works of Magdeburg, but later the Krupps took over the works and substituted nickel steel for the Gruson metal



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AN EARTHQUAKE MADE IN GERMANY

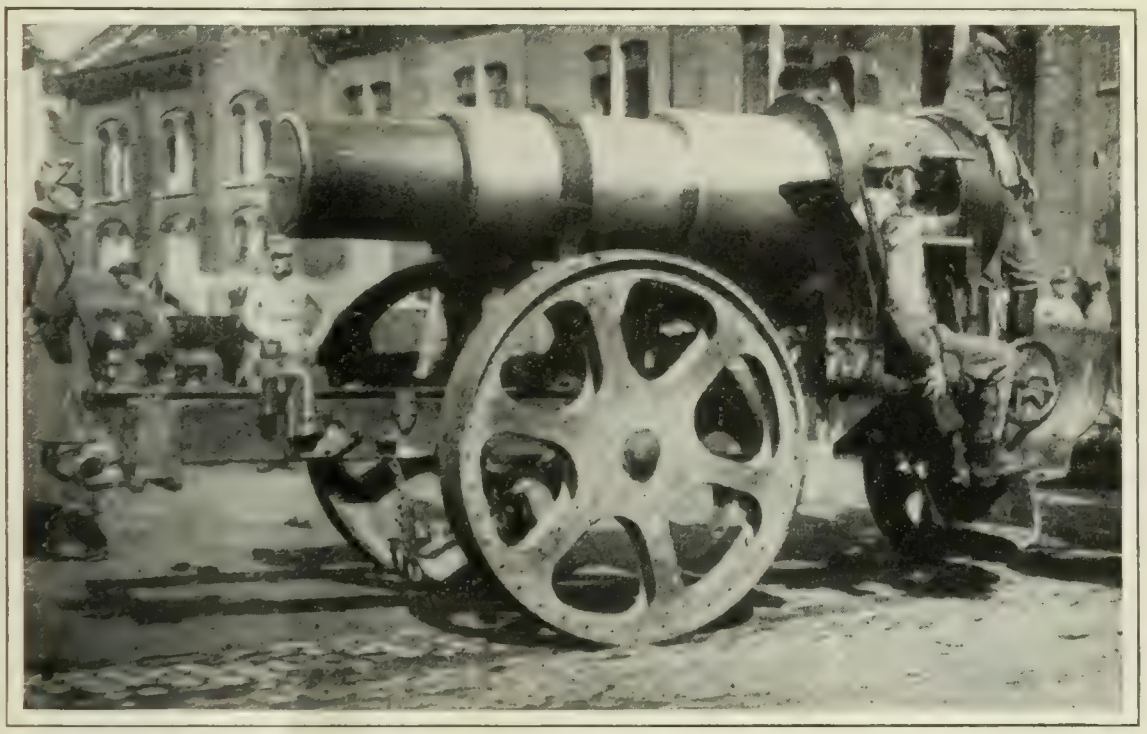
The 11-inch shells of the Krupp siege guns demolished the Brialmont-Gruson cupolas of Namur in a few hours

in the cupola cover. The curve of this top is so shallow that it is difficult for a shell to strike it at an effective angle, and there are no vulnerable points except the two openings from which protrude the muzzles of the big guns, and these are usually turned away from the enemy. The steel cupola rests upon a collar of the hard Gruson cast iron 12 to 15 inches thick, and this is embedded in thick concrete, reinforced in the latest construction. The iron and concrete is stripped of its earth cover because it was found that this tamped the explosive and so increased its downward blow.

The Brialmont fort and Gruson cupola in their perfected form stood for the final word in fortification. They could scarcely be carried by assault if competently defended. The slow and sure method of attack by trenches advancing by angles, invented by Marshal Vauban over two hundred and fifty years ago and used by him in the siege of Lille, Namur and Mons, is almost impracticable. Horizontal and low angle fire are ineffective, because but little is visible above ground. There remains the possibility of dropping shells upon the steel and concrete roofs, but this was thought so difficult as to be out of the question. Sir George Clarke (Lord Sydenham), in his work on *Fortification*, published in 1907, cites the experiments made at Bucharest in 1885 on high angle fire directed at a cupola whose exact position was known, and says: "It must have been evident to the least instructed observer that to attempt to group six or eight shells on an invisible area of two meters square would have been absolutely futile." Another English authority, Colonel Jackson, Assistant Director of Fortifications in the War Office, said a few years ago: "The probability is that cupolas would hold their own against both direct and indirect fire for a long time."

English opinion has, however, long been skeptical of the value of the elaborate and expensive fortifications which the continental engineers were fond of designing and, when they could get some country to pay for them, constructing. The English experts argued that concealment is a better protection than armor and that it was wiser to put money into more guns than mere masonry. We can now see that they had the best of the argument, for the French and Belgian defenses have not justified the faith that was put in them. The offensive has again got ahead of the defensive, as it did when the cannon was first aimed at the castle, and the musket at the armored knight. It is a victory of dynamics over statics.

The Germans were able to bring into the field bigger guns than those in the cupolas and they succeeded, Sir George Clarke to the contrary notwithstanding, in dropping shells on this invisible target from a distance of six miles or more. And when they struck these shells would crack a steel cupola thru the middle, break up a mass of concrete twelve feet thick or dig a twenty-foot hole in the ground. Their present enemies, the Japanese, taught them how to do it, for it was at the siege of Port Arthur that eleven-inch guns were first brought into the field against fortifications. The Germans have beaten their example by employing seventeen-inch (42 centimeter) howitzers, which had been constructed for the purpose by the Krupps so secretly that the outside world did not suspect the existence of such a weapon until it learned of the havoc they had wrought. These require good roads for transportation and emplacement upon solid concrete foundations for action, so they are not readily brought forward or removed. It is rumored that the seventeen-inch guns used in the siege of Namur and Maubeuge were placed upon foundations built for them by the Krupp employees months before the war broke out on property leased by German agents some five miles from the forts they were designed to attack. The fall of Liege came so quickly, only six days after mobilization had been ordered, that it is doubtful if any of the 42 centimeter howitzers were brought into action. At Namur there was one and probably more, altho the forts were mostly demolished by the 24 and 28 centimeter howitzers (8.4 and 11.2 inch). At Maubeuge the Germans are said to have employed eight howitzers of 42 centimeter caliber. At Namur, according to a Belgian account, shells of various sizes fell on the fortifications at the rate of thirty per minute, and a bombardment of twelve hours was sufficient to reduce most of the batteries to silence. Then when the commandant tried to bring his troops together for a final stand to cover the retreat, he found that the underground telephone lines to the outlying forts had been cut, so half the garrison of 25,000 men were lost.



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THE WINNER IN THE GREAT DUEL

A German mortar siege gun of a type probably used before Antwerp. Manned by Austrians

The Belgians have defended their three fortified cities with unquestionable courage and skill. That they have lost simply proves that the strongest defenses can be rapidly reduced by modern artillery. The evidence is plain; the dates speak for themselves:

LIÈGE.
Bombardment began, August 4.
City surrendered, August 7.
—3 days.

NAMUR.
Bombardment began, August 19.
City surrendered, August 23.
—4 days.

ANTWERP.
Bombardment began, September 29.
City surrendered, October 9.
—10 days.

Antwerp has suffered many sieges, but never one so swift as this. In the sixteenth century the citadel held out for fourteen months against the Spanish. In the nineteenth century it held out for two years against the Belgians. In the twentieth it succumbs in ten days to the Germans.

HOW THE UNITED STATES CONSUL GOT OUT OF ANTWERP

THIS IS THE ACCOUNT BY HENRY DIEDERICH, THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT ANTWERP, OF HIS ESCAPE FROM THE CITY DURING THE SIEGE. IT IS FROM THE LONDON DAILY CHRONICLE

FOR days we heard the sound of heavy gun fire and were told of the fall, one after another, of the outer forts. It soon became apparent that nothing could avail against the great German cannon, and in conjunction with the other neutrals we endeavored to mediate with the Germans to spare, at any rate, some of the most valuable buildings of worldwide interest. But the negotiations failed to lead to a successful result.

I had intended to remain in Antwerp throughout the bombardment, which we saw was now inevitable, but I was told: "For God's sake, clear out of the city, as its destruction is inevitable."

I did not realize till almost too late the horror which was coming. At eleven o'clock at night we were going to bed when we were roused by frightful noises in the air, reminding us of previous visits of a Zeppelin.

Soon we realized that the bombardment had commenced, and then I had the most horrible experience of my whole life.

I went with my family to the basement, and we crouched there all night. The shells, falling every few minutes, came with a dreadful whistling sound, followed by a thunderclap of explosion and the collapse of some buildings.

Opposite the consulate is a home for old folks. Its front was torn out by a shell. Some of the debris was scattered over my house, and then a shell came over our roof and fell on a two-story building, crumpling it up entirely and setting it on fire.

After this another shell blew out the facade of a house lower down on our street. As the dawn came we were wearied out and my family collapsed utterly from fright and the strain.

So we decided to endeavor to leave the city. I succeeded in communicating with my chauffeur and got my car, but I did not know where to go, being left with nothing but what we had on and exposed every moment to exploding shells.

With my wife and daughter and two servants and a refugee's child I crost the pontoon bridge over the Scheldt. It took us four hours to do this, the street being filled with every kind of vehicle and a dense crowd of fugitives. The scene was indescribably dreadful, everybody being moved by the same desire to get away from the awful horror.

From Antwerp to Ghent the roads are a mass of fleeing humanity. As we left we saw vast volumes of smoke arising from Antwerp from the burning buildings and blazing petroleum tanks. Instead of two hours to Ghent it took us three, owing to the traffic. One of the German big guns situated near Vilvorde and a large number of comparatively smaller guns have joined in the bombardment.

GUIDED EVOLUTION

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—THIRTEENTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

IT would seem impossible to explain how the parental instinct, and particularly the paternal, could have come by any sort of evolution in the case of certain of the lowest vertebrata, toads and fishes. Says the German naturalist, Dr. William Berndt:

> Among the toads there are fathers which apparently swallow their young, that is, the spawn; but the paternal gullet is the babies' cradle in which they merrily develop (*Rhinoderma darwini*); in the case of others (*Pipa americana*) the young pass their tenderest youth in honeycomb-like cavities on the mother's back, in which the spawn is supposed to be placed by the father. In others still (*Alytes obstetricans* the well-known obstetrical toad or nurse-frog), the father acts as midwife. He twines the chain of eggs about his hind legs and buries himself alive for nearly two weeks, until they are ready to hatch.

Another one of many remarkable cases of parental care is that of the Siamese "fighting-fish." They build for the eggs a nest of foam-bubbles, and the eggs are deposited in it to hatch. When the young fry appear it is the father first that devotes himself to their protection against even the mother, and attacks with fury any intruder. All this is what we call instinct, far above reason, a sacrifice and care which no science can explain. If it is "creative evolution" it has needed intelligence to guide the evolution.

Passing now from the parental instinct to that intuitional clairvoyance which has been noted in the case of the solitary wasps, we may take the case of the *Philanthus apivorus*, which has the same power. It feeds on bees and its story is told by Fabre. It meets the unsuspecting bee perhaps on a flower. With its weapon it stabs the bee, not anywhere it may happen, but at one spot, just under what may be called the chin, just where the head ganglia are, and the blow instantly paralyzes the bee, so that it can make no resistance with its more powerful sting. Then the brigand holds the bee for a minute or two, as if to make sure that the blow was effective, and then crushes the bee and forces out of it the honey it had swallowed, and makes its meal from it. This is not reason, it is instinct; but could that instinct have been reached by a slow process of reason and experience, after millions of trials by millions of bee-hunters which had struck their victims wherever it might happen, and had finally learned to choose the right spot for the deadly blow? It does not seem reasonable. That knowledge goes beyond the directive agency of chance.

One or two further illustrations of almost incredible instinct I take from Prof. J. Arthur Thompson. The liver-fluke consists of only a few cells altogether. It has no nervous system. "It is covered with cilia, and has energy enough to swim about for a day or two in the water-pools of the pasturage. It comes in contact with many things, but it responds to none until haply it touches the little fresh water snail, the only contact that will enable it to continue its life." Here it enters the breathing aperture and goes thru various modifications and multiplications until it is taken up by a

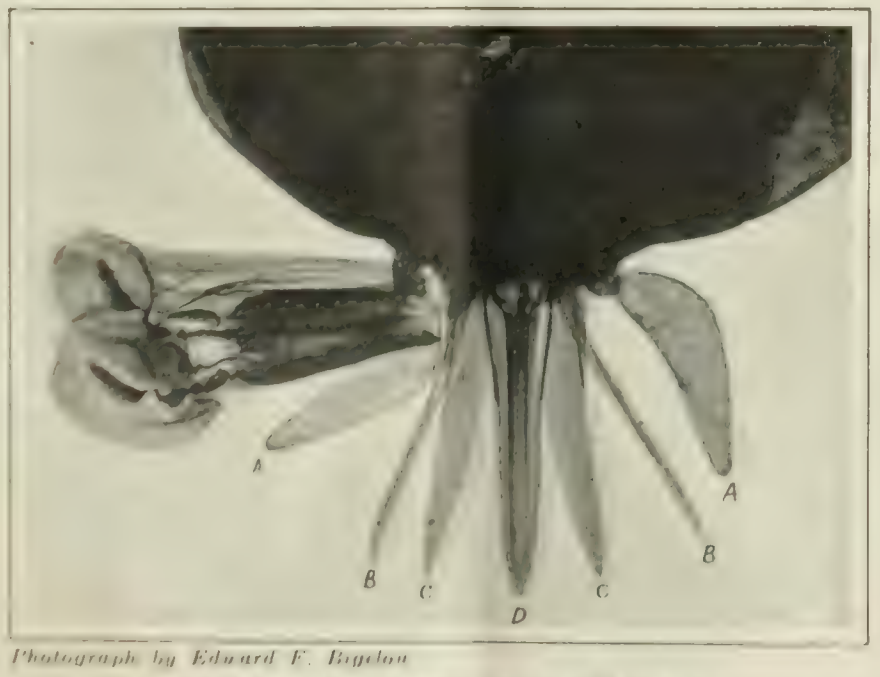
sheep and completes its metamorphoses. The response to the one stimulus of this very simple organism cannot be explained mechanically nor easily by evolution. It appears to have been bestowed on the liver-fluke.

Another case is that of the fresh water mussel. She carries her young in her outer gill-plate, and does not set them free unless there is a stickleback or the like in the immediate vicinity. "Then she liberates a crowd of pinhead-like larval mussels," "who rush out into the water like boys from the open school door." "They are aware of the stickleback; they fasten on it to begin another chapter of their life." This is instinct somehow imposed on the mother mussel and her infant brood. How came they to possess it? The best explanation I can find is that a Supreme Intelligence gave this instinct where reason could find no place to abide.

Yet one final illustration must be added, which I take from Bergson, following Fabre. There is a little beetle called the Sitaris. It chooses to lay its eggs on the underground passages of a certain sort of bee. But why does it seek that of all places? It is a long and intricate story, far beyond the powers of the accidental strivings of evolution. The young larva hatched from the beetle's eggs springs upon the male bee as it emerges from the passage, clings to him, is carried on his nuptial flight, when it passes to the female bee, and remains attached to her until she lays her eggs in the honey. It then leaps on an egg floating on the honey, devours it and develops, rests on the shell and undergoes its first metamorphosis. Now it eats the honey which had been prepared for the grub of the bee, and develops into the perfect beetle. I fail to make it seem possible that such a complex of apparent purpose, which seems to surpass reason, which amazes the biologist, could have come to be because one Sitaris out of a million happened in an accident of nature to have laid its egg in the tunnel of a certain bee, and the worm when hatched happened to jump on a male bee as it came out, and then happened to jump on the female bee, and then happened to light on the bee's egg floating on the honey, and that this happened often enough in its posterity until a sort of memory of this success was inherited in all the worms of the species. Am I told that this was not all achieved in one generation, or all at once? Then I ask, What was the use of inheriting any of it until the whole was combined in one achievement; and what likelihood that the second generation would inherit any of it? Here is a purpose which to my mind is more easily explained theistically. Bergson refuses to explain it on Darwinian principles, and is driven to the extraordinary assumption that in a sort of mysticism the invading insect has a sympathetic understanding of the insect it has invaded. That means that one insect has an intuition of the habits and intentions of another species; that an insect which has but a feeble consciousness of itself has an astounding consciousness of the mental workings and, as we see in the case of the wasps, even of the finest anatomy of other sorts of insects. The explanation is more amazing than the facts observed. To me it is more difficult to refer such mysterious intelligence to the insects than to God.

I do not in this discussion deny evolution, for to my mind it is proved beyond question. But in evolution I see what biologists can see, and all they can see, the orderly progress of higher and higher forms of life, and of new accessions of instinct and reason. But when it comes to the explanation of the causes of such progression we must consult philosophy, and the philosophy which thinks it discovers intelligent guidance of evolution cannot be peremptorily excluded. Darwin's philosophy rested on "gemmules," tho without denying guidance, and others have put "biophors" and determinants, as many as may be needed, in the compass of the blastomere of the ovum and sperm. But this does not make it clear how ancestral knowledge, memory, instinct, are transmitted to the successive generations of birds and fishes and insects. It is one thing, and a comparatively easy thing, difficult tho it is, to conceive of the physical elements of a bird's or animal's body concentrated as gemmules in the spermatic or ovarian cell to develop into the body, for they are physical. But the memory, the pregenital habit, the parental foresight, the wasp's surgical skill, the neuter bee's architecture—can we suppose that these can be broken up and transmitted by "determinants" and "biophors"? Or is it conceivable that Darwinian "gemmules" in the chromatin of the egg can carry a habit, an ancestral memory, which has been conceived of not as inhering in and dependent on cells, but as immaterial activities? To me it appears quite legitimate and very reasonable to seek outside of the aimless and casual movements of physical and vital forces for the intelligent guidance of some Superior Power. When we consider the realm of mentality, of instinct and reason, we may recur to the untaught wisdom of the man of Uz and say with him:

> Ask now the beasts and they shall teach thee;
> And the fowls of the air and they shall tell thee;
> Or speak to the earth, and it shall teach thee;
> And the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee;
> Who knoweth not in all these
> That the hand of the Lord hath wrought this?
> In whose hand is the soul of every living thing,
> And the breath of all mankind.



Photograph by Edward F. Bigelow

THE TONGUE OF THE COMMON OX-FLY

The compound eyes show at the upper right and left. The proboscis for taking up liquids is swung off to the left. This can be turned aside at the will of the fly. When no hole is to be punctured this is brought around in perpendicular position and the many tubes on the end are used in quickly taking up a liquid. When a hole is to be cut the feelers (AA) are used to find the tender spot. Then a hole is cut with the scissors (CC). Of course, a tube is blunt and D is no exception. It is not a sharp point and the weight of the fly is not sufficient to drive it into the hole cut, so the "guy ropes" (BB) are inserted on each side of the hole. At the end of each (B) are fine barbs pointing upward. When these are pushed in the fly can pull up on these which push D down

THE NEW BOOKS

A BRITISH BERNHARDI

THE most surprizing thing about the Great War is that it surprized so many of us; seeing how numerous were the prophets who predicted it. Of the many Cassandra books which have appeared of late years in England and Germany one of the most interesting has been compiled from a series of lectures given by the late Professor J. A. Cramb at Queen's College, London, fifteen months before war was declared, and now published under the title *Germany and England.* Professor Cramb writes with an eloquence and a burning sincerity that reveals more plainly than his words themselves how imminent and menacing he considers the German peril. Curiously enough, he does not find his chief evidence for the coming attack in the usual data of the English alarmist: the growth of the German navy, the mailed-fist diplomacy of the Kaiser or the army of German waiters in London. He calls as his chief witness an old, deaf Saxon historian unread outside of Germany and for the most part still untranslated.

"Foreign critics do not like my books," said Treitschke when reproached with his indifference to the non-German reader. "That is natural. I write for Germans, not foreigners." Since the great German historian thus neglected an audience wider than that of his fellow countrymen it is not to be wondered at that the extent of his influence in Germany is unknown to other nations. He has become the Bible of modern Germany and his teaching has been spread and popularized by many ardent disciples of whom General von Bernhardi is only one, tho probably the best known to British and American readers. Treitschke's philosophy of history is simply an apologia for Pan-Germanism. The Germans are the noblest people on earth, the bearers of the only true culture, and it is their destiny, led by the organizing and military genius of Prussia, to spread this culture over the world. To this great ambition there is only one essential obstacle, vulgarminded, selfish, jealous Britain, which unhappily controls the most desirable parts of the earth. When the Germans were winning spiritual freedom for mankind in the name of Luther and of Kant, while France and the other continental powers were fighting among themselves for European dominion the British seized India and North America and the islands of the sea. Instead of civilizing the earth, they used empire as a means for enrichment. In India the British are despised because they have entered the caste-system, not as Brahmins or philosophers, not as Kshatriyas or warriors, but as despised Vaisyas—traders—a nation of shopkeepers! What they have won by luck and fraud and diligent lying they now hold by power of bluff and empty prestige, and it remains for Germany to end this false situation forever. *Britannia delenda est* is the moral that is to be read on every page of Treitschke.

We fear that Professor Cramb has studied his subject too much. Not only does he tend to overestimate Treitschke's influence, but he is deplorably imbued with his spirit. Indeed, *Germany and England* has exactly the same angry contempt for the pacifists that appears in Bernhardi's *Germany and the Next War,* as a few quotations will show:

> Christian morality is personal and social, and in its nature cannot be political. (Bernhardi.)
>
> And the peace which Christ came to proclaim was not the peace of the ending of battles; it was the peace within the soul, the spirit at one with itself. Islam, in the sense that Mohammed used it, a metaphysical peace altogether apart from political peace. (Cramb.)
>
> The individual must sacrifice himself for the higher community of which he is a member; but the state is itself the highest conception in the wider community of man. (Bernhardi.)
>
> The litigant appeals to something higher than himself, while no free state sees anything higher than itself. (Cramb.)
>
> The love which a man showed to another country as such would imply a want of love for his own countrymen. (Bernhardi.)
>
> I never can understand what meaning that kind of talk has—"friendly rivalry," "generous emulation." For the friendship of nations is an empty name; peace is at best a truce on the battlefield of Time; the old myth or the old history of the struggle for existence is behind us, but the struggle for power—who is to assign bounds to its empire, or invent an instrument for measuring its intensity. (Cramb.)

But whether universal peace be a day dream or a prophetic vision, one thing is certainly true, that it is better not to gain the world if it means the loss of one's soul. It is well that the British did not listen to Professor Cramb, true tho his warnings were, as the Germans did to Treitschke and Bernhardi, for it would be far better, if the choice had to be made, for Great Britain to have been conquered outright by Germany than by the worst thing in Germany, the domination of the state by a military machine, a militarist caste and a militaristic spirit.

Germany and England, by J. A. Cramb. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Adventures of Missionary Explorers, by R. A. M. Ibbotson. Twenty-five stories of daring, graphically told and hideously illustrated. Designed to inculcate heroism in the young.

Lippincott. $1.50.

Harper's Every-Day Electricity, by Don. Cameron Shafter. Practical directions with many diagrams for making and using lighting, heating and motor apparatus. Useful in almost any household.

Harpers. $1.

Problems of Boyhood, by Franklin W. Johnson. Twenty-two practical studies planned for the use of boys' clubs or classes of high school age. Material for round table conferences on conduct and moral ideals.

University of Chicago. $1.

The Encounter, by Anne Douglas Sedgwick. The story of a self-exiled American woman and her daughter in Germany, told with all the subtle psychology and exquisite workmanship that marked "Tante."

Century. $1.30.

What Can I Know? by George Trumbull Ladd. A discursive examination of some of the elementary questions about the acquisition and limits of knowledge, the reality, value and application of truth. Popular and interesting.

Longmans. $1.50.

The Women of Egypt, by Elizabeth Cooper. Intimate descriptions of the present customs and characteristics, the economics, social and religious condition of Egyptian women. Glimpses of the confusion of change toward Western modes.

Stokes. $1.50.

Mirabeau, from the French of Louis Barthou. A conscientious analytical biography of the renowned orator and leader of the French Revolution, written with literary skill and political discrimination by the former Prime Minister of France.

Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

THE CAUSE OF FORGETFULNESS

Psychologists had studied the question of why we remember things for many years before it occurred to them that the question of why we forget needed explanation just as much. Then the Viennese psychiatrist, Dr. Sigmund Freud, came forward with the startling theory that we forget things because we do not want to remember them. He believes that whenever we fail to remember a number or a name it is because we have some secret association with it that makes it distasteful to us, usually something that we are ashamed to admit. In his *Psychopathology of Everyday Life,* now translated by Dr. Brill, he endeavors to account in this way for all our peculiarities, the trifling tricks of the hands, the misplacing of objects, the reading of wrong words, failure to carry out intentions and the like. His explanations are often fantastic and incredible, his symbolism is sometimes absurd, but the exaggerated emphasis he has laid upon the influence of unconscious desire upon our thoughts has served the purpose of directing attention to a very real and much neglected factor in our mental life.

Psychopathology of Everyday Life, by Sigmund Freud. Macmillan. $3.50.

THE OCEAN LINK

Now that we are about to celebrate —by going to San Francisco or otherwise—the completion by the United States of the undertaking that baffled Spain and France, there should be renewed demand for Panama literature. One of the most popular of the many books that have been published during the progress of the work is that by Arthur Bullard, better known as "Albert Edwards." He describes vividly what

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Haskin's *Panama Canal* is a more serious-minded and impersonal work, confined to the Canal itself, and giving all the facts and figures necessary to a correct understanding of the engineering and the sociological features of the enterprise. This volume is even more abundantly illustrated than the preceding and has besides a colored bird's-eye view of the completed Canal.

Panama; the Canal, the Country, the People, by Arthur Bullard. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2
The Panama Canal, by Frederick J. Haskins. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35

UNSETTLED MEXICO

Another "inside story" of Mexican affairs is given in Edward Bell's *The Political Shame of Mexico*. The author pictures very vividly the corrupt and hollow Diaz régime, redeemed only by the financial genius of Limantour; the tragic administration of Madero, living in the midst of plots and conspiracies, and the rise of Huerta, "vicious, unreliable, treacherous, bespattered with the blood of his predecessor," to the dictatorship. The most interesting part of the book tells of the overthrow of the Madero administration with the active connivance of the United States Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson. In the author's opinion the Government at Washington could have prevented all the subsequent bloodshed by giving firm and decided support to Madero when he most needed our friendship. Of Carranza and Villa he has little hope. With some regret he concludes that since the failure of Madero Mexico has lost its chance for self-government and that at least a temporary occupation of the country by the United States will be inevitable.

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The Science of Success, by Julia Seaton, M.D., is a book for growing men. It does not point out a royal road to success, nor does it attempt to, but it does present some thoughts that help to set one's brains in order. In clear, direct words it gives some very sound rules for "playing the game." Two phrases will illustrate: "Have a plan—then day and night live in full realization of this plan." "Do not hurry—take your time, and live each day for all there is in it." Homely advice, to be sure, but sound.

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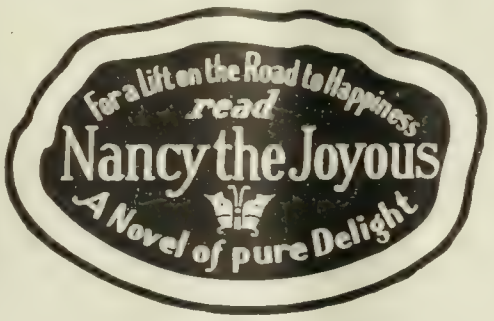
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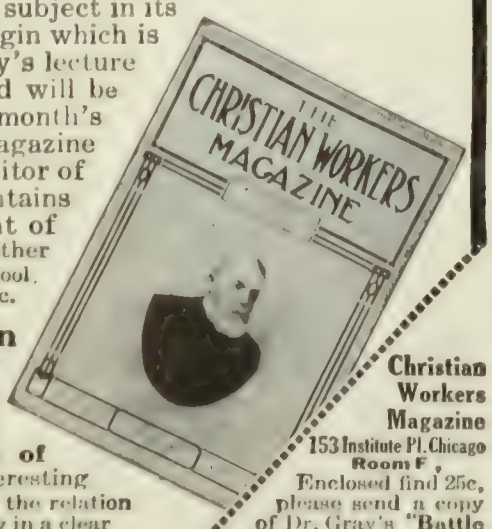
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ART AND ARTISTS

Leonard Crunelle, a sculptor associated with Lorado Taft in Chicago, has completed a colossal statue of Dr. Mayo of Rochester, Minnesota, the father of two eminent surgeons of today, which is to be set up in a public park in that city.

An exhibition of pictures by the mural painters of the Panama-Pacific Exposition has been making a circuit of the Pacific coast cities. It comprises works by Frank Brangwyn, Frank Vincent DuMond, Jules Guerin, Childe Hassam, Robert Reid, Edward Simmons, and others.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, with the coöperation of several friends, has put in circulation among the settlement houses of that city a collection of fifty-eight prints interesting to children by Edmond Dulac, Maxfield Parrish, Randolph Caldecott, Walter Crane and Jessie Wilcox Smith. The prints are in color and in many cases illustrate favorite stories. They are a selection chosen by a jury of children from a "Children's Exhibition" recently held in the print rooms of the museum.

The American Federation of Arts, which was formed at a convention held in Washington five years ago, among other noteworthy achievements has introduced a new feature in art education in the form of illustrated lectures which can be circulated and effectively given wherever a good reader and stereopticon are obtainable. These lectures have been put to much service, one of late having made the journey by parcel post to Honolulu; others being freely used by schools, colleges, study clubs and other groups in all parts of the United States.

Among the indications of an unmistakable reawakening of interest in the art of etching is the fact that the second annual exhibition of the Association of American Etchers attracted so much attention in the keen competition of art shows in New York that it was permitted to occupy the Print Gallery at 707 Fifth avenue (Ehrich Galleries) for double the length of time originally allotted to it. This exhibition is now on a tour of the inland cities, and should be seen by all print lovers who have the opportunity, for it contains many beautiful plates, chiefly by young men of fresh outlook.

Art museums desirous of securing plaster casts of important works of American sculpture should communicate with the secretary of the National Sculpture Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City. Original plaster casts of important works are occasionally available as a permanent loan to such museums as would care for them, and this amounts practically to a gift under copyright restrictions, the conditions of their acceptance being merely the cost of boxing, shipping and careful installation. The National Sculpture Society also offers enlarged photographs of notable works by American sculptors, at cost, to art museums, public libraries and educational institutions.

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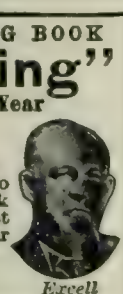
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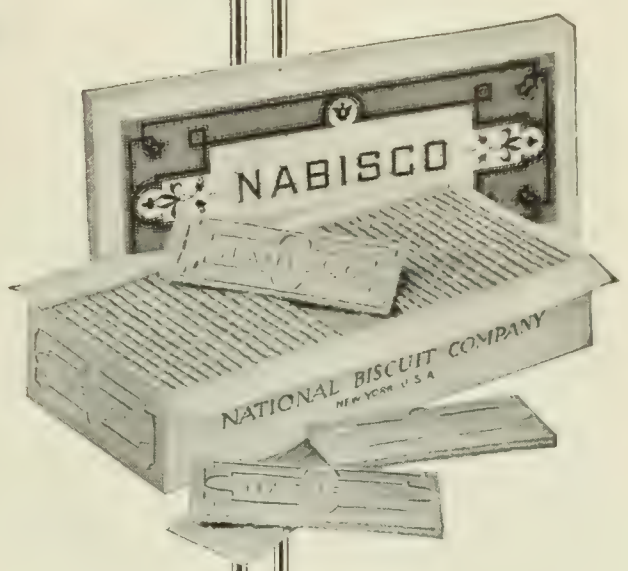
From The Independent, October 20, 1870

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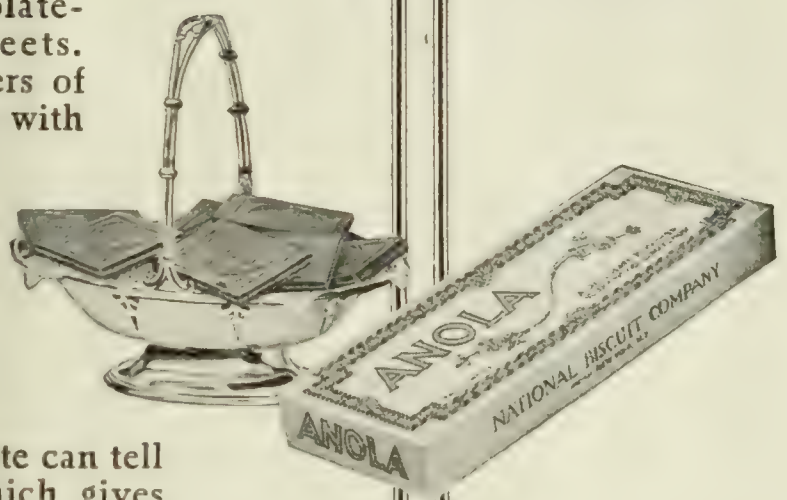
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Send a postal, and this 144-page Book and Samples will reach you promptly.

A handsome, full-size Ostermoor mattress, 4 ft. 6 in. wide and 6 ft. 3 in. long, elegantly finished, will be sent to you, *express prepaid*, same day we get your check or money-order. Your money will be returned without question if dissatisfied at end of 30 days. Mattresses packed in leatherette paper and burlap, fully protected.

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A. C. A. Ticking, 45 lbs	$15.00
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Mercerized Art Twills, 45 lbs.	18.00
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Mattresses in two parts, 50c extra. Smaller sizes cost $1 less each size.

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1850 THE 1914

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THE MARKET PLACE

THE PLIGHT OF KING COTTON

In the picturesque words of Will Payne in the *Saturday Evening Post*, "The South had some nine hundred million dollars almost in its pocket when War suddenly leaned over its shoulder and laid a nailed fist on the pile."

A week before the end of July cotton was selling at thirteen cents a pound. Today it is selling—what little of it is being sold—at seven cents. There is a fifteen million bale crop, next to the largest in the history of the country. At the present price the South will lose nearly half a billion dollars.

It is a portentous problem for the American nation to solve. It bears most heavily upon the South, for there the effect is direct and immediate. The planter who has spent his money and his labor in making his crop of cotton, and what is more, borrowed money to do it, faces bankruptcy, if not destitution. He and his family must eat and be clothed thru the winter and until the next crop can be marketed. He must get somehow the seed for next year's crop and money for all the expense involved in growing it.

What are the factors in the problem? What can be done to meet each of them?

The first is the financial situation of the planter. The cotton crop is preeminently a crop raised on credit. Broadly speaking, the planter lives thru the year on credit and pays the bill when the cotton is sold. The planter owes money at the bank, the small planter owes money at the store as well. The average size of a farm in South Carolina, for example, shrank in the years from 1860 to 1910 from 488 acres to 77, and in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi over sixty per cent of the farms are worked by tenants, largely in small parcels; so that the small planter is the exception rather the rule. The planter, then, must be helped, if he cannot market his crop at normal prices, to carry over his loans and to make new ones.

Prompt action was taken by Congress, just after war began, to meet this factor in the situation. A bill was past permitting the issuance, to banks who should form currency associations, of emergency currency based upon the security of promissory notes secured by warehouse receipts for cotton. By this means it was made possible for the banks to help the planters in their financial emergency without detracting too much from the ability of those institutions to make other loans.

The next question is the marketing of the crop and the price it is to bring. Only the closing of the Cotton Exchange has kept it from breaking further. But the Exchange must open some time.

The law of supply and demand, in a commodity like cotton, is inexorable. The South has fifteen million pounds of cotton to sell. The world's market for cotton is curtailed by the rude hand of war to perhaps ten million pounds, perhaps eleven million, perhaps only nine. If fifteen million pounds are to be thrown upon a market which is prepared to absorb only ten million, a smashing effect upon the price is inevitable. The equation is irresistible—lessened demand plus increased supply equals low prices.

The possibility of increasing the demand this year is remote. Violent and sudden changes in economic conditions such as this would mean are little likely to occur. How then, the question presents itself, can the supply be curtailed? The answer is obvious and simple. By storing the surplus until next year; for raw cotton can be kept indefinitely without deterioration. But the planter cannot afford to store his surplus. He "needs the money." So the answer does not look quite so simple.

Various schemes have been proposed which will bring about this desirable result—the storing of cotton and its consequent exclusion from the market. One such scheme is Government valorization. It has been tried with the coffee crop in Brazil with admirable results. The plan is in effect for the Government to buy the surplus and hold it until a future time when because of changed conditions, whether of increased demand or diminished demand, it can be released upon the market without disastrous effect upon the price.

There are serious objections to the plan of Government valorization which render it little likely that it will receive serious consideration in the present crisis. Not the least of these was that suggested by Secretary McAdoo in a letter to Congressman Henry, of Texas, commenting upon the latter's plan for a quasi-valorization scheme. The Secretary said: "Is it wise to issue $400,000,000 of Government bonds and greenbacks merely to lend on cotton? Tobacco, naval stores, copper, silver, lumber and other things have been hurt by the European war. All have applied to the Treasury for relief. If we disregard every suffering interest except cotton and make it the sole beneficiary of governmental favor what becomes of the democratic principle of 'equal rights for all, special privileges to none'?"

A sounder and more feasible proposal is that which originates in St. Louis for what may be termed "private valorization." It is proposed that a cotton loan fund of $150,000,000 be raised in those parts of the country where the grain and other crops are being marketed at good prices. Loans would be made from the fund at prevailing rates of interest to enable the planters to carry over their stocks of cotton to a

more convenient season. State valorization is also proposed; but the obstacles, constitutional and otherwise, in several of the cotton states are difficult to surmount.

But even if such a plan can be wisely made and effectively carried out another difficulty will soon present itself. Suppose that four million pounds of cotton are kept off the market now until next year. And suppose that next year another fifteen million pound crop is grown. Under any conditions of restored peace and reviving industry the demand for cotton will hardly reach nineteen million pounds in a year's time. The crisis will return. The thing will be to do all over again.

The apparent remedy is a curtailment of production, a cutting down of the acreage devoted to cotton.

Brazil found such a curtailment of coffee production by legislative decree a necessary part of its valorization project. It is evident at a glance that if more cotton is raised than can be used every producer will suffer in the price he gets for his crop. If, on the other hand, less cotton is raised than the world will use, every planter profits by the enhanced price. It is the only logical outcome of the law of supply and demand.

It has been proposed that the curtailment of acreage be enforced by governmental action, either state or federal. But it would seem well worth while to consider whether the solution of the matter does not lie in the hands of the banks. Since cotton is raised on credit, and the credit is obtained from the banks, a concerted move by those institutions ought to have peculiar efficacy in bringing about the adjustment of the supply to the demand. If the bank will not lend money to the planter except upon condition that he cut down his cotton acreage in a cerain definite proportion, the good work will be well on the way to being done.

Such a movement would have an added advantage. It is an indictment often drawn against the Southern farmer that he sticks too closely to cotton and refuses to raise anything else. With all his eggs in one basket, he is peculiarly susceptible to the fluctuating conditions that affect that basket. Anything that would encourage the cotton planter to add other crops to his output would help to put his prosperity upon a surer base.

He should learn a lesson from his experience in the present crisis. He will learn it more quickly and more surely if he is persuaded to it by those who finance his operations.

The following dividends are announced:

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable October 31.

United Cigar Stores Company of America, common, quarterly, $1.50 per share, payable November 16.

American Light & Traction Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent; common, quarterly, 2½ per cent; also 2½ shares of common stock on every 100 shares of common stock outstanding, all payable November 2.

J. G. White & Co., Inc., preferred, quarterly, 1¼ per cent, payable November 1.

Federal Sugar Refining Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable November 2.

1865 1914

TRADE MARK REG U.S PAT OFF

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

Are now displaying the latest imported models for Fall and Winter wear

Also many garments original in style, designed by their own artists

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New York City

DIVIDENDS

American Telephone & Telegraph Company

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, October 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 30, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

October 6, 1914.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of this Company the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (1½%) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company, payable November 2, 1914, to stockholders of record of PREFERRED stock at the close of business October 15, 1914.

The Board also declared from the undivided profits of the Company a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the COMMON stock of this Company, payable November 2, 1914, to stockholders of record of COMMON stock at the close of business October 15, 1914.

The Board also declared from the undivided profits of the Company a dividend of TWO AND ONE HALF (2½) SHARES OF COMMON STOCK on every ONE HUNDRED (100) shares of COMMON stock outstanding, payable November 2, 1914, to stockholders of record of COMMON stock at the close of business October 15, 1914.

The Transfer Books for both PREFERRED and COMMON stock will close October 15, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen November 2, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 8.

A regular quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) has this day been declared upon each share of Common Stock issued and outstanding, payable November 16, 1914, to stockholders of record November 2, 1914. The Common Stock Transfer books will be closed at the close of business November 2, 1914, and will remain closed until the opening of business November 17, 1914. GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.

Dated, October 7, 1914.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (forty-sixth quarter) of 1¼% has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable November 1, 1914, to stockholders of record October 22, 1914.

H. P. COLLETTE, Secretary.

North Dakota Farm Mortgages

Are relieved from the constant fluctuation of general class securities.

Farm Mortgages secured upon land, the prime factor of the country's prosperity, made in an old settled country, and by Bankers of established reputation and character are the Ideal Investment.

My 33 years residence, and 30 years making Farm Mortgages without the loss of a dollar in interest or principal, gives the careful investor every warrant and guarantee of absolute security.

Write for particulars.

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON

LISBON NORTH DAKOTA

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

October 5, 1914.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid Nov. 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at close of business October 30, 1914. Transfer Books will not close.

A. H. PLATT, Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A dividend of one per cent on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Sept 30, 1914, will be paid Oct 30, 1914, to stockholders of record as of Sept 30, 1914

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, Sept 23, 1914

"A half a loaf is better than no bread" is the tramp's proverb.

All-Weather Treads Should be on Every Fall Tire

Here is a tread which—when you know it—you will adopt for all wheels at all seasons. In fall and winter it's particularly essential.

It is an exclusive Goodyear feature. The tread is tough and double-thick. That makes it enduring and difficult to puncture.

It is flat and regular, so it runs like a plain tread. It causes no vibration. Yet it grasps wet roads with deep, sharp, resistless grips.

In these important ways, no other anti-skid on the market compares with this Goodyear All-Weather tread.

Other Things That Go With It

Here are three other features—all exclusive to Goodyears—which you get in No-Rim-Cut tires.

Our No-Rim-Cut feature, which we control. It completely wipes out rim-cutting.

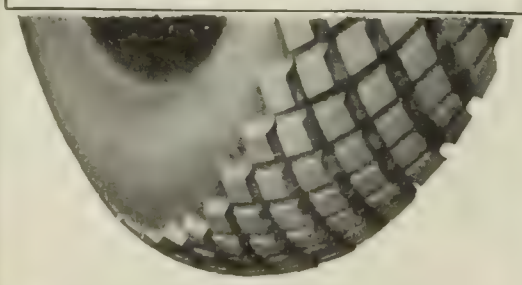
Our "On-Air" cure to save blow-outs. We alone employ that, at an extra cost of $1,500 daily.

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Goodyears are more than quality tires—more than the utmost in fabric and formula. In addition to that, they combat your four chief tire troubles in these four exclusive ways.

That's why more men buy them than buy any other tire. And legions of new users now adopt them every month. You will always insist on them when you know their advantages, and any dealer will supply you.

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Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber (1884)

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

WHO DOES THE PAYING?

Occasionally there go into the office of Insurance Commissioner in a few of the states public servants of a statesman's proportions. As may be expected, most of them are the products of party politics and totally devoid of insurance knowledge. Under the circumstances, it is astonishing that they perform their duties as efficiently as they do. Their average records are a credit to the intelligence and versatility of the American public man.

In the front rank of the Insurance Commissioners now in office is the Hon. Robert J. Merrill, head of the Insurance Department of New Hampshire. On most insurance subjects Mr. Merrill has the rare faculty of "thinking straight." As an example of this, we quote from his latest annual report what he has to say on the subject of taxation. Very few people, in public or private life, realize the source from which the tax money exacted of insurance companies flows. Mr. Merrill has a clear conception of the situation when he asserts that it is supplied by the citizens "who are thrifty enough to insure their future independence in some degree." He says:

> This department has turned into the state treasury during this fiscal year upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The Legislature appropriated for its maintenance $6800, a clear profit of more than $94,000. This statement is not made for the purpose of asking that any particular credit be given on account of this showing. The revenue was collected because the law provided it should be. There is no reason why the state should exact these large sums each year, exacted not from the insurance companies, but really from the citizens of our own state who are thrifty enough to insure their future independence in some degree. But there seems to be little reason for expecting any change in this particular as long as taxation continues to be based upon the idea of securing as much as possible from convenient and defenseless reservoirs of funds, the tapping of which does not apparently interest the man with the vote. Theoretically, there is no justification for the taxation of insurance premiums. Practically, the present methods will continue until the public can be made to understand that it pays the tax.
>
> Entirely aside from taxes paid by insurance companies, they contribute between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars to the general revenue of the state in the shape of the excess of fees collected over the expenses of the department. For this there is absolutely no justification. From this excess there should be appropriated a sufficient amount so that the department may be able to render its proper service to the state, the insured, and the insurance companies. With its best endeavors it must be admitted that such service is not now being rendered.

These are truths, boldly proclaimed. They charge the state with rapacity in taking money without justification and of niggardliness in making return of service. Let us examine the details. There are two sources of revenue mentioned: taxes on premiums and insurance department fees. We find that in 1913 the state received from these sources the following aggregate sums:

Taxes on premiums	$89,283
For licenses and fees	19,150
Total	$108,433

The administration of the Insurance Department cost $6811. The Commissioner's salary is but $2000, and his entire force consists of a clerk at $1000 and a stenographer at $600. The miscellaneous expenses were $3211. So that balancing the receipts of the New Hampshire department against its expenses, we find that it yields a net profit to the state of $101,622. Is the making of profits one of the functions of any department of government? Why should those who protect themselves with insurance be compelled to bear this unnecessary burden?

The state does not even render the service it should in return for the munificent rewards it exacts. The Commissioner tells us that the work is constantly increasing, and he intimates that its volume surpasses the facilities to be purchased for $6800 a year.

In this respect, New Hampshire is but representative of the other states. All of them collect from two to ten times as much money from the insurance companies as it costs to conduct their insurance departments. Last year New York received in taxes, fees and licenses from these companies $728,894; its insurance department cost $386,582. In fees alone, Massachusetts had a total of $112,251, to say nothing of the tax receipts (a statement of which is not accessible as we write); while its department expense was $89,557. For taxes on premiums (no statement of fees obtainable) from October 1, 1911, to October 1, 1912, Connecticut received $186,535 and spent on its insurance department $32,999. North Carolina collected a total of $344,546 and expended less than $20,000 on supervision. Maine received in fees alone $25,555 and its total expenses were $7576. For the year ending December 31, 1912, Wisconsin collected $951,867 from the companies and spent $36,525 on its department.

The Insurance Commissioner of North Carolina naïvely observes in his 1914 report that his department "is not run for revenue" and that the state should, "with a collection of over $300,000 annually from insurance companies, spend more money for the enlargement and efficiency of the Insurance Department," adding, "This certainly can be done to advantage."

But, in a way, we have drifted from the main theme—the hard sense, the "straight thinking" of the New Hampshire Commissioner, who, upon the authority of his investigations and his experience, asserts that "there is absolutely no justification" for taxing the people "who are thrifty enough to in-

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The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,219,045,826 00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	282,298,429 80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550 30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	22,585,640 25
On December 31 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued as fast as dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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sure their future independence in some degree." These exactions will average about two per cent of the premiums per year. So, reader, every time you should pay $100 on a policy, the state compels the company to collect $102.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

According to the report of Fire Commissioner Cole, of Boston, forty-one persons were killed and a loss of $3,225,000 incurred by fires in that city during the twelve months ending with December 31, 1913. He estimates that eighty per cent of the fire loss was preventable.

A number of Baltimore employers of labor have formed the Maryland Mutual Liability Insurance Company to undertake on the mutual plan the hazards incurred under the recently enacted workmen's compensation law of that state. It is the first mutual company of its kind in Maryland.

West Side, Chicago, Ill.—The term generally used in the department reports is "unearned premiums," and fairly describes the liability. The term "reinsurance reserve" is not accurate. It is a liability arising under the unexpired policies, the premiums on which have been paid in advance for one, three or five years, and represent the aggregate sum due if all the policies were cancelled on a pro rata basis on the day the statement was made.

R. W., Manhattan—The Prussian Life Insurance Company of Berlin, Germany, is the only foreign life insurance company actively transacting business in the United States, and it does a reinsurance business only. It has a cash deposit of $200,000 in Connecticut, and its financial condition (United States branch) on December 31, 1913, as shown by the insurance report of that state was: Total admitted assets, $586,047; total liabilities, $465,329; net surplus, $120,718.

The Automobile Protective and Information Bureau of Chicago has begun an organized campaign thru 40,000 agents to compile a census of uncalled for cars. Agents are to visit their local garages and make a list with descriptive information of all cars on hand. and send this information to the head office. Thru this method in a small way many cars have been traced, and it is confidently believed that thru this extension of the work a grand round-up of stolen cars will be effected.

The 1914 report of the Insurance Department of New York, covering the condition and affairs of the assessment and fraternal life insurance associations under that jurisdiction, closed the year 1913 with $6,200,064,879 insurance in force, a gain of $37,044,327. The total assets of the fraternals was $132,961,600, and of the assessment life and accident associations, $3,787,170. The total liabilities were, respectively, $17,464,131 and $2,078,093. The fraternals received from their members $88,790,947 and paid death claims of $65,721,192. The total fraternal insurance in force in New York state decreased $2 5,133 and the assessment kind $621,256 during the year.

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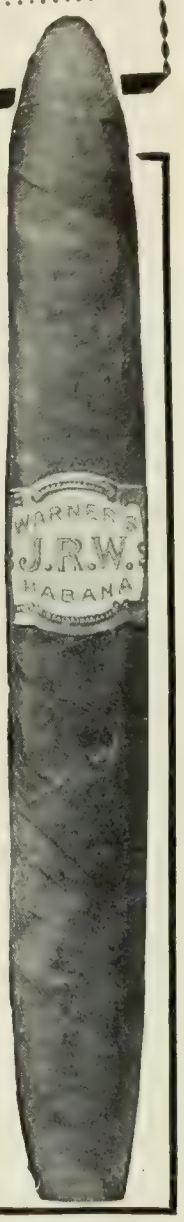
For these are the men who most appreciate the exquisite flavor of my private Havana.

The leaf is from a mountainous district in Cuba. It is selected for me by a resident expert. Then made up especially for me under my monogram band. In 40 years of smoking I have never found so mild and sweet a smoke.

I want you to know, as thousands already do, what a delightful smoke this is. If you don't say that these cigars at $5 per hundred are the peer of any 10c cigar you ever smoked, the trial will have cost you nothing.

My Offer: Send me 10c toward shipping expenses and I will send you trial cigars. Then you can get future supplies at my low price—$5 per hundred, $2.60 for fifty, all charges prepaid. I offer other cigars, too, for those who like heavier, stronger smokes. You will find them described in my booklet. But send for the trial J. Rogers Warner Panetelas now. The coupon above is for your convenience. (43)

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Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, October 26, 1914

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JUST A WORD

If the reader's eye has by any chance fallen upon a little announcement with the heading "Teachers," hidden by the cunning hand of the make-up artist among other advertisements, he may have noted the statement that three hundred schools had placed orders with The Independent for classroom work during the past month. This is certainly a gratifying record, and, fine as it is, the daily orders indicate that it is only the beginning of the shower.

The Independent of November 30 will be an Efficiency Number. Among the contributors will be Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Louis D. Brandeis, Efficiency Counsel for the Great Railroad Systems; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Former President of Harvard University; Harrington Emerson, President of the Efficiency Counsel for the United States Navy; F. C. Henderschott, Founder of the National Association of Corporation Schools; John Wanamaker, Former United States Postmaster-General; William Russell Wilcox, President of the Efficiency Society. This issue will also introduce to the readers of The Independent Mr. Edward Earle Purinton, whose writing on this general topic has attracted the attention of millions of people. Further details concerning this number will be given later.

Week before last, on this page, it was mentioned that the receipts from subscriptions for the month of September exceeded the receipts of the same month a year ago by two hundred and eighty-three per cent. This was the hasty report which came to the Publisher's Desk at the end of the month. It proves to have been a mistake. The official figures since transmitted show that the gain was five hundred and ten per cent —which it need hardly be added is equally satisfactory!

WAR TIME ADVENTURES

The newspaper correspondents have had varying experiences in Europe, many of them tragic. It is a relief to read something in lighter vein concerning these able and tireless personalities. From the special correspondence of the New York *Globe*, by Herbert Corey, we venture to make an extract or two on this page, to take the place of some of the arid facts that are usually presented here:

John McCutcheon, the cartoonist, tried to start for Belgium one morning on an 8:30 train. It is not the custom of the Savoy Hotel to serve breakfasts to persons who get up at such plebeian hours. So McCutcheon clamored in the breakfast room until he finally extorted a little mess of ham and eggs from the head waiter, and then fell upon a taxi and scooted for his train. A friend went with him.

"I'll put your bags aboard," said the friend. "You get your ticket."

But at one minute of train time McCutcheon had not appeared. The friend hurried back to see what had happened. He found McCutcheon in the clutches of the two fattest door porters of the Savoy. He was nervously searching his pockets.

"I forgot to pay my bill," he explained, "while I was worrying over not getting breakfast. These fellows traced me here and have held me up."

"I'll pay the bill," said the friend, "now."

"No, sir," said the fattest porter. "This gentleman here owes the bill, sir. He must pay it, sir."

It was so ordered.

Richard Harding Davis of the New York *Tribune* got into Brussels. It cost him all the money he had to get there, and in accordance with the invariable custom he was then detained by the Germans while they marched thru the town. He got a courier out with a plea for funds. The courier reached Davis' connection in London.

"Maybe the American Embassy can get some money in to him," said his connection. The American Embassy, on being queried, said it certainly could. So the courier was dismissed. Next day the connection went to the embassy with the money for Davis.

"Very good," said the embassy. "Now call in your courier and we will send this money to Davis."

"The courier has gone back to Belgium," said the connection. "We don't know him, anyhow."

"Then we can't help you," said the embassy.



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The Independent

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LOOKING BACKWARD IN 1920—AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

AT the opening of the twentieth century Germany was in a critical position. France was mustering her forces to recapture Alsace-Lorraine, Great Britain was jealous and timid, Russia was expanding toward the China Seas and increasing her population with a rapidity which had no historical precedent. Germany had no true ally except Austria-Hungary and even in that nation barely a quarter of the population was German in race or sympathy and less than half favorable to German policy. Had militarism and imperialistic bureaucracy continued to dominate the country not fifteen years would have past without a domestic revolution, or, more probably, a great foreign war with an exasperated and terrified Europe in which the German power, so beneficial to civilization in so many ways, would have disappeared from *Welt-politik*.

FORTUNATELY the Emperor chose as his Chancellor a second Bismarck in policy but animated with more liberal views and more generous aims. Herr Schmidt, of the University of Jena, had been a close student of international relations and he formulated a plan with the thoroness and mastery of detail characteristic of his nation and held to it in the face of popular misrepresentation and opposition with all the stanchness of his famous predecessor. From the first he regarded the Russian despotism as the great enemy of German culture and indeed of all the free peoples of Europe. The Chancellor first made public his views on the floor of the Reichstag while Russia was busy with the Japanese war. "Whom do we fear?" he said. "Frankly, is it not France and Russia? But France has a specific quarrel with us, while the Russian peril is a limitless ambition. Let us sacrifice our pride and make peace on our western border because the Fatherland will be hard put to it to defend both frontiers and to the east is a foe whose claims are too indefinite to be compounded without war."

Before the astonished Reichstag he outlined a new constitution for Alsace-Lorraine, by which that province was to be made an independent nation, neutralized by the powers, a member of the Zollverein and pledged to make no discrimination against either the French or the German languages. "Let us solve the problem of our French frontier by abolishing it," he continued. "At one stroke we will abolish the only essential reason for French enmity that the opinion of the world will condone and we will build up a barrier of neutralized nations: Belgium, Luxemburg, Alsatia and Switzerland, which the French would have to violate to reach us. We cannot yield the Reichsland to France, for there are many Germans there and, besides, that would still leave us a common frontier with France whenever she chose to invade us. But if, in pure revenge for 1870, with no grievance of the present day, France should attack us she would have to do so across a barrier of broken treaties, of armed buffer-states and of the good opinion of the world."

Chancellor Schmidt found it the hardest task of his life to persuade German pride to the sacrifice. He played upon the opinion of the country and the court with war scares and threats of revolution, he subsidized the press, he even resigned for a while to show the Kaiser that he could not afford to have such a capable politician in the opposition. Finally he was recalled to office and carried his measure. But in order to make assurance doubly sure, he demanded of France as a condition of pressing the measure that "France pacify German public opinion by abandoning the Russian alliance." This done, he ordered the bulk of the army moved over to the Russian frontier. Russia, recovering from the Japanese war, watched with anger and amazement the grant of local autonomy to Prussian Poland which contrasted so strongly with her own repressions. Schmidt did not stop here. He restored Danish Schleswig to Denmark, exacting in return a military alliance with Germany. He threatened Austria with a repudiation of the Dreibund if the Slavs were not placed on an equal footing with Germans and Magyars in the dual empire. As Austria, isolated, would have been helpless against Panslavism, his demands were granted, tho not without grumbling. Finally, Schmidt brought Norway and Sweden into the alliance by deftly playing upon their fear of Russia.

SIDE by side with his foreign policies, Schmidt built up a far-reaching program of internal reform. This he did primarily because he was a good Liberal, but also because he found it necessary to win immense favor with the mass of the people to offset the opposition of the military aristocracy and the appeals of chauvinistic demagogs to the mob. The example of German freedom to the west and the open and secret encouragement given by Schmidt to the nationalist movements in Poland, Finland and northern Persia, placed the Tsar in a position where he was compelled to choose drastic reform, revolution or war. Egged on by the Panslavists, he chose the last of these courses and moved suddenly on Germany and Austria. But a surprize awaited the Russian Government. France and England, altho commercially hostile to Germany, dared not openly flout Liberal sentiment by supporting Russia against a nation dominated by the ideals of Chancellor Schmidt. The Balkan states and Italy remained neutral because with the cessation of the Austrian policy of expansion to the south they

[illegible] to hate or fear the German nations. Poland rose as one man to realize the promise of nationality which Schmidt had years before announced would be the result of a victory over Russia in the event of war. The Swedish troops occupied Finland. Thus, within a space of a few months, Russia was ready to sue for peace. The full strength of the magnificent German army had been hurled upon the half-mobilized Russian troops and supporting it came waves of Austrians, Magyars, Bohemians, Croats, Bosnians, Polish rebels and Scandinavians. And the peace which followed this great war of 1914 made reprisal impossible.

The victorious war raised the prestige of Chancellor Schmidt to the highest point of hero worship. He practically dictated the terms of peace without opposition. Poland was made an independent nation with a military and commercial alliance with Austria and Germany, under a pledge not to discriminate against the German language or restrict German immigration. This gave Germany not only a friendly buffer-state to the east, but room to grow in, industrially and culturally. The German speaking Baltic provinces were joined to the German empire with local autonomy, and Finland was created a republic under the protection of Scandinavia. The Zollverein and Alliance of Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Denmark, Finland, the German federation, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Croatia, Bosnia, Lithuania and Poland is impregnable from its size, its population and the enthusiastic patriotism of the people both for their own immediate Fatherland and for the Confederation of Central Europe to which they all belong.

Since the formation of the Confederation, it has been joined by the Balkan States, by the neutralized nations of Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Alsatia and Switzerland, and in no long time the present negotiations for merging this invincible power with the Latin Confederacy, the British empire, the Chino-Japanese union and the Federation of All the Americas will be completed and the last tariff walls and fortifications will disappear. Even the Russian empire will join in the World Friendship if the present revolution, which came as an immediate result of the crushing defeat of the autocracy in 1914, is successful.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

THE indefatigable administration has added to its legislative achievements in the tariff and currency and banking reform, the completion of two-thirds of its trust program. The Trade Commission bill and the Clayton anti-trust bill have been past by Congress and signed by the President. Next week we shall return to the second of these acts; it is the first that we here consider.

The Trade Commission act does five things:

First, it establishes a Federal Trade Commission similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Second, it transfers to this Commission—and elaborates—the duties and powers of the Bureau of Corporations in relation to the investigation of the affairs of corporations, and of business methods and practises in general and in particular.

Third, it makes the Commission an accessory to the courts for the preparation and execution of their decrees in anti-trust cases.

Fourth, it empowers the Commission to make, thru the Attorney General, recommendations for the readjustment of the business of any corporation in order that the corporation may not violate the anti-trust law.

Fifth, it entrusts to the Commission the prevention of unfair competition.

The creation of a Trade Commission is good. In so far as it avails to substitute administrative regulation of business for regulation by lawsuit it is a substantial step in the right direction.

The provision for more thoro publicity in relation to big business is a recognition of the right principle—the corporation which is not willing to conduct its business under the full light of day has little claim to public consideration.

The attempt to avoid the necessity of suits under the anti-trust act by enabling the Commission to suggest methods of reorganization thru which a corporation may cease to violate or remain from violating the act is perhaps the most admirable thing in the present measure. But it does not go far enough. It should be made possible for the officer of corporations who have every desire to obey the law, but who are uncertain just what they may lawfully do and what they must not do, to seek of their own motion the assistance of the Commission with the certainty that they will get it.

Most business men are law abiding citizens not only in their private but in their corporate capacities. But it has long been subject for complaint that there is a broad twilight zone about the region where the Sherman act reigns in which even the most law-abiding corporation is likely to lose its way. Such a corporation should be able to secure from the Commission suggestions as to the modification of its business methods and practises with a view to compliance with the law. The adoption of those suggestions by the corporation should create, in the event that the corporation were proceeded against under the anti-trust law, a rebuttable presumption that the corporation was not guilty of violating the law.

The number of corporations whose operations tend to be detrimental to the general welfare thru the stifling of competition and the fostering of monopoly is but small in proportion to the whole. The way of the well-intentioned corporation should be made as smooth as the way of the evil-purposed corporation should be made rough. Encouragement and coöperation should be the portion of every corporation that is honestly seeking to do the right. Without that coöperation it cannot prosper; and unless business prospers we all are bound to suffer.

Lastly, the provision against unfair competition is sound. Competition is a natural force in the economic world, fast rooted in the very nature of man himself. Men compete because they seek prosperity. So long as they compete fairly, honorably, and with a decent regard for the rights of others, competition is eminently desirable. It is perfectly possible to compete fairly. But when men begin to ignore the rules of the game, to overstep the bounds of fair play and honorable dealing, competition quickly tends to become an instrument of oppression.

Recent events in the realm of trust development have shown how unfair competition may be used by the strong to put down the weak, by the unscrupulous to trample upon the honorable. Where could a man be found anywhere so unabashed as openly to defend unfair competition? Not even those who practise it in secret would

dare to commend it openly. Excellent as it is to have a giant's strength, it is tyrannous to use it like a giant.

With the categorical prohibition of unfair competition no right-minded man can quarrel. With the plan for enforcing the prohibition thru the Trade Commission every one who wants efficiency of regulation in the business world and deprecates the laborious processes of administration thru the courts will find himself in accord.

On the whole the Trade Commission act is a sound addition to the body of federal law dealing with corporate activities. It is conceivable that time will show directions in which it has gone too far. We are certain that it will presently appear, as we have already suggested, that in at least one direction it has not gone far enough. But in its general tenor, it is a good act.

OUR DEPENDENT PEOPLES

IT is a great thing for the country that two hundred and fifty men and women, deeply interested in our national problems, working earnestly for their solution, selected from the whole country and its possessions, can come together for four days to discourse and discuss, and then present their conclusions to Congress and the people. Such a company held last week its thirty-second annual meeting at Lake Mohonk to talk with each other about our Indian and Philippine problems.

One would think the Indian problem ought to be settled long before this time, and the Indians happily absorbed in the total population. There are only some three hundred thousand of them, what seems an almost negligible number, but they have been so robbed and coddled in turn, that it will yet be more than one generation before we can let them alone. At present the glaring evils that most need to be corrected are those that appear among the wealthy so-called civilized tribes of Oklahoma, where shark-lawyers, both white and Indian, are with too much success cheating them of their individual lands, while the white sentiment stands in the way of the aid given by their protectors and by the Indian Bureau. It is easy to fill an ignorant Indian with liquor and persuade him to sign away his possessions for a most inadequate consideration. Such cases have occurred by the thousand. Of course it is illegal to give the Indians liquor, but what cares a swindler for law? Yet another evil closely related to that of liquor is that of the comparatively new intoxicant, called the mescal bean, the use of which is spreading immensely among the Indian tribes. It is the fruit of a cactus, and its effects may be compared with those of morphine; it produces at first delightful hallucinations, but later ruins the constitution. The Indians have made a religion out of it, and worship the bean as the Holy Ghost. Its sale and use ought to be prohibited as well as that of alcohol.

But much larger questions are involved in our responsibilities for the Philippines; and the fact that they have entered into politics makes the discussion somewhat delicate in such a conference in which both parties are represented, and members of Congress on both sides, and this year particularly the Democratic. A leading Democratic Congressman, a defender of the Jones bill, was chairman.

That bill is on the whole a pretty good one. It is reported that it came, except the preamble, from President Wilson. The preamble makes the false statement that from the beginning it has been the intention of the people of the United States to give independence to the Philippines as soon as they are fitted for it. This is not true. They have not meant to clear our skirts of them when fitted for self-government, unless they wish it. It is not clear that they ever will wish it. They may and they may not. Mr. Quezon, their Delegate to Congress, said they do wish it, and the elements now in control doubtless do. So did the Boers in South Africa wish a few years ago to be free from Great Britain, but they do not wish it now. Native India does not wish to throw off the British rule. The new Jones bill does not set any date for independence, and if the Democratic party simply wishes to give independence when the people are fitted to create a stable government, then we need have no quarrel over the matter, for that time is not near.

Beyond this what needs to be done is to understand that our rule of the Philippines ought to know no partizan politics. No man from Governor-General down ought to be removed for party reasons, and each official who is honest and efficient, who is working first for the good of the people, should be allowed to make for himself a career. Officials, teachers and missionaries should unite to create a civilization based on intelligence and sound moral character. Especial attention should be given the uncivilized tribes to reduce them to order. Meanwhile it is incumbent on Congress to absorb something of that human interest in the welfare of the Philippine people which appears in so marked a degree in the American officials, teachers and missionaries in the Islands. It is a shame that our financial legislation of Congress has been directed to the benefit of American tobacco and sugar interests rather than to the benefit of the Islands. We ought to treat the Philippines at least as well as we treat Porto Rico and Cuba.

LOANS TO BELLIGERENTS

ON April 17, 1907, in an address before the First American Peace Congress held in New York City, Mr. Bryan said:

> There is nothing logical in saying that a neutral nation shall not furnish powder and shot but shall furnish the money, or may furnish the money, with which to buy the powder and shot. I hope the time will come when we shall be able to include money as contraband of war and thus make it impossible for the citizens of a neutral nation to grow rich by encouraging wars between other nations.

As far as we know, this was the first time that any such doctrine has been enunciated by a man of Mr. Bryan's position and standing. Mr. Bryan has been continuing to advocate it for the past half dozen years.

Accordingly when Mr. Bryan issued his statement at the beginning of the war that loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war are "inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality," we rejoiced that at last he was to have the opportunity of putting into practise what he had preached and that the United States was to take this advanced position.

Last week Mr. Lansing, Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Mr. Bryan, received certain inquiries as to the rights of the citizens of neutral nations in trading with belligerents. In reply he quoted the perfectly recognized rule of international conduct: "A citizen of the United States can sell to a belligerent or its agent any article of commerce which he pleases. . . ." He further applied this rule to the question of loans to belligerents. On that point he said:

There was no legal obstacle to loans being made by banks in this country. The only objection was that which from an idealistic point of view might lie against such transactions on the ground that by enabling nations at war to prosecute the conflict they were not in strict accord with the spirit of neutrality.

In this Mr. Lansing was perfectly right. But what he has said has been taken in some quarters to mean that the Administration has changed its attitude and will no longer use its influence against loans to belligerents. This we cannot believe. Mr. Bryan is not the man to retreat after having established such a splendid precedent in the practise of nations in time of war, foreshadowing, as it does, the day when neutral nations will automatically cease all intercourse with those who break the peace. He should receive the support of all American financiers in his advanced policy.

A CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

IT has been suggested that fighting cease all over the world during Christmas Day in honor of the advent of the Prince of Peace nineteen centuries ago. That would be a good thing to do provided that the armies did not resume their deadly work on the morning of the 26th. Otherwise it would merely give both parties a breathing spell so they could fight harder next day.

The better the day the better the deed, and if these millions of men are all doing God service in killing one another they certainly could not conscientiously relax their efforts on this most holy day. That this war is really a crusade for God and humanity is attested not by one but by all religious faiths. The ruler of Protestant Prussia says it is and the rulers of Catholic Austria and Orthodox Russia say the same. The Christians of Belgium, France and England are equally convinced that this is a holy war. The Sikhs and the Shintoists, the Mohammedan Gurkhas and Turcos agree upon this one dogma, that they are fighting for the right. In the face of such a consensus who would have the presumption to call a halt in the name of religion even for a day?

FREE SPEECH AND LICENSE

ON another page the Reverend Bouck White presents his view of the circumstances which led to his imprisonment in jail. He believes that he has been unjustly treated.

A restatement of the events which led to his arrest will show, if not to Mr. White, at least to the unprejudiced observer, the fallaciousness of his contention, even if, as we believe, his sentence was excessive.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. He is also a prominent owner in the coal mines of Colorado. Mr. Bouck White is the pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution. Mr. White and his associates disapproved of the actions of the coal companies in connection with labor troubles in Colorado, which had culminated in the killing of a number of strikers and women of their families.

Mr. White went with several of his associates to the Fifth Avenue Church and claimed the right to interrupt the service in order to present to the congregation a criticism of Mr. Rockefeller and the other owners of the Colorado mines. For so interrupting the service he was arrested and punished.

Mr. White's contention is based upon false premises. He confuses freedom of speech with licentiousness of action. He demands as a right what if it were admitted would make the holding of church services impossible.

The members of a congregation come together for worship. If any one at any time could with impunity interrupt the service in order to present to the congregation his personal criticism of a member of the congregation chaos would be the result.

A church is a public institution. Any one may use it, provided he uses it for the purpose for which it is intended—worship. But when he insists upon stopping others from worshipping in order that he may use the edifice for his own quite different purpose, he puts himself without the law.

The right of free speech does not mean that one may say whatever he please whenever he pleases wherever he pleases. No blow was struck at free speech when Mr. White was arrested. But a serious blow was launched at decency and good order and the rights of others when Mr. White demanded the right to interrupt their worship.

THE PARTIES

IN his campaign letter President Wilson predicts victory in the coming elections for the Democratic party. With characteristic literary skill he thus sets forth the grounds of his prediction: "The Democratic party is now in fact the only instrument ready to the country's hand by which anything can be accomplished. It is united, as the Republican party is not; it is strong and full of the zest of sober achievement, and has been rendered confident by carrying out a great constructive program such as no other party has attempted. . . . A practical nation is not likely to reject such a team, full of the spirit of public service, and substitute, in the midst of great tasks, either a party upon which a deep demoralization has fallen, or a party which has not grown to the stature that would warrant its assuming the responsible burdens of state."

Whether or not he is a true prophet, he is a keen analyst. The Republican party has yet to recover from the demoralizing effect of the Chicago convention and what came after. The Progressive party has yet to do a deal of growing. The Democratic party sails on a flowing tide of success.

And war time is a good time for the party in power.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD

THE President is perfectly justified in feeling gratification over the legislative record of the Democratic Congress whose session of unprecedented length is at last coming to a close. His campaign letter sums up the results of eighteen months of conscientious work on three subjects of commanding importance and many others that are overshadowed only because the three loom so large.

Under the leadership of Mr. Wilson, the Democrats have shown unusual and unexpected ability in constructive work and in team play. For this achievement the President gives great credit to his associates in Congress. The country, we suspect, will be inclined to give the lion's share to Mr. Wilson himself.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Germans at Ostend

Relieved of the necessity of screening Antwerp, the Germans can now rest their right upon the North Sea and so occupy a stronger position than since the war began, for they are free from the danger of being outflanked on this end of the line. They are therefore marching down the coast toward Dunkirk, which is the first fortress in their way. The Belgian army from Antwerp succeeded in making its escape into France by way of Ostend without being intercepted, but the Germans followed them close and were permitted to occupy Bruges and Ostend without opposition. The only point in Belgium now held by the Allies is Ypres. The Germans, however, have possession of Courtrai, Menin and Lille to the east and south. They have also acquired Zeebrugge, the port of Bruges, which may prove as valuable to them as Ostend.

Sixty thousand fugitives had assembled at Ostend, and there was a panic when they learned that the Germans were approaching and that the Allies would make no attempt to defend the city. Boats of all sizes were hired to carry the refugees over to England, but there were not enough of them to accommodate the throngs. Thirty thousand men, women and children camped all night on the docks hoping to get away, but the Taube sailing overhead next morning found them still there.

As the siege of Antwerp was coming to a close the Germans made a strong effort to drive westward from Arras and Lille toward Calais, with the object of cutting off the retreat of the Belgian army, and of the Allied forces which had advanced to the Belgian frontier. This attempt, however, was frustrated thru the vigorous action of the French and English forces. Arras and Lille were lost by the Germans and a few days later regained. Both these cities have suffered seriously from this repeated bombardment.

On the Meuse the Germans still hold St. Mihiel, but the French are making such a strong attack on the north and south of the lines connecting with this exposed position that the Germans will soon either have to

THE GREAT WAR

October 13—Germans occupy Ghent. Belgian Government moves from Ostend to Havre, France. Boer revolt in northwest part of Cape Colony.

October 14—Ypres, Belgium, taken by Allies. Germans occupy all Poland west of Vistula. Germans take Bruges. Austrians regain Jaroslav in Galicia.

October 15—Germans occupy Ostend. Russians drive back German lines from Warsaw. Portuguese army mobilized to join the Allies.

October 16—British cruiser "Hawke" sunk by German submarine. Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian Foreign Minister, dies.

October 17—British cruiser sinks four torpedo boat destroyers. Japanese cruiser "Takachiho" sunk in Kiaochau Bay by mines.

October 18—Allies holding Germans back at Belgian frontier. Austrians and Russians fight along San River, Galicia.

October 19—Germans preparing for siege of Belfort. Austrian submarine destroyed by French cruiser.



By special arrangement with the London Graphic and Leslie's Weekly

THE GERMAN LINES

Showing how the tide of the German invasion receded from Paris and then spread over nearly all Belgium, its objective apparently changed from the French to the British capital

withdraw or to gain other points along the line between Verdun and Toul. But instead of pushing the attack on this line they are said to be getting their siege guns into position for the bombardment of Belfort, the strongest and most southerly of the barrier fortresses.

Antwerp After the Fall

The German headquarters report that in taking Antwerp they got four or five thousand prisoners, five hundred cannon, four thousand tons of grain and other booty of great value. These prisoners must be added to the number which, according to the official German estimates, had been taken up to October 1 as follows: British, 180 officers and 8600 men; Belgian, 470 officers and 30,850 men; French, 2050 officers and 123,000 men; Russian, 2150 officers and 92,000 men; total, 259,300. There escaped into the Netherlands after the fall of Antwerp 2000 British and 28,000 Belgians. They were obliged, under the rules of neutrality, to surrender their arms and remain interned till the end of the war. The rest of the British naval brigade which took part in the defense of Antwerp, more than 5000, were transported to Deal, where they were received with wild enthusiasm by the English.

The German governor of Antwerp is trying to induce the inhabitants who fled into the Netherlands to return and resume their business, by promising them protection, and threatening to seize the goods of shopkeepers who do not open up within twelve days.

The city did not suffer much from the bombardment, as the Germans abstained from using their heavy guns and avoided hitting historic buildings. The church of Notre Dame was in danger of burning at the time of the surrender, but the German soldiers, as soon as they entered, stopped the spread of the flames. According to German estimates, no more than twelve civilians lost their lives thru the bombardment.

The conduct of the Germans who occupied Bruges, Ghent and Ostend is commended by their enemies. The troops are quartered in the public buildings and the hostages are permitted to remain in their homes. Strict orders have been issued against looting and the sale of liquor to the soldiers. The schools of Ghent have been reopened.

The German Government has notified the Netherlands that the status of the Scheldt will be maintained, and that no attempt will be made to use it for naval purposes.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been severely criticized in Parliament for his policy in regard to Antwerp. He should not, say his opponents, have encouraged the Belgians to resistance when by surrendering they might have got better terms and saved their city from bombardment, but having promised them support, he should have sent enough reinforcements to defend the city. Mr. Churchill's reply was that any military movement must be considered in connection with the campaign of which it is a part, and that it seemed worth while under the circumstances to delay the German advance even a few days.

Germans Advance on Warsaw

For some time past both Berlin and Petrograd have been silent about the great military operations known to be going on in Russian Poland, but now that the battle has begun the curtain has been raised and we can get a clear vision of the position of the contending forces and something of the significance of the strategy.

It is obvious that General von Hindenburg's aim was nothing less than a blow at the heart of Poland. His invasion of Russia from the eastern end of East Prussia was apparently either for the purpose of cutting the railroad between Petrograd and Warsaw, which here passes within fifty miles of the frontier, or for the purpose of drawing attention away from Warsaw, against which his main attack was directed. If the former he did not succeed, for he could not get beyond the fortress of Osowiec or the River Niemen. If the latter he seems to have been successful, for apparently the German armies invading Poland met with no serious opposition until they were within gunshot of the Polish capital.

The invasion of Poland was made along three lines converging upon Warsaw, up the Vistula, down the Vistula, and straight in from Breslau. The first or northern army is under the personal command of General von Hindenburg. The second or southern army is in charge of General Dankl, one of the few Austrian generals whose reputation was not lost in the disasters of Galicia. The third or center army is led by King Ludwig of Bavaria.

The forward movement all along the line from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathian Mountains was begun on October 4, and by the middle of the month all of Russian Poland lying east of the Vistula River, with the exception of the environs of Warsaw, was in the hands of the Germans. Their attempts to cross the Vistula were, however, foiled, for the Russians had destroyed the bridges and the river was too wide for the use of pontoons. On the east side of the river, however, another force of Germans is reported to be making its way down the railroad from Mlawa.



THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

The Vistula and San Rivers now mark the front of the Russian armies except before Warsaw. The shaded territory is held by the Russians

on the East Prussian frontier, to approach Warsaw from the north.

According to the official statement of the Russian General Staff, the German force invading Poland consists of eight army corps, or about 400,000 men, and their advance columns had come within six miles of Warsaw and were already getting their siege guns into position for the bombardment of that city, when they were attacked and driven back to their entrenchments, twenty-three miles to the west. On account of the miry roads the Germans were unable to take their big guns with them on their retreat, and the Russians captured forty-two. They claim that the Germans lost 30,000 men in trying to cross the Vistula near the fortress of Ivangorod.

As will be seen from the map, the Russian lines of defense in Poland lying along the Vistula and Narew rivers come to a salient angle at Warsaw, or, more exactly, at Novo Georgievsk. The Grand Duke Nicholas is in charge of the Russian forces in Poland, which are said to number a million. They should, therefore, be able to hold this strongly fortified position against any attack that the Germans and Austrians are capable of making, so it is quite possible that the opposing armies will keep substantially their present positions along the Vistula all winter.

In Galicia it will be remembered that the Russians, after the capture of Lemberg, had invested Przemysl, and passing around had approached to within forty-five miles of Cracow, at Tarnow. Now the tide has turned, and the Austrians, reinforced and in part officered by the Germans, have driven the Russians back beyond the San River, recaptured Jaroslav and relieved the siege of Przemysl. To the south of Przemysl and in the passes of the Carpathians the Russians are also reported to have been defeated.

Portugal Enters the War

The republic of Portugal has mobilized its army in readiness to aid Great Britain in accordance with the treaty between these countries. The part assigned to the Portuguese is presumably to assist the South African Union in the conquest of the African possessions of Germany, and two expeditionary forces have already left Lisbon for Africa, one of them convoyed by English transports. The German colonies on both coasts lie between the Portuguese and the English, so the two can cooperate in a simultaneous attack from north and south.



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WHAT IT MEANS TO BE BOMBARDED

The effect of a single shell on a dwelling house in Rheims. During the week the cathedral has again been under fire

The War on the Sea

The German policy of equalizing the fleets by keeping their own ships safe in harbor and reducing the naval strength of Great Britain by submarine sniping has scored another success. The British cruiser "Hawke" was struck by a torpedo on October 15 and sank in eight minutes without having a chance to fire a shot at her unseen enemy. One boat got off with twenty-one men and a Norwegian trawler picked up fifty-two floaters, but the rest of the crew, 387 men, were lost. The British cruiser "Theseus," which was close by, was attacked by the same submarine, but escaped harm. In accordance with the new Admiralty orders, she did not attempt to rescue any of the survivors of her sister ship lest she should share the fate of the "Hogue" and "Cressy," which in coming to the aid of the "Aboukir" were sunk by a single submarine. The "Hawke" was launched in 1891 and so belongs to the older vessels of the British navy, which are not of great value, but the latest dreadnought might well have fallen a victim to the submarine if it had been in its place. From the fact that the survivors were landed at Aberdeen, it is inferred that the disaster occurred not far from Scotland and that no part of the North Sea is safe from the German submarines.

The British got revenge two days later when the light cruiser "Undaunted" sank four German destroyers off the coast of Holland. Between two and three hundred of the Germans were drowned and thirty-two taken prisoners. The "Undaunted" is one of the new fast cruisers of the "Aurora" type, designed expressly for patrol duty. She has a speed of thirty knots an hour and was put into commission this year.

The Russian cruisers "Pallada," "Makarov" and "Bayan" were attacked in the Baltic by German submarines, and the "Pallada" was struck by a torpedo on October 10. She sank with all on board, over five hundred men. The Russians claim to have destroyed two of the submarines.

It was announced on October 15 that the British cruiser "Yarmouth" sunk the Hamburg-American steamer "Markomannia" in the vicinity of Sumatra.

A dreadnought and six destroyers which were under construction by the Austrian Government at Trieste,



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THE RUINS OF PARIS

But this Paris was a café on the Rue de Rivoli in Papeete, the capital of the French island of Tahiti. The town was bombarded by two German cruisers on September 22

on the Adriatic, have been burned, doubtless by incendiaries.

The British Admiralty, which has hitherto refrained from laying mines in the open sea, has announced that the continued attacks of German submarines have compelled it to change this policy. A mine field has been established which covers most of the area between Ostend and the Thames. The free channels thru the proscribed area are known only to the Admiralty and the British pilots. The Germans have laid mines north of a line drawn between Harwich and Hook of Holland.

A Boer Revolt The British public had been so greatly gratified at the loyalty manifested in this emergency by all parts of the empire, and especially by the attitude of the South African Government, that they were shocked to learn that the Boers were not as unanimous in this sentiment as had been supposed. When Premier Botha and General Smuts proposed that the South African Union should take part in the war by invading German Southwest Africa, he was opposed in the parliament by General Herzog, who argued that the fate of the German colonies in Africa would be settled by the war in Europe, and that therefore it would be useless for the Union to enter upon this difficult and expensive war. When the vote was taken the Government was supported by a vote of 92 to 12.

General Beyers resigned from the command of the Union forces rather than take action against the Germans, who had given no provocation. He could not, he said, regard the war being waged by England as the defense of civilization against barbarism, for he could not forget the barbarities perpetrated by the English against the Boers, when they made a Louvain of every farm.

Christian de Wet, instead of going to France to aid his former enemy, General French, as was reported to be his intention, declared his opposition to the determination of the Botha government to take the offensive.

Following the resignation of General Beyers, symptoms of disaffection were manifested by Lieut-Col. Solomon Gerhardus Maritz, in command of the forces in the Northwest Cape Province, and when an officer was sent to remove him he declared his intention of re-establishing the Boer republic with the help of the Germans. He had been in communication with the Governor of German Southwest Africa, who had promised to provide him with all the guns, ammunition and money necessary, and guaranteed the independence of the republic. Most of the Boer troops under Colonel Maritz went with him over to the German side, and those who were unwilling he arrested and sent as prisoners into German Southwest Africa. Colonel Maritz was sent by the British Government to the aid of the Germans of this colony in 1904, when they were in danger of being massacred by the Hereros. Now both the Germans and British are arming the natives and encouraging them to attack the whites.

The Germans of the Southwest African colony have an army of about 5000 regular troops and as many more reservists and volunteers. The force includes about 500 cavalry and a camel corps of 500. The Germans are said to have sixty-six batteries of machine guns.

Against these the Union Government can bring into the field over 70,000 experienced troops. Martial law has been declared over the whole Union and the pro-German propaganda will be put down with a strong hand.

Canal Closed by a Slide The passage of ships thru the Panama Canal was prevented, on the 14th, by a slide at the Culebra Cut that filled a thousand feet of the channel with a great mass of trap rock and loose earth. There were two or three ships in the Canal. Two days later, fourteen were waiting at the terminals. Colonel Goethals says he expects to have the channel open again on the 27th for a width of 100 feet. It is said, however, that there must be months of dredging before the full width of 300 feet and a depth of forty-five feet can be regained.

Before this unfortunate interruption, the traffic of the first month and a half had exceeded the expectations of Colonel Goethals, altho it must have been affected by the war in Europe and the interference of warships with the merchant vessels of the belligerents. On October 7 the number of ships that had past thru the Canal was 100.

Government of the Philippines In the House, last week, the Philippine Government bill was past by a vote of 211 to 59. No Democrat was counted against it, and it was supported by seven Republicans and four Progressives. All the amendments offered were rejected. Among these was one proposed by Mr. Towner, of Iowa, providing that the terms of the bill should not apply to the territory occupied by the Moros and other non-Christian tribes; also that the Moros should be permitted to maintain a tribal organization and government under the supervision of a commission. With the bill was past the preamble, which virtually promises independence "as soon as a stable government shall have been established." In the course of the debate Philippine Commissioner Quezon warmly commended the administration of Governor-General Harrison, which, he said, was economical, just and sympathetic. He read a cablegram showing that 50,000 Filipinos had taken part in a parade in Manila on the 11th, to celebrate the anniversary of Mr. Harrison's arrival.

The bill will not be taken up in the Senate at the present session. It provides for an elective Senate, thus

making both branches of the Legislature elective, gives a qualified veto power to the Governor-General, and an absolute veto power to the President at Washington. It has always been the purpose of the people of the United States, the preamble says, to withdraw their sovereignty over the islands. The bill, says the author of it, Mr. Jones, of Virginia, "creates such a degree of autonomy as will enable the Filipinos, by demonstrating their capacity for self-government, to hasten the date of final separation."

Alaska's Coal Fields Unlocked

The Senate and the House accepted, last week, the conference report on the Alaska Coal Land Lease bill, which was sent to the President for his signature. "Eight years ago," said Secretary Lane, "the coal lands of Alaska were locked up. Now they are to be opened under conditions that will prevent monopoly and, I trust, insure development." The Bering River and Matanuska coal fields will be the first to be surveyed. In the first the Government will retain 5120 acres, and in the second 7500, with one-half of the coal areas in other districts. It reserves the right to mine coal for the army and navy, or for the use of the Government railroads which are soon to be built. Leases to bidders will be made for blocks of 40 acres or for multiples of 40, but one lease cannot cover more than 2560 acres, and its term is not to exceed fifty years. Royalties must be at least 2 cents a ton, and the money thus received will be used in reimbursing the Government for the cost of the new railroads.

War Taxes in the Senate

When the Senate took up the War Revenue bill it was known that there would be a sharp contest over an amendment for the relief of the cotton growers. This amendment, offered by Mr. Smith of Georgia, provided for an issue of $250,000,000 in bonds, to be used by the Government in buying 5,000,000 bales of cotton at ten cents a pound, the cotton to be held a year or two and then to be sold at a price not below eleven cents. This was to be accompanied by a tax designed to reduce the planted area and the crop by one-half. Eight Democrats, it was said, had agreed to join the Republicans in voting against the bill if the amendment should be rejected. It was known that the President would veto the bill if this cotton relief project should be added to it. The amendment was rejected by a vote of twenty-one to forty. There were twenty-two Democrats in opposition. When the defeated Senators moved to lay the bill on the table, they were checked by a ruling on a point of order. A motion to postpone action was then lost, twenty-five to thirty-two, only five of the group of eight supporting it. The bill was past by a vote of thirty-four to twenty-two. In the negative were counted all of the Republicans and two Democrats.

The Senate made ninety-eight changes in the House bill. Several of those which were ordered by the committee or the caucus were mentioned here last week. In the Senate the tax on proprietary medicines was stricken out. The tax to be paid by manufacturers of tobacco, cigars, or cigarets is graduated in the Senate bill from $3, $6 and $12, respectively, to a maximum of $2496. In the House bill the maximum was $24. It is estimated that the graduated tax on theaters will yield $1,000,000, and that $750,000 of this will be paid by moving picture houses.



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THE WAY OF ESCAPE FROM TROUBLED BELGIUM

A pontoon bridge over the Scheldt by which thousands of refugees fled to Holland, where there are no Germans

Mexico's Peace Convention

The convention of Mexican Constitutionalist Generals and Governors at Aguascalientes was organized on the 10th, when General Antonio Villareal, Governor of Nuevo Leon, was made permanent chairman, but it had taken no decisive and final action when, on the 15th, it adjourned for five days to await the arrival of twenty-two delegates who were to represent Zapata. Upon motion of General Eduardo Hay, both Carranza and Villa were directed, or ordered, to release their political prisoners. Villa's associates and agents insisted that he controlled the convention. They caused to be published a false report that Carranza's resignation had been presented and accepted, and that Villareal had been nominated for the provisional presidency, without serious opposition. This, they said, was a victory for Villa, because Villareal had been one of his two candidates, Calderon being the other. But it soon became known that Carranza's resignation had not been considered by the convention and that there had been no definite movement for the selection of a Provisional President.

It had been decided by vote that "the convention was the supreme power" in Mexico. Some thought that there should be government by a commission of seven until the elections, and a considerable number preferred Villareal, but a decision as to the form of government was postponed until after the 20th. There were reports after the adjournment that Villa, who had recently received $800,000 worth of ammunition, would fight, because Carranza had not been required to withdraw. He would appeal to the convention delegates, it was said, and would seek a peace agreement, but was not confident of success. His ally in the North, Governor Maytorena, continued to attack the Carranza garrison at Naco, ignoring the formal notice sent by the convention that an armistice had been agreed upon, to be in force during the sessions. On this account the convention appointed a commission to make an inquiry into conditions at Naco.



Paul Thompson

THE MOTOR BUS TURNED MILITANT

The big supply trains of the Allies' vehicles have been taken freely from the streets of London and Paris, and long lines of transformed omnibuses are now seen most in France. "The first London 'bus to be fired on in the history of the world" was proudly exhibited by its driver in London after it had escaped, bullet-scarred, from Antwerp

At Naco and Vera Cruz

Maytorena, with 3500 men, a majority of them Yaqui Indians, was besieging General Hill and 2500 Constitutionalist soldiers, intrenched in the town, which lies half in Mexico and half in Arizona. Bullets and shrapnel and cannon balls have been falling every day in the Arizona half, where there is scarcely a house that is not marked by them. To gain some advantage, the Indians have repeatedly crost the boundary. Many of them have been arrested and disarmed. On one occasion the United States troops fired about 100 shots at them. Thus far, seventeen Americans in Naco, Arizona, have been wounded. Eight of these were cavalrymen, one of whom has died of his injuries, while the wounds of two more are fatal. Not far away, an occasional attack upon the Carranza garrison at Agua Prieta has menaced in the same way the residents of the adjoining town of Douglas, Arizona. Owing to the protests of the people, Governor Hunt, of Arizona, ordered his militia to be ready for service. The correspondence between him and the Secretary of War has been published. Mr. Garrison assured the Governor that there were already at Naco and Douglas as many soldiers as could be used. "We are doing all we can," said he, "short of invading Mexico and driving the combatants away." He pointed to the complications that might follow the interference of state troops. Whereupon the Governor let it be known that he had decided not to send the militia to the boundary. The incident recalls the belligerency of Governor Colquitt.

Some time ago President Wilson, having in mind a withdrawal of our troops from Vera Cruz, asked Carranza several questions, virtually demanding guarantees that he would not collect a second time the taxes and customs dues already paid to our forces, or seek to recover a customs fund of $1,000,000, on which France has a lien, or punish the refugees, the clergy and the foreigners in the city. Carranza failed to answer. But General Aguilar, in command near Vera Cruz, has now assured Mr. Silliman, the President's representative, that his action with respect to the subjects of the questions will be what our Government desires. General Herrera, who recently turned against Villa, has issued a proclamation, urging all Mexicans to assist him in driving the Americans at Vera Cruz into the sea. Carranza's army has seized the property of the street railway company at the capital, because the cars were idle, owing to a strike by the employees, who demanded that their pay be doubled. The company is associated with a great light and power company, and in the two corporations about $100,000,000 has been invested by foreign capitalists.



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HOW LONG WILL HE SIT THERE?

Carranza at his desk in the Executive Chambers of the National Palace in Mexico City. He has pledged himself to abide by the decision of the Aguascalientes conference



Paul Thompson

A COLLOQUY THAT WILL NEVER BE REPEATED

Marquis Antonio di San Giuliano, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who died on October 16, conferring with Count Berchtold, who holds the same position in the Austro-Hungarian Government

THE LEAGUE OF PEACE

COMMENT AND CRITICISM ON THE PLAN PROPOSED BY THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT "THE WAY TO DISARM"

JOHN BASSETT MOORE
LATELY COUNSELLOR TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DAVID STARR JORDAN
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THEODORE MARBURG
FORMER UNITED STATES MINISTER TO BELGIUM

RICHARD OLNEY
FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE

CHARLES W. ELIOT
PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

ARTHUR T. HADLEY
PRESIDENT OF YALE UNIVERSITY

THE PRINCIPLE IS SOUND

BY JOHN BASSETT MOORE

THE utmost space that could be allotted to a mere comment on your editorial, "The Way to Disarm: A Practical Proposal," would not suffice for the expression of a full and reasoned opinion upon that very interesting and able paper. The tendency and general objective are altogether commendable; the principle is sound. It is possible, however, that some of the passages in your argument may be interpreted more broadly than perhaps was intended.

You remark:

> Peace follows justice, justice follows law, law follows political organization. . . . The world has already achieved peace thru justice, law and political organization in hamlets, towns, cities, states and even in the forty-six sovereign civilized nations of the world. . . . The peace problem, then, is nothing but the problem of finding ways and means of doing *between* the nations what has already been done *within* the nations.

If this means that political organization and the regular administration of justice have, by creating legal peace within the state, diminished the use of violence and tended to prevent war, we all must concur; but, if we are asked to go farther, and to assume that the imposition upon nations of a central authority or their entrance into a league will, besides creating legal peace, efficaciously assure the maintenance of actual peace, we ought, before answering, to reckon with certain obvious facts. Altho municipal law furnishes within the state the most ample safeguards of organization, conditions not of legal but of actual warfare, such as the killing of men, the destruction of property and the prostration of legal administration, now and then disturb our hamlets, towns, cities and states. In reality, when we come to consider war and peace, we are brought face to face with the sober fact that the tendency of large masses of men (as lately illustrated, shall we say, in the progressive community of Colorado and the ancient community of Ulster?) to oppose the law, whether because they believe it to be unjust, because they reject its official interpretation, or because they seek to effect some quick or radical change, is a human element of fundamental importance, which has caused civil wars to occur during the past century with remarkable frequency. Of these perhaps the most serious is that which befell our own "League of Peace"—a conflict generally believed to have been accelerated by a judicial decision and unquestionably precipitated at a moment when we had substantially neither army nor navy. Only last year we recognized with many congratulatory phrases the Republic of China, in whose origin and maintenance, just as in the case of many other revolutions, military force has been an appreciable factor. The same tendency or impulse of large masses of men to gain their ends by force likewise produces international wars.

No doubt one of the best assurances against the indulgence of this propensity is a regulated governmental control, and for this reason I applaud your advocacy of a practical step toward international federation for the attainment of that end, without intending, however, to countenance the supposition that we may slumber upon any contrivance, parliamentary, judicial or otherwise, municipal or international, as an all-sufficient safeguard against outbreaks of violence. In a small volume which I published two years ago I exprest my profound conviction, which reflection and subsequent events have served only to confirm, that questions of war and of peace must continue chiefly to depend "upon the cultivation of the spirit and habit of justice, of self-control, of reciprocal recognition of rights and of forbearance," and that "outside the state, just as within the state, peace will be permanently preserved only by carrying into our dealings one with another the sentiment of fraternity and the spirit of conciliation."

New York City

UNION AGAINST WAR

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN

I HAVE read with great interest and sympathy Mr. Holt's proposition of a League of Peace against war and against armament. No one can tell what the future will bring, but it is not impossible that some such scheme will come within the range of practicable politics.

The people of the civilized world have been roughly divided into two classes, the Imperialists and the Democrats—those who believe that force is the foundation of government, and those who believe that that government should be a form of coöperation of the people concerned. Both classes are represented in every civilized nation, with a large residuum of a third class, those who take what comes and ask no questions, becoming thereby the allies or the tools of the first of these groups.

In the movement of history, the second class has grown steadily at the expense of the third, for popular education means democracy. The voice of the people is potent in the nations of western Europe, and it is suppressed only for a time in the others.

In the imperial nations the man is, in theory, the chattel of the state. The existence and the righteousness of privilege is taken as a matter of course, for authority which does not spring from the people must arise thru privilege. If government rests on force as the expression of imperial will, this force must be measured in terms of armies. If armies are the foundations of government, they must be inherently righteous and their activities a necessary function of the state. The only function of an army is war. Hence a state founded on imperial will must be at war, active or passive, all the time.

Passive war is the threat of active war. By such threat, the will of the imperial state is enforced on all other states, which thru weakness, prudence or fear, may fail to assert themselves. And as the essential features of the imperial state is the absence of checks and limitations, the condition of war may be reached suddenly, almost automatically, if unexpected resistance should arise.

The philosophy of the imperial state has been in recent years brilliantly expounded by the historian, von Treitschke, and by his many recent echoes and dilutions. The resultant action finds recently cold-blooded exposition in General von Bernhardi, and in hundreds of his colleagues in the propaganda of Pan-Germanism. The events of the last two months, from the attempted seizure of Servia to the desecration of Rheims, are all part of a program pre-arranged on the theory of the right of imperial overlordship, and of the expansion of Germanic culture thru the force of German military efficiency.

In the democratic nation, the government exists for the needs of the people concerned. The people possess the government and whatever machinery, temporary or permanent, the government may find necessary for its own continuation of security. A democracy cannot consistently make war, either active or passive war, except in self-defense, against the menace of uncontrolled neighbors. It cannot exult in war for war's sake, nor can it cringe before a special military caste, privileged above other citizens.

It is conceivable that, out of the havoc of the present war, there may arise conditions favorable for the establishment of a League of Peace. This hopeful possibility has been admirably stated by Mr. Holt. It is the duty of every friend of democracy to work for

all movements which favor permanent peace.

There are many side currents in the present war, for no war was ever free—even at its inception—from selfish influences. But in its essence it has become a revolt against the rule of force, a rebellion against all divine right of kings or of armies, of all devices designed to uphold privilege against freedom and of personal will over law.

It was once said that our "Union could not endure half slave, half free." In like fashion, Europe could not exist half democracy, half autocracy; the divine rights of kings and of armies, alongside of the diviner "right of man, the million trained to be free."

It is natural for the people who do not want war, neither active war nor passive war, to combine against those who do. Their formal union for peace may mark the beginning of the federation of Europe, for the benefit of Europe's own people. In such a federation Germany should be an honored member whenever the time shall come for the German people to take charge of the administration of Germany.

Stanford University

NOW IS THE APPOINTED TIME

BY THEODORE MARBURG

THE world will be especially ripe for Mr. Holt's suggestion of a League of Peace after the present disastrous war. Unfortunately it seems that each generation must learn anew its lesson of war. After the present struggle so many lands will have had that bitter experience that we may naturally look for a long era of peace such as followed the protracted and widespread Napoleonic wars. But it is while the picture of this cataclysm is still throbbing in the minds of men that action should be had on the subject of setting up institutions which promise to make wars more difficult. Mr. Holt has aptly pointed out that "Peace follows justice, justice follows law and law follows political organization." It is therefore organization of various kinds for which the world should strive when this awful contest is stilled. His suggestion of a group of nations organized for peace might prove fruitful if the group in question should represent a combined power sufficient to overawe the lawlessly inclined.

When, after blocking in various ways the movement for the better organization of the society of nations, Germany disdainfully brushed aside Mr. Churchill's proposal for a "naval holiday," a suggestion which brought forth a resolution of hearty approval from the Congress of the United States and with which other powers sympathized, some of us began to feel that perhaps the only way to stop militarism and the armament craze was for the rest of the world to combine against Germany and if necessary overthrow the system by overthrowing the bureaucracy and the military class of Germany. It is this task of putting down the law-breaker which England and her allies have now set themselves.

England saved Belgium in 1870 by notifying both France and Germany that she would take up arms against the country that violated Belgium's neutrality. When, in response to England's inquiry at the beginning of the present struggle, France declared her intention to respect that neutrality and Germany declined to do so, England declared war on Germany. Where would English honor be and where the chivalry of the world if Germany had been suffered to trample Belgium to death without a protest?

If we could secure a promise now from the allies, Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Belgium and Servia, to join a League of Peace, formed somewhat on the lines indicated by Mr. Holt, as a condition precedent to our doing what we ought to do anyway, namely, vent our righteous indignation at the way in which Germany has outraged Belgium and has trampled under foot the law of nations and the moral law alike, we should be accomplishing the double object of helping to crush militarism and of setting up an institution which might bring about a marked decline of war.

Are we not again at a turning point in history? And will it not be for good or accentuated evil accordingly as the right-minded nations see their duty?

Baltimore, Maryland

A TANGIBLE GOAL

BY RICHARD OLNEY

THE disarmament required of the members of the suggested League of Peace must, I think, be a condition of the League's becoming operative at all. The parties to it will be nations armed and equipped for war against all enemies. Their good faith as Leaguers should be evidenced by their simultaneous disarming as required by the provisions of the League. They can do so by disposing of all excessive armament, either to the League itself or in some other proper and effective method. They will do so, of course, only if first satisfied that their action will not imperil national safety.

By what process will they reach a conclusion on that point? They will no doubt give due effect to logic and theoretical reasoning. But the governing influence, I think, will be the practical results shown by the operation of that international League of Peace which in its nature and scope comes nearest to the proposed League. That League is found in the Constitution of the United States, a League universally deemed to be the best devised and the most important and successful of all similar leagues. It has been in operation for a century and a quarter. What is its record as a preventive of war? It did not prevent the war of secession, the longest and bloodiest of civil wars. On the other hand, but for the Constitution the history of this country since 1789 would probably have been a continuous chronicle of incessant wars.

But a Constitution, or international League of Peace, which, during 125 years has caused the parties to it to be at peace with one another with a single exception, has a right, even tho that exception be a momentous one, to be deemed a most powerful conservator of international peace. On the whole, therefore, the merit of your proposal is affirmed by the experience of the people of the United States under their national Constitution—not as being a certain preventive of war but as clearly tending in that direction. As compared with the League of Peace established by our national Constitution, a League embracing all the great powers of the world presents enormous difficulties. But enormous difficulties are not necessarily insuperable, and it is an additional merit of your proposal that, leaving the realm of mere aspirations and dreams, it presents something definite and tangible as a goal which the peace-lovers of all countries may unite in seeking to reach.

Boston, Massachusetts

AN INTERNATIONAL COURT, BACKED BY FORCE

BY CHARLES W. ELIOT

IT does not seem to me that universal disarmament is likely to be one of the effects of the present European war. Possibly the world may get out of it the conversion of the standing armies of Europe into well-trained militias of the kind which Switzerland maintains. Speculations on that subject seem to me premature. An International Court, backed by an International Force, does seem to me a possible issue of the present catastrophe. The only results of the war I venture to hope for now are constitutional government all over Europe, with the military power subject to the civil, an increase in the number of states of moderate size, whose territories are guaranteed by treaties not to be broken on grounds of military necessity, or for any other reason, and the abolition and invalidity of all secret treaties and understandings, every treaty to be discussed and acted upon by a representative body, as in the United States.

At present, it seems to me highly undesirable even to discuss peace proposals. No peace ought to be talked about either by the combatants or by outsiders until Germany expresses a desire for the cessation of hostilities. In particular, America and Americans should be careful how they intrude into the discussion of the terms of peace. They are taking no part in the actual struggle, and are entitled to no share in the conference which shall invent terms of settlement. It will be for the nations that shall have done the fighting to settle the terms of the peace. The main influence of America will be exerted thru the force of its example, and of its candid goodwill.

Asticou, Maine

DYNAMITING THE PEACE PALACE

BY ARTHUR T. HADLEY

I HAVE read with great interest your article on "The Way to Disarm." I wish it were possible to proceed in the manner suggested; and I am consoling myself for the evils of the present war by the thought that at the end of it we may see something of the kind put into effect.

Frankly, I have my doubts whether the attempt of the United States to take the lead in the matter will promote the result desired; but it will be time enough to consider that question after the war is over and we know what are the feelings of the different parties toward us. As a rule belligerents who have fought a contest to a finish dislike to have people who have not been fighting interfere in the negotiations; and if there is anything which is hated all thru Europe just now, independently of national affiliations, it is the Hague Conferences. You would be surprized to know how many men say that the first step toward the establishment of peace is to blow up the Peace Palace with dynamite. They may change their mind in a year, and pretty certainly will change it in ten years; but the name "Hague Conference" is just at present like a red rag to a bull.

Yale University



Paul Thompson

THE GLORY THAT WAS RHEIMS

WHAT IS KIAOCHAU WORTH?

BY TOYOKICHI IYENAGA, Ph.D.

Dr. Iyenaga is an Oberlin graduate holding a Johns Hopkins Ph.D. He was for five years professor of political science in Waseda University, then becoming a secretary for the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs. He served as professorial lecturer at the University of Chicago from 1901 to 1912, and has since lectured at Columbia. Dr. Iyenaga visited Kiaochau on a recent trip to the Orient.—THE EDITOR.

KIAOCHAU lies on the southern coast of the Shantung Peninsula, which juts out between the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Chih-li. The name, Kiaochau, stands for the entire German leased territory, including the Bay of Kiaochau and the land on both sides of the entrance and shore of the bay, with an area of about 117 square miles, where Germany has complete control of the government and administration. It is bounded on the north by the Paisho River. But beyond the river there is, further, a neutral zone of some thirty-two miles, measured from any point on the shore of the bay, over which the Chinese Government cannot issue any ordinances without the consent of Germany.

The so called lease of the territory, nominally for ninety-nine years, was secured by Germany in 1898. Her pretext for advancing such a claim was the murder of two German missionaries by a Shantung mob in 1897, but the real cause and motive must be sought elsewhere.* In brief, it was Germany's desire to secure a good naval base for the prosecution of her Far Eastern policy that led to the occupation of Kiaochau.

The Bay of Kiaochau is a broad and well-sheltered sheet of water. Unlike the restricted Port Arthur, it has room enough to accommodate any fleet of the world. The entrance to the bay is, however, narrow, tortuous and treacherous, which, while a drawback in time of peace, makes it in time of war almost impossible for any hostile fleet to force it. Within the harbor, therefore, the German warships are secure from direct attack by any hostile fleet, however formidable. The destruction of some of the warships within the harbor already reported has only been effected by the field guns of the Japanese army operating from the land side.

The water of the bay is not so deep as Dairen-Wan (the Russian Dalny) and is silt laden. To mend this drawback and make it a splendid naval base, Germany has undertaken a vast scheme of harbor construction at great cost. The Shantung Railway comes near the great stone piers, so that cargo can be expeditiously handled. Within the harbor an immense floating dock, with the lifting capacity for a vessel of 16,000 tons, is moored.

About a mile from the wharf there spreads out, abutting the bay, the beautiful city of Tsingtau. It needed, indeed, all the magic wand of the Kaiser to create this town, for everything is adverse to such an enterprise. The land is sterile, uninviting, and there are no rich communities near by upon which the city can feed and grow. It is a typical German town, built and run in the pure German fashion—"pure West thrust upon pure East without compromise." Its streets are broad and lined with noble edifices. There is a fine block of government offices.

In and around the city fruit culture has been encouraged, afforestation attempted on a large scale, and many industrial establishments built. The Standard Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company have both established facilities for oil storage not far away from the harbor. A number of local enterprises have also been started, such as a silk filature, saw mills, brick and tile factories, and breweries. The population of the city was, in 1907, 35,441, of whom 31,509 were Chinese.

The fortification of Kiaochau kept pace with the harbor construction and the building of a model city. The writer can, however, describe with no authority the Tsingtau forts. It is said that "German engineering genius at its best is shown in the fortification of Tsingtau." When Germany acquired by the Kiaochau Convention the right to fortify the place, she proceeded with the work methodically and thoroly, expending annually an enormous sum of money on it. It was her intention to make it the German Gibraltar of the Far East. And this much is certain, that Kiaochau is now the best fortified place owned by any European power in the Far East. Two or more lines of fortification, consisting altogether of twelve forts, guard the leased district on the land side.

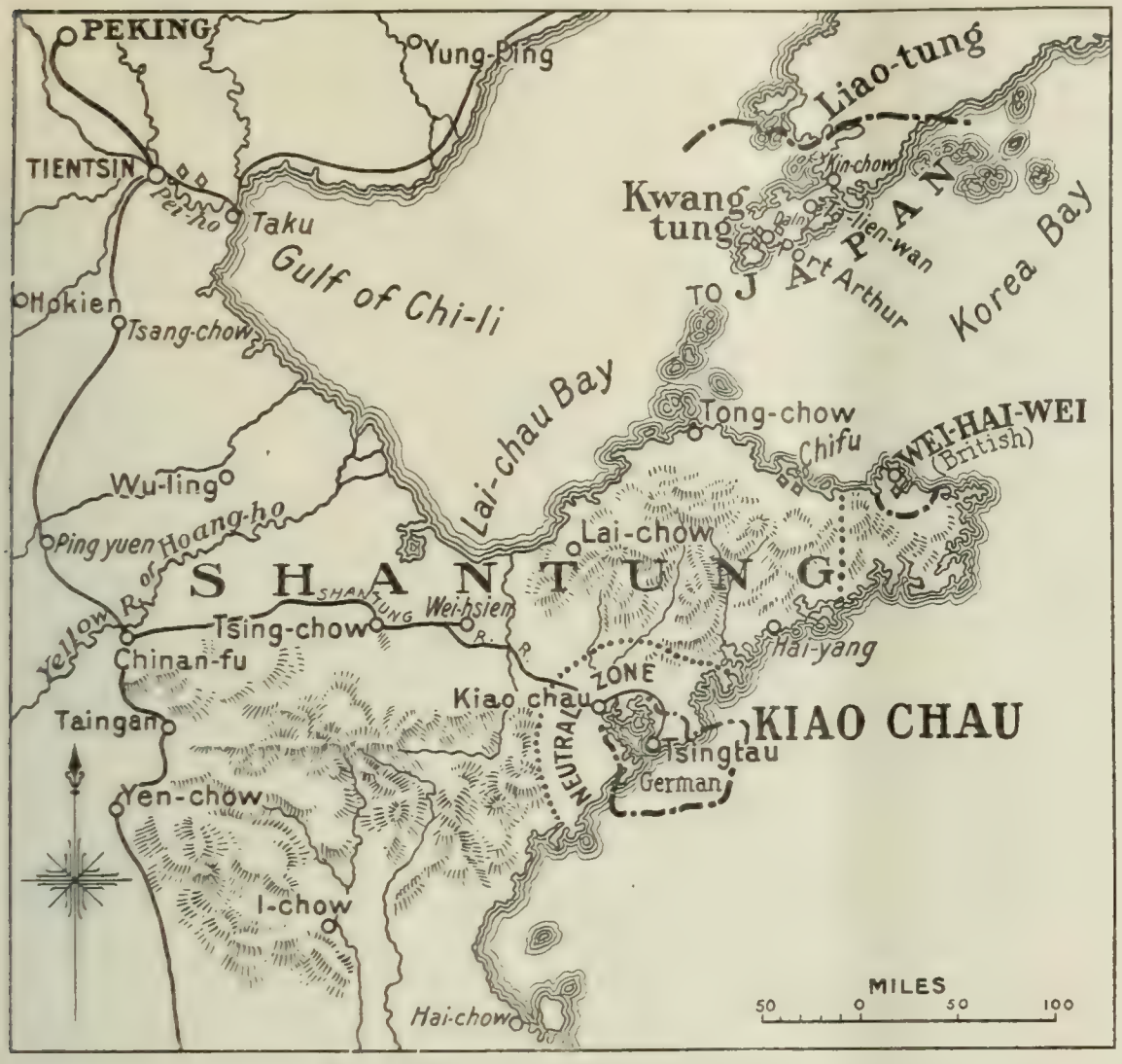
Indeed, Kiaochau may easily prove a second Port Arthur, if not more formidable. The operations of the Japanese army, hitherto conducted, are nothing but skirmishes on the outer edge of the main defense line. The storming of the fortress will, therefore, entail heavy losses on both sides, unless the garrison surrenders early. It is now defended by a force of 7000 to 10,000 men. Various barracks for housing the sea-battalion, the marine artillery, the mounted and colonial infantry, and the fortress artillery, were long ago constructed in the vicinity of Tsingtau, some four or five miles away. For all these undertakings above described, Germany must up to date have expended a sum of nearly $100,-



THE HARBOR OF KIAOCHAU

The Bay of Kiaochau is a broad and well-sheltered sheet of water, with room enough to shelter any fleet of the world

*The history of the German seizure of Kiaochau and the causes that led Japan to participate in the present war are given in the writer's article, "Why Japan Went to War with Germany," in *Europe at War*, just published by the Review of Reviews Company.



THE GERMAN FOOTHOLD IN CHINA

Behind the leasehold of Kiaochau lies a neutral zone stretching thirty-two miles from the shore of Kiaochau Bay, and behind that in turn the province of Shantung, whose rich mineral and agricultural resources German trade is tapping thru the Shantung Railway, which connects at Chinan-fu with the trunk line from Tientsin to the Yangtse

000,000. In addition to the extraordinary expenditures for fortification and harbor construction that extended for years, the Reichstag has proved itself to be an exceedingly generous godmother to the *protégé* of the Fatherland, voting annually the sum of two and one-half to three million dollars for the upbuilding of Tsingtau.

Side by side with the work of building up Tsingtau, Germany has spared neither money nor trouble to develop its hinterland. The province of Shantung, marked as the German zone of influence, has an area of about 56,000 square miles. It is, therefore, one-third the size of Japan proper. The physical features of Shantung are plainly marked, its center and eastern part being mountainous, while its western and southern portions form part of the great deltaic plain of North China. Between the mountain ranges there lie extremely rich and fertile valleys and plains. The chief wealth of Shantung consists in its minerals, the principal of which is coal. But the main occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture. The products are wheat, barley, millet, maize, sorghum, cotton, and many varieties of fruits and vegetables. Sericulture is also an important industry. What has made "Shantung" silk famous is the product from the oak-fed worms, which is known as *pongee* or Chifu silk, a fabric remarkable for its solidity and cheapness.

The estimated population of Shantung is 37,500,000, about the same population Japan had at the time of Perry's advent. Shantung is, therefore, the most densely inhabited part of China, with 600 inhabitants per square mile.

Shantung is again noted for its antiquity and as the native province both of Confucius and Mencius. Numerous noted figures in Chinese history from the Chin Emperor, Shih-Huang-ti, who flourished during the third century B. C., the Builder of China's Great Wall and its first unifier, to Genghis Khan and down to Yuan Shih-kai—who began his career as a policeman in an insignificant district of Shantung—have left their footprints there.

It is worthy of note that Shantung, because of its long existence, has stored a great amount of wealth. It is regarded by the Peking Government as a treasure house.

The resources of Kiaochau's hinterland Germany has been most active in tapping. She obtained by an appendix to the Kiaochau Convention valuable railway and mining concessions in the province. The railway from Tsingtau to Chinan-fu for a distance of 246 miles was built between 1899 and 1904. It has branch lines to the Poshan and Fangtse coal mines. It has a paid-up capital of 54,000,000 marks, out of which 53,000,000 marks have been expended on the existing lines, which have standard equipment. At present it is worked largely for what can be drawn from Chinese travelers. So far as freight is concerned, it consists chiefly of the output of the Poshan and Fangtse coal mines. These are valuable mines and have contributed greatly to the growth of Tsingtau. The yield in 1910 of the Poshan mines was 223,400 tons, while that of the Fangtse reached



"PURE WEST THRUST UPON PURE EAST"

A street in the residence section of Tsingtau. The city is much favored as a summer resort for residents of Shanghai, Hankow and the other sweltering Yangtse ports.

[illegible] tons. These coal mines are reported to have been flooded or destroyed as the Germans abandoned them on October 9th. These railway and mining enterprises, altho worked under the names of private concerns, were initiated by the German Government, and their concessions formed an important part of the Kiaochau leasing agreement.

The growth of German trade in China has been phenomenal. Within the last three decades Germany increased her Far Eastern trade from practically nothing to one billion marks in value. Since 1905 Germany has increased her exports to China fifty per cent. "For the three years following 1873 the annual average of the number and tonnage of German ships which entered into and cleared from the Oriental ports beyond India were only forty-eight and 25,000 tons." In 1910, 5496 German vessels of 6,585,671 tons entered and cleared Chinese ports. The intense commercial activity of Germans in Hankow, Shanghai, and other Yangtse ports, as well as in Tientsin, is patent to those who have visited those places. As to Tsingtau, after its short life of a decade and a half, it enjoys today a trade of $45,000,000 or so.

Kiaochau, then, is the center and base of German activity in China, politically and commercially. It is the beginning of the vast imperial-colonial-commercial program which Germany has doubtless formulated to carry out in China. Already the Shantung Railway connects at Chinan-fu, the capital of the province, with the trunk line from Tientsin to Pukou on the Yangtse-Kiang. By its northern half, Kiaochau is in touch with Peking, and, via the Manchurian, Trans-Siberian and home railways, joins hands with Berlin. By the southern half of the trunk line, the Chinan-fu-Pukou line, Kiaochau can exert its influence upon South China. To quote the author of *The Reshaping of the Far East:* "The German program is as clear as the light of day. In a few years another naval base somewhere in the region of Swatow will be required, and, then, linked by a system of German railways, a huge slice of Northern, Central, and Southern China will be practically ruled from Berlin. It may seem nebulous and vague to those who sit in the darkness of blissful ignorance far away, but it is patent to those whose business it is to follow audacious empire plans. Tientsin will mark the extreme northern limit of these ambitions; Kaifengfu, the northwestern; Hankow, the central west, and Swatow, the extreme south."

New York City

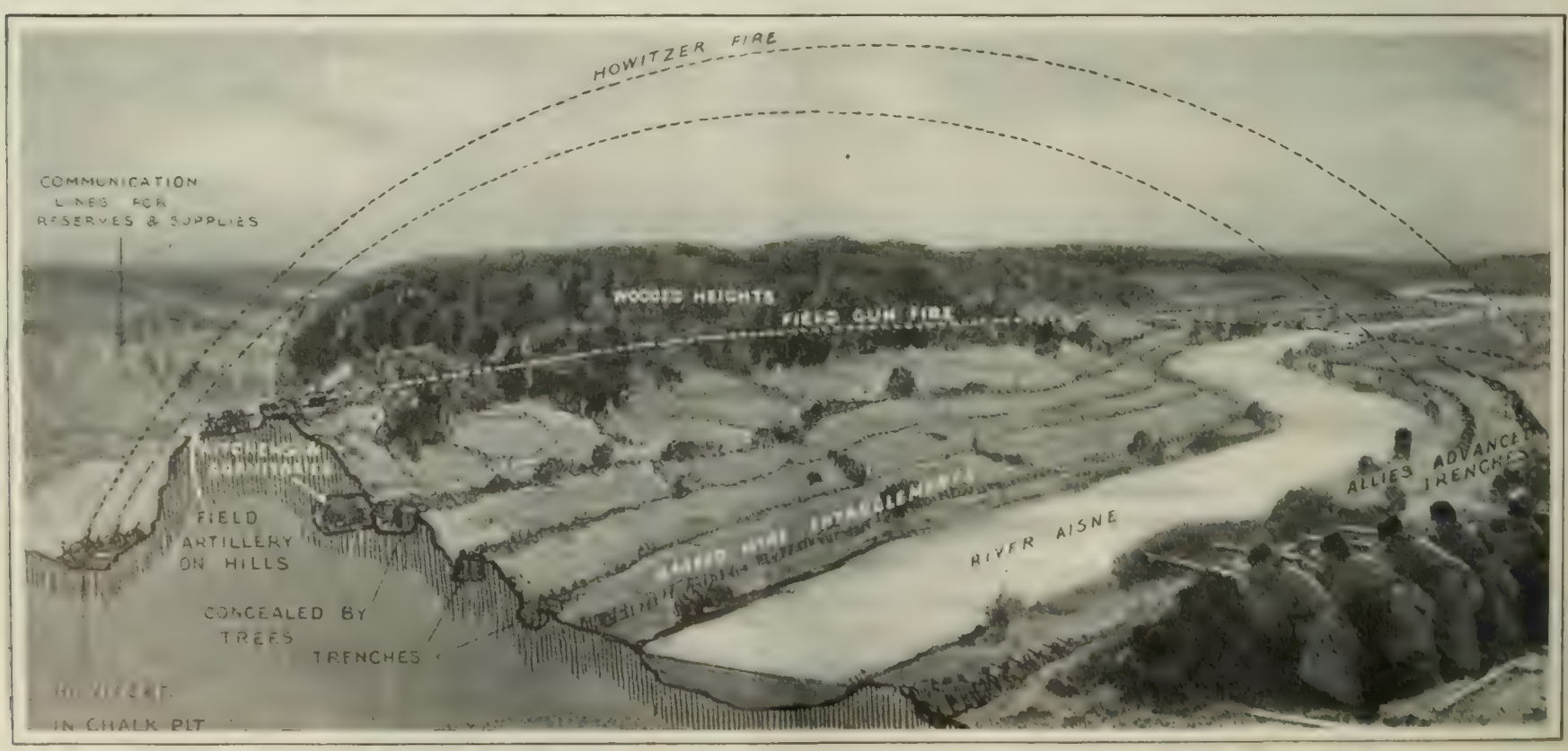
GUNFIRE AND TRENCHES

THE diagram below pictures the way in which the opposing forces deadlocked along the Aisne made military use of the river banks. On the north bank are the Germans, with three lines of trenches. The open advance trenches of the French on the south bank are just visible. Of the German works a correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* writes:

"They are very elaborate, these German trenches. . . . They are floored, many of them, with cement; they are roofed over with boards, covered with sod that serves both to keep out the rain and to hide them from French or British aeroplanes. They are divided into chambers communicating by doors. . . . There is a most advanced trench in which the outposts mount guard at night, then two or three hundred yards behind that the main line of entrenchment and behind that again are great pits dug out of the ground to serve as kitchens or dormitories."

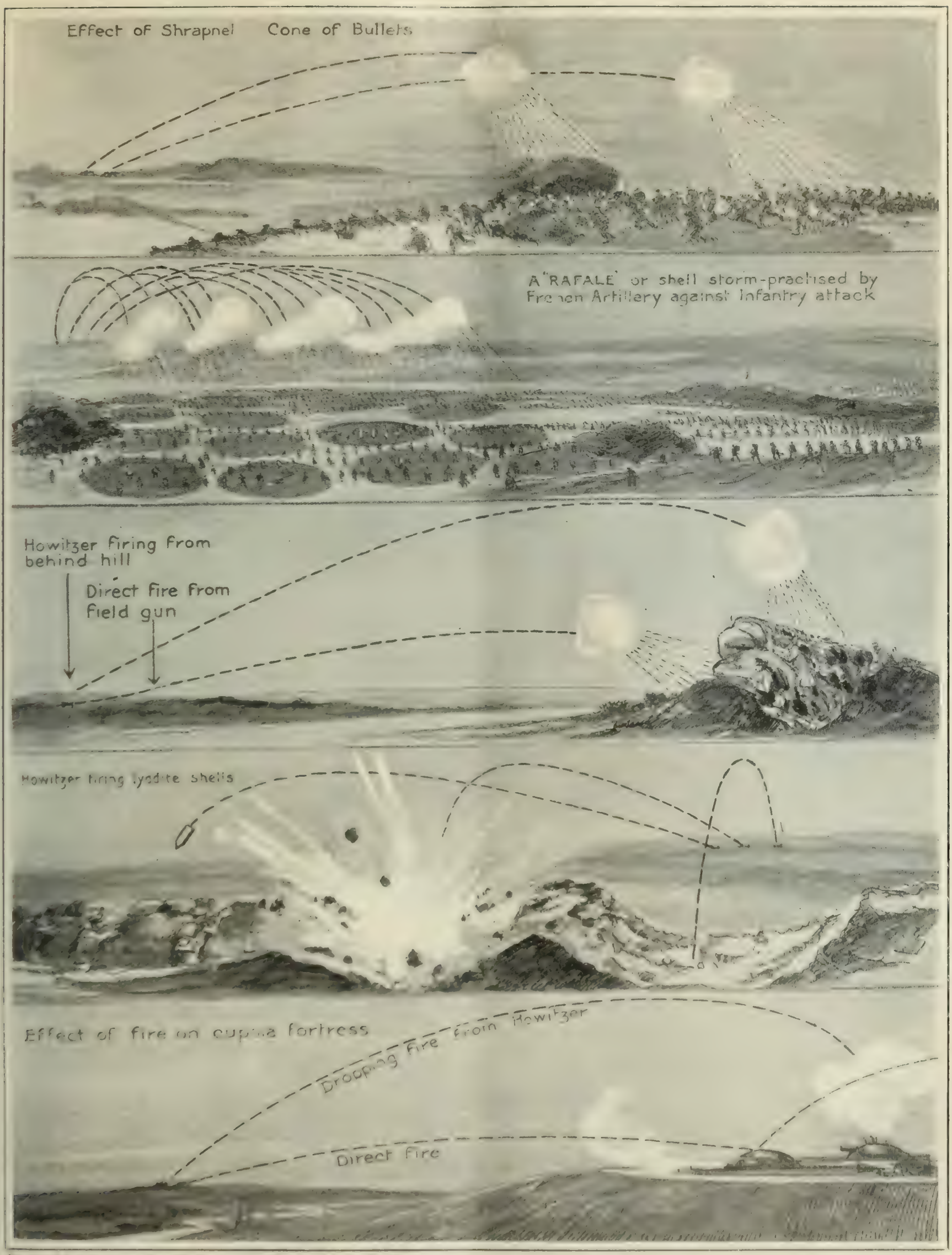
The first diagram on the opposite page illustrates the effect of shrapnel fire. Shrapnel is a shell filled with bullets and carrying a bursting-charge which explodes it at a certain predetermined distance from the gun. Bursting in the air, it rains bullets and fragments of shell on its mark, in this case an advancing body of infantry. The same effect on a larger and deadlier scale is produced by the "rafale" or "shell-storm" of French field guns. This is a method of fire favored by the French artillery as a check to the enemy's infantry. A number of shells are fired at a high angle to burst well above the ground, so that the air is filled with a wide-spread deluge of missiles.

The field gun sends its shell with a relatively low trajectory, while a shell fired from a howitzer rises high in the air and drops after describing a great curve. Hence the latter is particularly useful against well-built entrenchments. The field gun throws its shell against the



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THE ENTRENCHMENTS ALONG THE AISNE



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THE REPERTORY OF MODERN ARTILLERY

earthen parapets of the trenches and does little damage, while the howitzer drops shrapnel or high explosives on the heads of the men behind the parapet, making fearful havoc in the trenches. The same difference in fire makes the howitzer necessary against cupola fortresses like those at Liège and Namur. The field gun shell strikes a glancing blow on the steel turret, but the howitzer shell may be made to fall squarely on the top and so demolish the steel and concrete structure. The lyddite shell explodes only on contact, and when it is accurately fired the effect is terrific.

THE MESSAGES

BY WILFRID WILSON GIBSON

"I cannot quite remember. . . . There were five
Dropt dead beside me in the trench—and three
Whispered their dying messages to me . . ."

Back from the trenches, more dead than alive,
Stone-deaf and dazed, and with a broken knee,
He hobbled slowly, muttering vacantly:

"I cannot quite remember. . . . There were five
Dropt dead beside me in the trench—and three
Whispered their dying messages to me . . ."

"Their friends are waiting, wondering how they thrive—
Waiting a word in silence patiently. . . .
But what they said, or who their friends may be

"I cannot quite remember. . . . There were five
Dropt dead beside me in the trench—and three
Whispered their dying messages to me . . ."

WHEN NICHOLAS ANSWERED WILHELM IN FRENCH

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW

AUTHOR OF "THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND HIS EASTERN NEIGHBORS," "THE BORDERLAND OF CZAR AND KAISER," "HISTORY OF THE GERMAN STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY"

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the present Czar of Russia was guest of the present German Emperor during the imperial maneuvers near Hanover. To be more precise, it was in September of 1889. Another guest was there who also made many mental notes, the then Major Fukushima, who was one of the leading spirits in the Chinese war of 1894, who was chief of staff in the war against Russia, and who at this moment is probably directing the operations whose object is to hand back to China her bay of Kiaochau and her authority in the sacred Province of Shantung.

The German Emperor had a particularly brilliant court in Hanover. It made me think of that glittering Congress of Erfurt in 1808, when Napoleon ordered his favorite actor to come from Paris and perform before a *parterre of kings!*

There would have been havoc in royal families had some anarchist treated the Court Theater of Hanover in 1889 as the German guns did the Cathedral of Rheims in this year of peace conferences and suffragistic effeminacy. There were two gala performances, wearisome to all but those capable of securing immunity thru sleep. Each was intended as a glorification of Hohenzollern ancestors. The characters had none but military characteristics, the stage was like a barrack yard, and the parterre not much better. Shall I name these plays? You may already have guessed that one was called *Das Testament des grossen Kurfürsten* and the other *Prinz Friedrich von Homburg*. At any rate, I managed to sleep thru the better part of both, and my waking moments were occupied in studying the extent to which royal and diplomatic training can for a season overcome the natural effect of spiritual and physical weariness.

Among the illustrious sufferers on these two classic occasions were Prince Albrecht of Prussia, then governor of this conquered province; the Grand Duke of Hessen, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Prince George of Saxony, Prince Charles of Sweden, Prince Baldwin of Flanders, the Grand Duke of Wurtemburg, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxony, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Prince Maximilian of Baden, the Prince of Lippe, the Hereditary Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; but most important of all—Nicholas of Russia, then ally and honored guest of William II, now in battle against him, and so personal in his warfare that he has even forbidden his officers to retain any German decorations.

Yet in 1889, on the 13th of September, came a written order to all guests at the grand banquet that only Russian or Prussian decorations were to be displayed.

Nothing was omitted on the part of William II to show his affection for Russia, so far as official acts are concerned. But the important things of this world rarely reach the newspapers, which is one reason why war generally comes as a surprize.

At the grand banquet in the Palace of Hanover my seat was at the same table as that of the Romanoff Crown Prince, and I could see without assistance that there was between the imperial host and his august cousin Nicholas a something that was far from reassuring to the apostles of peace. Nicholas was conspicuously bored—he was obviously yearning for Paris. All the others present exercized the military self-control which is cultivated in the royal nursery and is proof against every test, even a gala ballet at the Berlin Opera.

Nicholas found fault perhaps with the imperial menu, which was not only in German, but in the offensively obscure script affected by latter day Prussian patriots. The well known Printanière soup was printed as „Frühlings Suppe mit Klösschen." No wonder Nicholas looked cross and remained so thruout the meal. Prussia has not yet invented a patriotic equivalent for *salade* or *mayonnaise*, but on my menu of September 13, 1889, both of these were so disguised under their cacographic garb of patriotism that none but those of Spree water baptism could tell what was to come next.

Nicholas looked bored—there was no Russian or French dish for him. The music played incessantly and correctly, but there was not a single Russian or French composer in the list, nothing but German names and these all zigzagged across the card in running long hand script!

Finally the host arose with a full glass and said some lofty words touching his illustrious friend and ally in St. Petersburg, whose son Nicholas he was vastly happy in toasting at this moment. The words rang out bravely in German, but in order to reach a forensic climax commensurate with the love he bore to Nicholas, he suddenly burst forth with a peroration in Russian and concluded with the usual "Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!"

What was the import of that final

phrase in the Slav tongue? Was it rather a Parthian shot? It was officially calculated to call forth Russian reciprocal effusiveness. The banqueting hall hummed with well-disciplined semi-tone exclamations of praise for the master stroke of Demosthenic diplomacy which should forever separate Russia from the French Republic and hold her forever the fast and firm support of Prussian military ambition.

It was now the turn of Nicholas to rise and reach if he could the hights to which his imperial host had triumphantly soared. But Nicholas declined to soar. He may have felt so, but he utterly declined to share in any attempt to lift this banquet above the level of the orthodox official ceremony, which is deadly dull save to the waiters and caterers. So Nicholas arose and with the expression of a chief mourner at the funeral of a relative whom he did not particularly dislike, he recited a few memorized paragraphs that had probably been composed in the Petrograd foreign office and approved by his august father, Alexander III. In what language did Nicholas seek to honor his host of Hohenzollern? G rman, of course, you say! Not at all. Not even in Russian, for which the Emperor himself might have been deemed constructive encouragement! No, neither Russian nor German crost the lips of Nicholas on that fateful evening. He spoke only the language of France!

Never shall I forget that evening. There was not a dull moment after that! Of course, the outward behavior was conventionally correct and uninteresting, but little groups whispered and compared notes; and German officers close to the imperial person could not restrain expressions of indignation at the audacity of a guest so grossly insulting to an amiable—a long-suffering—host and kinsman.

After the dinner Nicholas sauntered thru the saloons which before 1866 were the property of the blind King of Hanover. He no doubt took mental note of many things, for his mother, was she not sister to the rightful Queen of Hanover, then exiled in the Austrian Alps at Gmunden? These two sisters loved each other dearly and they never forgave Prussia this act of usurpation. So Nicholas made notes in the palace of his aunt, but they were not the notes to please his host, who wished him to note the ladies of the court who had assembled in his honor. But Nicholas stared over the heads of these Brandenburg beauties after the manner of one who says: "We have better looking ones at home!"

It was a sad rejoicing for those who had builded high hopes on the new Invincible Germany, whose strong foundation was Russian friendship.

Malden on Hudson, New York

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT IN WARFARE

HOW THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SOLDIER IS MAINTAINED

SUPPOSE Mr. Garrison, of Washington, were suddenly called upon to convey the entire population of New York City into Canada and support them there for four months or more. Americans pride themselves upon being equal to any emergency, but we may imagine that such an undertaking would prove a severe strain upon our resources and ingenuity, and would not be carried on without great confusion and delay. Yet this is something like what has devolved upon General von Falkenhayn of Berlin, M. Millerand of Paris, and General Suchomlinow of Petrograd, and has been accomplished with marvelous celerity and smoothness. The tourists returning from Germany tell of their astonishment at finding all the railroads suddenly monopolized by the mobilization, and how day and night the troop trains would rumble by every fifteen minutes with clock-like regularity. It is said that 3,000,000 men from all parts of the empire were transported to the frontiers within the first ten days without an accident. A month later, when some of these troops were being rushed from France to East Prussia to check the Russian invasion, one of the trains did run off the track, and it was commented upon by the German press as a surprizing and deplorable affair, altho in the United States it would be regarded as one of the inevitable incidents of railroad travel.

The detraining of the troops at the Belgian frontier was accomplished without glut or confusion. As each train arrived the soldiers were served with hot soup and marched off to their predestined station before the next arrived. This difficult operation had all been planned out long before, and the necessary terminal facilities provided. For some years the German Government has been developing the railroad lines to the Belgian border and furnishing them with more sidings than the traffic demanded, and it was chiefly this that made their enemies aware of their intention to enter France thru Belgium. The Allies underestimated, however, the completeness of these preparations. It was calculated by the French military experts that the Germans would be ready to begin the siege of Liège on the twelfth day after mobilization. As a matter of fact, the city was captured on the sixth. Consequently, the French troops who were expected to support the Belgians did not get to Liège in any considerable force, and only reached Namur in time to take part in the retreat. A similar miscalculation was made in the case of Antwerp. In the London *Times*, under



Press Illustrating Co.

CARRYING EIGHTY POUNDS PER MAN

Now customary in the French army. The enormous weight is sanctioned by long established policy



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BAKING BREAD IN THE FIELD FOR THE GERMAN ARMY

The employment of skilled cooks and the use of camp kitchens have made a great improvement in camp life

date of September 26, the statement is made that:

It is computed by the authorities that the Germans can only obtain access to the city at the expense of losing 100,000 men killed and six times that number of wounded. The Germans probably know how formidable is the task before them, but they have decided to try and occupy the capital even at enormous sacrifice.

It is not known how many men the Germans lost in the capture of Antwerp, but it was considerably under the 700,000 estimate, since the entire force engaged in besieging the city is thought to be less than 100,000.

That the European railroads were adapted to military purposes is evident to the tourist who has noticed that every freight car is marked with the number of soldiers or horses it can hold. The reason why the German Government has been rather slow in substituting electric traction for steam is because it was thought that the steam engine would be more reliable in war time.

It is a sad commentary on our stage of civilization that in every government the war and navy departments are the most efficient and progressive. None other has been so ready to listen to science; none so quick to take up new appliances calculated to promote efficiency. The man who had invented something of benefit to humanity might knock in vain at the door of every branch of the government devoted to the promotion of commerce, industry or sanitation, but as soon as he turned his discovery to the harm of humanity the governments of the world would bid against one another to get hold of it. What would aeroplanes, dirigibles, wireless telegraphy or protection against yellow fever, malaria and typhoid fever have amounted to if it were not for the encouragement given by the military? The civil engineers of France and the United States failed to complete the Panama Canal, but the first army officer called upon succeeded. General Funston's occupation of Vera Cruz has doubtless saved more lives than were lost in the capture of it. The Germans claim that the towns they have taken in northern France are cleaner and better protected from disease than they ever have been before. An army is one of the safest of places in time of peace, and even war is hardly to be classed among the extra-hazardous occupations The death rate among the recruits in France before the war was less than half that of young men of the same age outside.

So far all the armies with the possible exception of the Austrian has kept free from the cholera, typhus and other pestilence which formerly were more fatal than the weapons of the enemy. That it has been found possible to comply so completely with the injunctions of medical science in the chaos of a campaign shows what might be done for public health in times of peace if the authorities were equally efficient and the people equally obedient. The Japanese were the first to attempt such field sanitation, and in this way they avoided the disgraceful conditions of our concentration camps in the Cuban war. The Germans have been still stricter in their precautions against the microscopic enemies of man. A bacteriologist goes forward with the scouting party and selects a hygienic camping place, the water is examined for pathogenic bacteria, and so far as possible no soldier is allowed to drink water until it has been boiled, filtered and cooled. When a town is occupied a supply of bottled waters is among the first things demanded. The amount of water lost by evaporation from the skin and lungs has been calculated to be a quart for every six miles marching, and every effort is made to see that the troops are furnished with germ-free water at this rate.

An old Belgian who had been drafted in to serve as assistant to the camp cook to the Germans was greatly surprized at their sanitary precautions. He was not allowed to wash potatoes in any but germ-free water, and after every meal all the dishes and utensils were cleaned in boiling water and packed ready for instant departure, even when there was no prospect of changing camp. The stew pans were of aluminum, nested so as to occupy little more space than the largest of them. Every noon, as a rule, the cook made a meat and vegetable stew which he heated up again for the evening meal. Beef were slaughtered and carved up scientifically.

The introduction of skilled cookery and camp kitchens has made an immense improvement in campaign life. When we get a veteran of our civil war to talking he is sure to tell us of the squabbles in his squad over who should use the frying pan and coffee pot, and how often, after a hard day's fighting or marching, he had eaten his rations raw because he was too tired to cook them. In the present war it is the intention to provide every man with a hot meal before he starts out in the morning to fight or march, however early that may be, and the men in the trenches have their food brought to them as regularly as if they were harvest hands. In case of a failure of the culinary department the soldier can fall back upon his "iron ration" of canned food, his pea sausage, his evaporated potatoes and his tea cubicle, which consists of tea comprest between two dominoes of sugar. But no doubt these admirable arrangements sometimes break down in the rush and tumult of the campaign.

It is a gigantic game of hide and seek that is being played in the hills and dales of northern France. Invisible men are firing upon invisible enemies from invisible fastnesses.

Shells may be dropping out of clear sky upon a given position for days before its defenders can ascertain even with their aeroplanes from which of the innocent looking groves or ravines within a radius of eight miles these projectiles proceed. The steel Taube, the German dove of war, is colored a sky blue so that it can fly unseen in the day time. In days of old the warrior borrowed from bird and beast their gaudiest feathers or furs in order to make himself as conspicuous and imposing as possible. Today he still imitates the lower orders of the animal world, but chooses other species for his models. He has discarded the plumed helmet and leopard skin targe, and adopted the protective coloration of the quail and the hare. The British soldier is clothed in the dust colored khaki; the German in the *feldgrau* said to be still more elusive to vision. The French alone use the uniform of the gorgeous days of the first Napoleon, and their blue coat and scarlet trousers can be seen half a mile farther than the field gray of the Germans. The French Government made an attempt some years ago to put the army into a uniform of neutral tint, but the first soldiers to appear on Paris streets in the new rig were so laughed at that most of the troops still wear the old costume.

Every German soldier as he responded to the call to arms found ready a new suit made to his measure, with his name stitched on it. Particular attention has been paid to the footwear, formerly a weak point with the German army. Now a serviceable shoe has been made and a new pair will be furnished every month to troops in active service. According to the German papers the bill appropriating money to buy shoes for the French army did not pass the Chamber of Deputies until after war was declared, and the prisoners captured by the Germans have on ordinary shop shoes and even patent leathers.

Another thing on which the Germans pride themselves is the cut of the collar on their new service uniforms. This leaves the neck free, but the nape can be protected from the sun by the loose neckcloth, which may also serve as a sling to support a wounded or a tired arm. It reminds one of the bandanna of our cowboys, and possibly the Germans got the idea from the Wild West movies of which they are so fond. Certainly it is a great gain in freedom and efficiency to get rid of the tight collar which constricts the vital link between brain and body at its weakest point, and perhaps we may live to see the fashion spread outside the army, as has often happened in the history of costume.

True efficiency cannot be attained by trying to make men into machines. Soldiers are not in good health unless they are in good spirits. There must be song and laughter in the most tragical situations. Our Rough Riders carried San Juan Hill to the tune of "Fair Harvard," "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." The author of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" has added strength and elasticity to the march of the British troops. We cannot imagine Germans anywhere without "that little German band" and we don't have to now. The band is there in the firing line and gives daily concerts between bombardments to the men lying in the trenches. And in their dugouts back of the trenches the German soldiers, as we learn from their letters, spend their leisure studying French grammar and listening to phonograph records. It's hard to crush the human spirit.



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THE SOUP LINE IN THE GERMAN ARMY

Sterilized water, aluminum utensils, scientific preparation, make the rations of the Germans as safe as is humanly possible



© *International News*

BIVOUACKING IN AN AMUSEMENT HALL

Scene the landing of a force waiting to be sent to the front, the Royal Naval Volunteers, in their temporary quarters in London's Crystal Palace



International News

THE LATEST LEADER OF MEXICO

General Antonio I. Villareal, president of the Aguascalientes convention, which has assumed control of Mexico, and probably a candidate for the provisional presidency. General Villa on the left



Paul Thompson

THE NEW KING OF RUMANIA

Ferdinand, brother of the late King Charles, who died on October 10



Paul Thompson

THE "MIRACLE MAN" OF BASEBALL

George Stallings, who drove the Boston Nationals from last place in the league to a world's championship. With him is Captain "Johnny" Evers

WHY I AM IN PRISON

BY BOUCK WHITE

The Rev. Bouck White, author of "The Call of the Carpenter," "The Mixing" and "The Immorality of Being Rich," is a graduate of Harvard and of Union Theological Seminary. On Sunday, May 10, 1914, accompanied by members of his "Church of the Social Revolution," he interrupted the morning service at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, in New York, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member, with an attempt to discuss certain questions growing out of the Colorado strike situation. He was ejected and arrested for disorderly conduct and subsequently sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Comment on this article will be found in our editorial pages.—THE EDITOR.

ISSUES of some magnitude were involved in my visit to the Fifth Avenue Baptist (the Rockefeller) Church, and for which I am now in prison stripes.

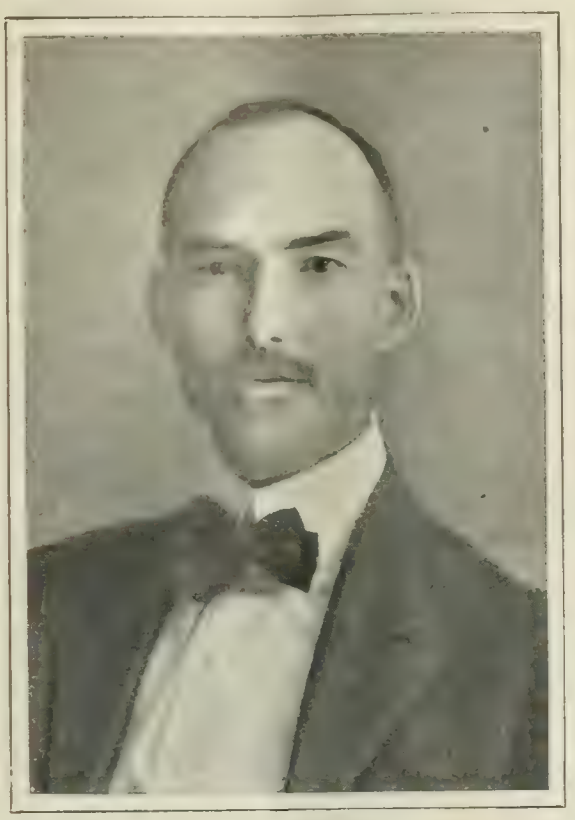
The exemption of church property from taxation, the rights of the public in a tax-exempt church, the status of absentee landlordism, in the light of our country's official ethics, were some of the questions interwoven with the affair.

Yet Magistrate Campbell, in a New York police court, entertained no doubt of the competency of his tribunal to pass upon these issues. He devoted the whole of nearly twenty minutes to the trial. He found me instantaneously and heinously guilty; pronounced me "a dangerous man" because I had dared to raise these questions into the glare of publicity.

I have been sloughed into a prison cell. Appeal to a superior court has been hilariously denied me. My finger prints have been taken. I am numbered with the felons. For the space of 185 days I am being fed with the bread of affliction and with the water of affliction.

Some passages from the letter I sent Dr. Woelfkin, the pastor, preparatory to my visit to his church, will be informative to the reader:

> I am sending you this, my dear Dr. Woelfkin, in order to assure you of the very real friendliness with which we are coming to you. We are quite aware that a visitation from a church to its neighbor is a bit unusual. And that the presentation of a greeting in open service is out of the ordinary. But we submit that the times just now are extraordinary and demand extraordinary modes of meeting the issues present for solution. The topic in our meeting Sunday afternoon is to be "Galilee and Colorado." That will open up the entire question of riches and the industrial situation in our country. You will agree with me that the findings of the Congressional Investigation Committee connect some in your church membership in a quite intimate way with the Ludlow massacre.
>
> I am one that holds that the arbitrament of this entire revolutionary upheaval should be lifted into the religious realm. There alone can it find constructive treatment. To that end the church of which I am pastor was formed. The Carpenter of Galilee was never more needed in the world than at the present moment. We are organizing with the purpose of making him the avowed leader and inspiration of this labor agitation. Inasmuch as your church and ours together bow before the same Master, it surely would be advantageous if we could establish a fraternal relationship one with the other. It is not at all true to say that the industrial troubles of our time are due to the personal cruelty of the masters in control. At our Church of the Social Revolution we proclaim that the present deplorable situation is not due to individuals, but to the system wherein individual rich men are hopelessly enmeshed. We feel that if they could be made to see the situation from this point of view, together with the economic message of the Galilean, it might be the means of winning them to the cause of social reconstruction. Not all of them are wedded to their dollars. And these would prefer the riches of fellowship to riches of silver, if persuaded that the Master unconditionally—and for statesmanly reasons—demands it.
>
> This friendly visitation of our church to yours might be the means of a conciliatory work of far-reaching consequences. We are very near neighbors. Our church holds divine service at West Fourty-fourth street; yours, at West Fifty-seventh street. We represent the downmost man; your church represents the wealthiest of the world. Therefore in this social crisis that is gathering its thunder so menacingly, it is entirely thinkable that, by some relationship that will permit an interchange of views, a friendliness of feeling could be brought about that might be the means of a happy issue out of all our social afflictions.
>
> We are bold to go to you this Sunday morning for a further reason. Words have reached us from more than one source that some of the wilder spirits in the revolutionary movement are planning some kind of concerted affront to you and your church. We of the Socialist Church deeply regret these turbulent committees that so evilly obscure the large principles and drag the issue into the mire of personal animosities and vituperations. We are offering you our assistance in quelling any wildness. The Socialist movement has everything to gain by being kept in the realm of orderliness and constitutional procedure.
>
> We come to you in all comity. The hand we hold out bears no weapon; but is open in an earnest desire to clasp that of a sister church in all friendliness and courtesy.



BOUCK WHITE

It was necessary to quote here the letter in some fulness. For it is alone the evidence in the case—in the church I was permitted to utter not more than five words before being arrested. I sent the letter to Dr. Woelfkin; the daily papers also mentioned it with headlines. Receiving no reply from him,* I went to his church the following Sunday morning. At the time in the service devoted to "Notices" I arose and started to convey the greeting sent by my church thru me. Then it was found that the rooms surrounding the auditorium were packed with squadrons of police. The bulldogs of the law were turned loose upon me. I was arrested—and beaten. I am now doing time.

Did I have a right in that church? That depends in part upon the announced — somewhat ostentatiously announced—policy of brotherliness by the Baptist Church to other congregations. (I am a minister ordained by the Congregational denomination.) It depends also on the legal standing of the public in tax-exempt churches. The consolidated property of the Baptist church in question amounts to well toward a million dollars. Its freedom from taxation now thru long years of its life means that all the people of New York City have been compelled by statutory enactment to contribute to the support of that church a sum aggregating many ten thousands of dollars. For years, therefore, I have been a financial contributor to the upkeep of that place of worship. In return for my monetary support (I mentioned this fact in my letter) I asked the right, once in a lifetime, to bring before that church a

*In fairness to Dr. Woelfkin, his published statement to the effect that he had not received this letter in time to read it before the Sunday service in question should be remembered. THE EDITOR.

matter which I deemed of ethical and spiritual import I am in felon stripes.

A convict locked in a cell near to mine was arrested for selling fraudulent butter. Brought before a police court, the magistrate informed him that the case would have to be tried before a higher court. Police courts are adapted for "drunks," horse beatings, window breakings and vagrancy cases. In an affair involving several pounds of butter, the law provides that the accused is entitled to be heard in a court whose procedure is sufficiently majestic to give him a patient and respectful hearing. Since my imprisonment, also, I have seen pickpockets come in, stay a few days, and be released by writ, or go for a new trial. The law notoriously is tender toward butter cases and pickpockets, dignifying them with a hearing at the bar of an august and learned tribunal. In public interest, at least, the deed for which I am jailed was not inferior to theirs. It was telegraphed very widely. It even got onto the cables and was sent to far coasts of the earth. But the only hearing that has been permitted me was twenty minutes in a police court, amid a calendar of "drunks" and "found sleeping on doorsteps." I understand that the magistrate who so expeditiously found me guilty and sonorously sentenced me is being put forward this fall for the Supreme Court, by a political party that is peculiarly tender to magnates of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company sort, and grateful to "serviceable" handlers of the law.

A debate between our church and the Rockefeller church on the thesis, "Did Jesus teach the immorality of being rich?" was a suggested form of the relationship we coveted to establish, and for proposing which I am in jail. The query presents itself, Would it not have been wiser in Dr. Woelfkin to give the knockout to religious radicalism once for all, by accepting the challenge? The debate would have furnished him a resounding platform from which to triumph over us and establish for all time henceforth scriptural sanction of vast private possessions. Of a surety the occasion would have been dignified with considerable publicity. The mere challenge to it—as I stated—got onto the ocean cables. The event itself would have opened to the Rockefeller theologian a wide auditory. It would have made the New Testament a news item of double column, front page importance. And his demolition of our arguments would have been a historic event, incalculably buttressing the conservative school; 'twould have asserted the divine right of riches in the hearing of tens of thousands reached by Associated Press despatches.

Can it be that Dr. Woelfkin and his supporters feared the issue? Some of the facts in the case give color to the suspicion. Platoons of police, the extreme sentence of the law, and now a triple row of prison bars between me and freedom, suggest in them a state of mind far from one of poise; yes, one of near-panic. Hardly could the pastor of that church contemptuously have accounted me an antagonist unmeted for a learned man to encounter. The pronunciamento of the magistrate against me is clear on that point: "A man the more dangerous because of his education and churchly orders." My books on the economic interpretation of the life and message of the Galilean bear the imprint of publishers one of whom is America's ambassador to England. My academic standing is officially certified by our country's oldest university and her premier school of divinity.

The inference is unavoidable that organized Christianity is afraid of the Bible. Modern scholarship is making that book, in these times of social break-up, what James Russell Lowell declared it to be toward the slave system, "the most revolutionary book in literature." To dampen down the explosiveness so thickly strewn thru it, the pulpiteers who preach for hire and look to million-airic support, are put to more and more desperate shift, stopping not at bonds and imprisonment of those who ask embarrassing questions. No one more than they realizes the extent to which the churches today are honeycombed with doubt and open skepticism. I have a letter recently sent to me by a member of the Baptist church in question, in which he admits the hollowness of the whole institution. I quote: "Christianity (when it produces anything, for it usually leaves a person with his moral, intellectual and spiritual aspirations untouched, or in a state of decay) produces weaklings, people not interested in government, poor fathers, missionaries doing ridiculous things, people who have never had their proper development of mind." I am quoting one of the milder passages in his letter, lest I should seem to be overstating. And the writer of it is not only a member of the Rev. Dr. Woelfkin's Baptist church, but is a teacher of a class in the Sunday school there, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., being another of the teachers.

To this pass of insincerity, the established religion of Christendom is come. It has long been known, even conceded, that the Church of Rome operated on a principle of suppression, permitting only the portions of truth to percolate to the masses which she thinks safe and expedient. It may come, however, as a surprize to many to learn that the Protestant Church—she who was founded to blab the words of truth utterly—has switched over and is now a zealous adjutant of Rome in keeping the verities of scholarship from the populace. And the Baptists are not alone in the business.

"We are due for the greatest spiritual crisis in the history of mankind," states Professor Eucken, of Jena. To prepare for that crisis, by organizing the new order of intelligence and the new spiritual understanding that will be requisite in the world of tomorrow, is the purpose of the Church of the Social Revolution, of which I am the pastor. We hold service in a hired hall in New York, for we own no sanctuary. A quality of fearlessness, so visitors say, attaches to our meetings and activities. Over two hundred new members have been added since I have been behind prison bars. This is the covenant we take: "I enlist under the Lord of the blood-bright banner, to bring to an end a scheme of things that has enthroned Leisure on the back of Labor, an idle class sucking the substance of the poor. I will not be a social climber, but will stay with the workers in class solidarity till class shall have been done away in fellowship's glad dawn. I will seek recruits for the Church of the Social Revolution, unto the overthrow of present-day society and its rebuilding into comradeship." We hold that religion and economics are terms that have grandest agreement; conjoined, they make a live organism; divorced, they are a soul without a body and a body without a soul. On my release, November 12, I shall resume my work as leader of this church; to lay the mudsill, as it were, for the new heaven and the new earth that are preparing. I shall go out of the prison gate with more endurance for the task than when I came in. And with more certitude likewise. The breaking down of present-day civilization, in the catastrophic clash in Europe, tells that we have no moment to lose in beginning preparations for the new spiritual order. Tho prison continue to menace me, I cannot give up my work.

Queens County Prison, New York

A PEACE PLAY'S PREMIERE

MRS. KATRINA TRASK'S *In the Vanguard* is an interesting and impressive peace argument, and as a drama it had a most favorable première at the Academy of Music in Northampton, Massachusetts, on October 12. Produced by the Northampton Players before a notable audience, it opened brightly the third season of this significant dramatic experiment. The play itself was reviewed in these pages on July 17, 1913, and needs no further description here. It is a succession of conversations connected by a thread of plot, in which the militaristic position is step by step demolished and the "hero of the durable"—who dares not to fight—put in place of the hero of carnage. The company made good use of their opportunity and threw as much dramatic feeling into the play as possible.

There was a festival flavor to the evening. Mayor Feiker welcomed the audience, which contained many peace leaders and a gallery full of Smith College girls, and made definite announcement of the generosity of Frank Lyman, of Northampton and Brooklyn, who has given fifteen thousand dollars to the support of the theater in its two seasons of drama for the community's sake. The international peace song, "Let Us Have Peace," was sung between the acts, and after the curtain was rung down, President Burton of Smith college made an address.

CITY FORESTRY

THE "get-big-quick" type of American city with its unshaded and blazing hot streets is fortunately giving place to the type planned and forested for permanency and pleasure.

The city forester is, in most large municipalities, an active man in close touch with the people, a teacher as well as a planter and trimmer. Tree nurseries owned and managed by American cities are no longer uncommon. The park board of Indianapolis thru its forestry department has begun a campaign of education in municipal forestry and the local press has lent its aid.

To guard against reckless planting of unsuitable varieties, of which the citizens were guilty ten or twenty years ago, strict rules have been made. The shade tree of the future, according to the park board, must be selected for permanence as well as beauty, hence soft wood, quick-growing varieties must be avoided. Thousands of poplar, cottonwood, soft maple and catalpa trees planted in enthusiastic ignorance a decade or so ago are now being removed by the hundreds each year because of rapid decay.

The only trees that may now be planted on any street, alley or street lawn in Indianapolis are the Norway maple, scarlet maple, sugar maple, white ash, European ash, sweet gum, tulip tree, cucumber tree, European sycamore, American sycamore, white oak, chestnut oak, English oak, red oak, pin oak, black oak, American elm and English elm. These varieties are selected because they are symmetrical, need but little trimming and suit the soil and climate of Indianapolis. The sugar and Norway maples and ash are adapted to clay loam, while the elms and sycamore are best suited to black or sandy loam, well-watered. It is especially desirable that single blocks or a series of blocks should have but one type of tree, if possible, in order to secure attractive uniformity.

The park commissioners give detailed instructions as to the planting of young trees, a delicate operation to be performed when the trees are dormant in late fall or early spring.

Since there must be cities, why not have beautiful ones?

A BIRD'S TRAVEL-LUNCH

SEVERAL bobolinks killed in Cuba last spring were found to have living specimens of the small, grass-inhabiting snail, *Succinea riisei*, clinging among their feathers. This mollusk lives in Porto Rico and St. Croix, but not in Cuba.

A similar circumstance has since been observed in the case of the upland plover (so called), a migratory sandpiper; and it appears to be a regular occurrence with that bird. This sandpiper arrives on the coast of Louisiana from its winter home in the tropics during the third week of March and is shot as game by sportsmen, altho that is poor policy. Those killed immediately after their arrival are often found to be carrying beneath their wings from twenty to forty small snails of the freshwater genus Physa, which the birds are accustomed to eat. These snails abound in tropical America as well as in the United States, but cannot be obtained here until the warmth of early summer brings them out of their winter retreat beneath the mud.

In both these cases the fact of the birds transporting food-mollusks clinging to their feathers is certain and the inference is that they are eaten soon after arrival, for a few days later none is to be found. Were they put there as a provision for the long journey across the water? No one knows, nor can say how the snails got under the wings.

Light is thrown on the query, however, by recalling a note, published some years ago by Grace Ellicott, of an incident in blue jay life observed at New Castle, Indiana. Miss Ellicott noticed a blue jay fly down to a disturbed anthill in her garden and begin to pick up the big ants, which were running about in great excitement over the catastrophe that had befallen their city. The bird apparently realized that the ants were too many to be eaten at once and that he had the chance of his life for savings. Working as fast as possible, he picked up ant after ant and tucked them beneath his wing, now on one side and then on the other. Ants have a propensity for grasping with their jaws and holding onto anything they touch, when treated in such a way as that, and the bird seemed to know this and devoted himself to stowing away as many as possible. At last he (or she) flew away, perhaps to feed the insects to hungry young.

These incidents make a very interesting addition to that well-remembered paragraph in the *Origin of Species* in which Darwin relates the surprizing number and variety of plants he raised from seeds in the caked mud clinging to the feet of visiting birds, and they increase our knowledge of the methods of dispersal of animals.

JUGGLING WITH A MASTERPIECE

AMONG the art treasures of the late Mrs. John Hay, widow of the great Secretary of State, is an example of the ingenuity of the restorers of damaged masterpieces of painting.

Mr. Hay had a Madonna by Botticelli that was painted upon a wooden panel at least four hundred years ago. The wood had begun to crack, and it was feared that the painting would be ruined, but a restorer was found who said he could save it.

The first step was to paste thin strips of tissue paper on the face of the picture, pressing the paper into the uneven surface of the paint. Layers were added until a thick body of paper concealed the picture.

Then the picture was turned over and the restorer began to sandpaper the board away. After many months of careful work he had all the wood removed, and nothing but the paint adhered to the paper. A piece of linen canvas was then glued to the paint, and the work of removing the paper from the front of the picture was undertaken. It required nearly a year to complete the work; but when it was done the painting was left in shape to last four more centuries.

THE NEW BOOKS

SEEING CALIFORNIA

PEOPLE are making timely books about seeing California. Here are three of them together. It is just as well to "see America first," not only because Europe can't be seen at present anyway, but because America is really worth the seeing. Moreover, when we have a standard of comparison we may avoid servile worship of Europe's scenery while leaving off to boast idly of our own. In *California* Sutton Palmer has painted the country at its most beautiful—which it isn't always—and Mary Austin has written the text and both of them have seen that "in the presence of that vast plain (the Valley) palpitating with heat, the sluggish, untamed water, the white-fanged Sierras combing the cloudless blue, beauty becomes a poor word." The leisurely pages are quite as colorful and appreciative as the delicately toned illustrations—thirty-two of them.

Mr. Beasley takes us on *A Tramp Thru the Bret Harte Country* with knapsack on back and kodak in hand. Not to have loitered thru the real heart of California—its mining camps—not to have watched in the blazing sunlight the solid old stone buildings of the Forty-niners, or at the very next turn, perhaps, their deserted shanties, or, beyond, the whole earth bare and red to the bones from their frantic digging, is, according to Mr. Beasley, not to have understood the magic of the word "California," nor how it stirred the "blood and imagination thruout the civilized world."

Mrs. Wood has written *The Tourist's California* and done it fully and well, from "where the Stockton steamboat lands" to "what clothes to wear," that any prospective visitor who intends to see something of the state outside of 'Frisco itself will find the book invaluable. It is a question whether anything has been left out, and, what is more, the information is exact.

California, painted by Sutton Palmer, described by Mary Austin. The Macmillan Co. $4.
A Tramp Thru the Bret Harte Country, by Thomas Dykes Beasley. Paul Elder & Co. $1.25.
The Tourist's California, by Ruth Kedzie Wood. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

CATHEDRALS UNDER FIRE

In these days when any cable may bring us the news that a cathedral spire has become the most conspicuous target in a great artillery duel a special interest is attached to the two profusely illustrated volumes on the *Cathedrals and Cloisters of Northern France*, which complete the splendid series undertaken some years ago by Elsie Whitlock Rose and Vida Hunt Francis. Some of the most renowned and beautiful churches of the northern region, such as those of Rheims and Amiens, were for the sake of comparative study included in the earlier work devoted to the glories of the Isle de France, but the new volumes cover the scarcely less perfect and original artistic creations of Le Mans, Nantes and Chalons-sur-Marne. Many of the buildings described are found in Brittany, Maine and Normandy, outside the present war zone, but a few are further eastward in a section where it seems almost certain that the destruction of war will not leave them entirely unscathed. Right in the line of severest fighting lie the cathedrals and cloisters of Arras, Verdun and Saint Dié, the latter said to have "one of the most lovely and impressive of the cloisters of France." Only a little behind the firing line is Toul with its magnificent front and "charmingly executed tower," while just over the border, in territory that France is now struggling for as a former possession, are the splendors of Strassbourg and Metz, which are briefly described in these volumes. If any of these monuments of artistic power and religious aspiration *must* be damaged or destroyed it would be well if the unhappy lot might fall to Cambrai, which is stamped as "the ugliest cathedral in France."

Cathedrals and Cloisters of Northern France, by Elsie Whitlock Rose and Vida Hunt Francis. Putnam. $5.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Selected Articles on World Peace, compiled by Mary K. Reeley (Debaters' Handbook Series). An unsystemized collection of peace essays of uneven merit. Best recent literature ignored.
H. W. Wilson Co. $1.

Historic Homes of New England, by Mary H. Northend. Readable and sympathetic description of a score of New England's most beautiful Colonial homes. Sumptuously illustrated.
Little, Brown. $5.

Training the Girl, by William A. McKeever. Based on wide study and experience. Every phase of the life of the growing girl receives attention. Excellent in judgment and insight.
Macmillan. $1.50.

Jesus and His Parables, by George Murray, B.D. Fresh, able and vigorous expositions of the Parables arranged in groups. Based on the best modern literature.
Scribners. $..

Europe Revised, by Irvin S. Cobb. Crusades against the superstitions and traditions of Europe as they exist for the average American. Humor that finds its basis in common sense. Inimitable cartoons by McCutcheon.
Doran. $1.50.

Republican Rome, by H. A. Havell. The second volume of the "Great Nations" series, revising history according to modern ideas. Less of wars and kings, and more of the manners and institutions of the past. Briskly written and handsomely illustrated.
Stokes. $2.50.

The Fleets at War, by Archibald Hurd. A comparison of the British and German fleets, with sketches of their various commanders and a summary of the naval rivalry preceding the war. Authoritative and timely.
Doran. 50 cents.

DO WE NEED PRISONS?

Two books on prison life appear simultaneously: *The Man Behind the Bars*, by Winifred Louise Taylor, and *The Subterranean Brotherhood*, by Julian Hawthorne; the first a tenderly sympathetic account of the friendships formed between convicts in the Joliet Penitentiary and the woman who has spent her life in trying to help them; the other an account of his year in the Atlanta Federal Prison by Julian Hawthorne. The spirit animating the two books is unlike. Miss Taylor speaks from long experience and intimate knowledge of her subject, her sympathies are keen and her genuine humanity abundantly manifest, yet she does not advocate such drastic reforms of our penal system as does Mr. Hawthorne, who would abolish prisons entirely as useless and cruel anachronisms. We cannot see how society could protect itself from danger without some system of segregation, yet we heartily agree with both authors in their plea for out-of-door labor, hours of recreation, opportunity for study and as much freedom as possible under parole of good conduct. Cruelty and injustice are indeed inexcusable, yet, it must be remembered that Mr. Hawthorne's informants may have been sometimes untrustworthy witnesses embittered and distrustful in their attitude toward the prison officials. Miss Taylor writes enthusiastically of the new honor system of Colorado and Illinois prisons. In an extended knowledge of the men in one penitentiary, the writer found the convicts invariably grateful for kindness and responsive to just treatment. Severe discipline was not resented, but injustice always rankled. *The Subterranean Brotherhood* lacks the poignant feeling of Oscar Wilde's *De Profundis*, and, except in a few pages, the sincerity of that remarkable cry of the spirit, but it is a contribution to the literature of the prison problem which legislators and penologists would do well to ponder.

The Man Behind the Bars, by Winifred Louise Taylor. Scribners. $1.50
The Subterranean Brotherhood, by Julian Hawthorne. McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50.

NAPOLEON'S COURT AND CAMPAIGN

The Decline and Fall of Napoleon, by Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P., a third reprinting since 1895 of a series of articles originally published in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, treats with admirable clearness and impartiality of the campaigns and policies of Napoleon from 1811 until his downfall. In *The Celebrated Madame Campan*, Violette M. Montagu, from the memoirs of a court instructress and from other journals of the times, draws a gossipy picture of the courts of Louis XV and Marie Antoinette, and of Josephine and her favorites in the days of the Directory, the Consulate and the Empire. Major Arthur Griffiths' *Life of Napoleon*, a second edition of which has been

issued in 1914, concerns itself with the great Corsican as a despot and an adventurer, a murderer and a brigand. Several contradictions and useless repetitions in the text have escaped correction. The book contains many excellent portraits.

Lippincott's. $1.25, $3.75, $1.75.

MOUNTAIN, DESERT AND JUNGLE

With South America asking for goods that Europe cannot send, with many Latin-American students deflected to our schools, it is the appropriate time for learning more about the history and physical aspects of the continent as well as its commercial opportunities. Miss Millicent Todd in her *Peru* almost makes us see it as if we were there. She does not discuss commerce, estimate the gold output, nor consider guano, save to say that on the richest islands of the world not one sprig of green can grow—one of Peru's antitheses—but she knows her Peru—which is better—the dazzle of its deserts, the biting cold sunlight of its mountains, and the plunging storm of its jungles, the "land of the rain shadow." In incisive and vivid language she gives us pictures with rarely a touch too much—scenes suggestive and dramatic.

Little, Brown. $2.

LOVE IN THE HAPSBURG CITY

With an old chateau of the Empress Maria Theresa and the streets of music-loving Vienna as its setting, *The Street of Seven Stars*, by Mary Roberts Rinehart, is a story of poverty and hope, of the struggle between ambition and the love of two American students. Into an effective, faithful atmosphere it sets down an unconventional situation, and characters that are the product of an intimate knowledge of student life abroad. It is a very fresh and human tale, told engagingly. Not without realistic strength, the story has withal a lively humor and a wholesome optimism.

Houghton Mifflin. $1.25.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

The publishers say of Edwin Arlington Robinson's play *Van Zorn:*

A spirited story is here told by one who has a keen sense of the humorous and dramatic. Mr. Robinson knows the art of holding the reader's attention as well as the technique of playwriting. His comedy scores heavily both for the brightness and cleverness of its dialog and for its ingenious and thought provoking plot.

We regret to say that we cannot agree with the publishers on any of these points.

Macmillan. $1.25.

GOOD SENSE IN ART CRITICISM

When Mr. Kenyon Cox, dropping for a while the painter's brush, takes up the critic's pen the resultant product is always something valuable and delightful. In *Artist and Public and Other Essays on Art Subjects*, just from the press, we welcome again those high qualities for which The Independent has been glad to commend to its readers Mr. Cox's earlier volumes: large technical knowledge (never paraded for its own sake), breadth of judgment, catholicity of taste, and above all a wisdom of good, sound sense, set forth with the charm of a felicitous style.



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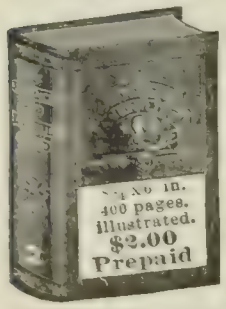
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INTEREST IN THE CLASSICS

Two new volumes have come to us from the charming Loeb series of classics, which have the original opposite the translation. One of these is the second and concluding volume of Suetonius's *Lives of Emperors and Illustrious Men* (Latin); the other the first of two volumes of *Xenophon's Cyropedia*. We have before said that this will be the only complete series with English translation of the entire body of classics, and ought to be in every considerable library.

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FOR THE AID OF FRANCE

The many lines of relationship between the United States and the warring peoples of Europe result, naturally, in a variety of channels thru which American aid is now flowing. For those whose sympathies with the French are strong, there is the *Secours Nationale*, an organization formed in France "to help the women and children of the entire country who have been left destitute by the departure to the war, and in many cases by the death of their men, and also to help the Belgian refugees, of whom some ten thousand have fled to France bereft of everything." The organization is already providing 80,000 "soupes" or meals a day to the starving at a cost of six cents a meal. An American committee is responding to the appeal of M. Gabriel Hanotaux for aid, and subscriptions will be received by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh street, New York.

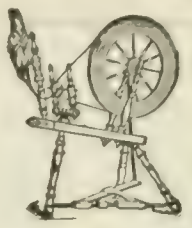
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The following list covers the contributions of the past week:

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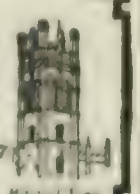
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THE MARKET PLACE

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Sir George Paish, the eminent editor of The Statist, of London, has come to this country with Mr. Basil H. Blackett, a British Treasury official, for the purpose of discussing the international financial situation with Treasury officials at Washington and financiers in New York. Sir George, since the war began, has been acting as adviser of the British Treasury, and his visit here has undoubtedly a semi-official character.

Sir George's mission has presumably to do with the crucial problem of the payment of our debts to Europe. We want to pay our debts promptly and fully and we shall, but the question is how it can be done without so depleting our national gold supply as to deprive ourselves of the capital we need for our own purposes.

Our foreign debts are in the ordinary course of events taken care of by our exports, chiefly of raw materials. In the present condition of this export trade are to be found both the discouraging and the encouraging factors in the situation.

The government figures for our export trade for September throw a strong light on this point. Our exports of breadstuffs for the past month amounted to over $45,000,000, as against not quite $18,000,000 a year ago, an increase of over 150 per cent. It is evidently our mission, and will be for some time to come, to feed the nations of Europe. As we do it, we will build up a credit balance abroad which will go far to pay those debts which we must not and will not repudiate.

But the September figures show the other side of the shield as well. Our exports of cotton amounted to just under $6,000,000. In September of last year they were $65,000,000. This is a drop of nearly ninety-two per cent. While during the month our credit situation abroad gained $27,000,000 over last year because of breadstuffs, it lost nearly $60,000,000 because of cotton.

Will the foreign demand for cotton speedily increase? Will the foreign demand for foodstuffs continue to grow? And how fast? The answers to those questions—answers veiled in the mists of the future—are of tremendous importance to our national well-being.

A third factor of great weight is the question of American securities held abroad. When the Stock Exchange reopens, will there be a rush of liquidation from abroad? Sir George Paish is reported as having said on landing that he sees no reason for expecting such heavy liquidation. But the possibility hangs like a storm cloud over Wall Street, and turns every eye toward Washington, where the Interstate Commerce Commission is reopening the railway rate case. Of one thing the financial world is assured. A favorable decision by the Commission on the plea of the railways for the once refused advance in rates would be a welcome bulwark against the dread flood of foreign selling. Will the favorable decision be forthcoming?

This is the array of question marks that Wall Street is facing. Meanwhile there is slow but continued improvement in the general tone of things. General confidence has not yet arrived, but the first mood of black despondency is slipping away.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

A correspondent in Colorado writes to take us to task for something we said in the issue of October 5. His words are these, "You sharply criticize Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for using his official position to restrain the banks from oppressing the people."

With all respect to our correspondent, we did nothing of the sort. The words of ours to which he presumably refers are these, "It is regrettable that the Secretary of the Treasury should have made publicly an accusation which was based on erroneous information."

This is hardly sharp criticism, and we are sure that Mr. McAdoo would be the quickest to acknowledge its justice.

We have always liked Mr. McAdoo. When he came to New York and with splendid imagination and energy put under the Hudson River the tunnels which now connect New York and New Jersey and which have made the ferryboats on that stream well nigh obsolete as carriers of passengers, we liked him. When he put into practise in the Hudson Tunnels his conviction, entirely new in the rapid transit experience of New York City, that the term public service meant exactly what it said, the service of the public, our liking increased. We liked his paraphrase of the cynical motto attributed to one of New York's pioneers in railway management, "The Public Be Pleased."

It is a good thing to have as Secretary of the Treasury a man who believes that in the Government's dealing with matters financial the public interest is the first thing to be considered.

But in this particular case Mr. McAdoo spoke too quickly, and in making an accusation founded on erroneous information, he made an unfortunate mistake. He was quick to acknowledge the mistake when he found it out, and for that we like him. But in his high position, he ought to have been painstakingly careful to make sure that his criticism was justified before he uttered it. This is a critical time in the financial

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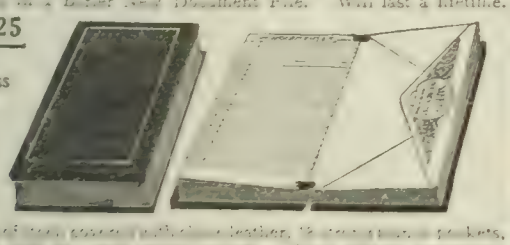
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world. It is preëminently a time for co-operation and mutual understanding among those who must work out the financial problems arising out of the Great War. Hasty and ill-founded criticism was never more to be avoided.

THE AMERICAS

The National City Bank has undertaken the publication of a periodical entitled "The Americas," which it is hoped "will be of assistance in bringing the business men of the United States and South America closer together, and to provide an instrument for the interchange of ideas regarding the aims and projects of Pan-American commerce.

To the first issue, which has just appeared, Mr. Frank G. Vanderlip, the President of the bank, contributes an article on "Opportunities and Responsibilities of Trade Expansion," which may be read with profit by any one who is seriously interested in the undoubted opportunity for the extension of American trade which exists in the "other America."

Some of the points which Mr. Vanderlip makes are worth especial emphasis.

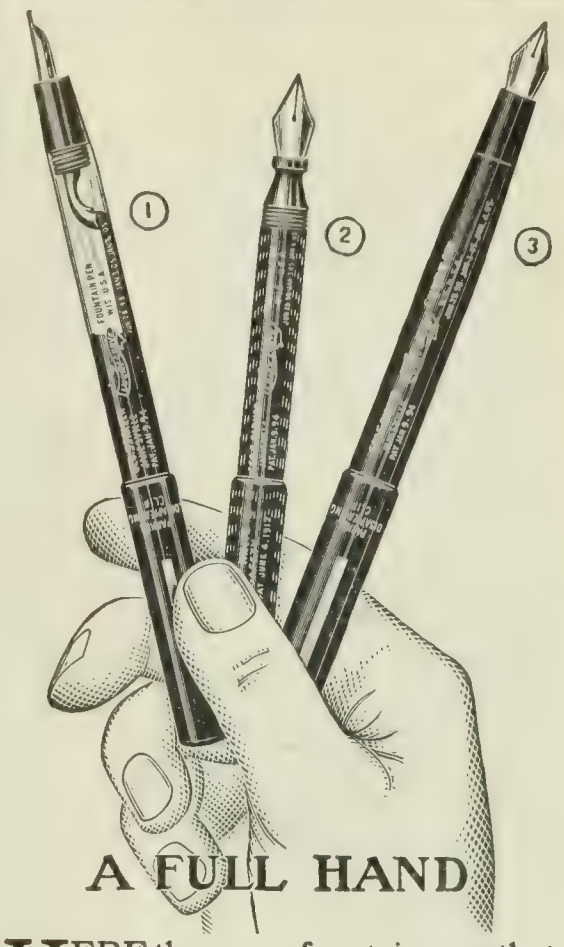
As a people we have not a highly developed genius for foreign trade. The opportunity for industrial and commercial development at home has been and still is so great, the things that are directly at hand for us to do are so many, and the home opportunities for the investment of our capital have been so attractive that we have been satisfied to see other nations take the place in foreign trade that we might have occupied. Our scale of wages has been on a plane that has made competition with European markets difficult. Our failure to develop American shipping has been a barrier. The lack of direct banking relationships and the consequent necessity of clearing nearly all commercial transactions thru old world centers has been a serious obstacle. . . .

We may as well understand at the very threshold that we are not to enter upon an easy conquest. There are serious difficulties inherent in our own national character, industrial conditions and political attitude. There are difficulties in the deprest financial position in which we find many of our South American neighbors and in the fact that their point of view in commercial matters is in many instances at a different angle from our own. Nor must we forget that while the ability of our own great competitors in these markets has been seriously hampered for the time being, those abilities in the past have been demonstrated to be in many ways superior to our own, and there is no reason to believe that they will permanently relinquish their efforts to hold the lion's share of this important trade.

Whoever thinks to accomplish great results in this field with ease, without special preparation, and without great patience and sincere and continued effort to master the difficulties of the field, is certain of disappointment. . . .

We will have to do more, however, than merely to sell our goods in a hospitable market. The life of foreign trade is the exchange of commodities, and we must use our earnest endeavors on both sides of the foreign trade sheet.

But more than that. If we are to take really first place in commercial relationships with South America, we will have to assume the responsibility ultimately of financing many developing enterprises. South America needs capital, as we have needed capital. Heretofore Europe has been a cheaper market for capital than the United States, and the capital has naturally flowed from there, while the advantage that falls to the creditor has been theirs.



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PROF. H. W. TITUS
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The British Parliament has been prorogued, but the American Congress is afraid to adjourn because of the war.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

The Independent for Christmas

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INSURANCE

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This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

SECURITY OF OUR FOREIGN COMPANIES

Replying to the criticisms of a reader who bases his conclusions on a series of unfounded statements promulgated and circulated by the management of a small domestic casualty company, to the general effect that there is risk in buying the policies of foreign insurance companies transacting business in this country, we wish to say most emphatically that the public need have no misgivings on this point. This assurance is particularly applicable in connection with all the foreign companies regularly admitted by, and under the supervision of, the state insurance departments. We understand that the domestic company mentioned above has made, among others, the following assertion:

> Foreign companies are required to deposit with some state or states the sum of $200,000 before they are allowed to operate here. This is the only condition imposed by law on foreign casualty companies and this is the only security back of the vast business transacted. Any and all other assets owned and held here are subject to removal or recall at the whim of alien company officials.

Excepting the statement made in the first sentence of this quotation, it is wholly wrong. Domestic companies are required by law to have a capital, the minimum amount of which is specified, before they may commence business; foreign companies coming here must make a deposit corresponding to the native company's capital. Nor is this deposit "the only condition imposed by law on the foreign . . . companies," for, just as do all the domestic companies, they are required to maintain ample reserves to cover all their liabilities. They are not permitted to remove or recall any assets held here. In proof of this, we quote from a notice issued in August by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, following the precipitation of hostilities in Europe. He said:

> Under a provision of the trust instrument, you will note that no securities deposited with the trustees may be released or transferred to the company without first obtaining the consent of the Superintendent of Insurance. In this connection it seems desirable to advise that the Department holds that the trustee or trustees cannot release any securities or cash, other than interest earnings, to the manager or managers for any purpose other than to meet United States claims.

In the face of this ruling the hostile criticism of a small competitor goes to pieces, and becomes an evidence of managerial ignorance not often found in American insurance offices.

There are seven foreign casualty companies transacting a direct business with American policyholders: Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, London; Frankfort General Insurance Company, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany; General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation, Perth, Scotland; London Guarantee & Accident Company, London; London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident Company, Toronto, Canada; Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, London; Zurich General Accident & Liability Insurance Corporation, Zurich, Switzerland. The first six have cash deposits in this country of $250,000 each; the Zurich has $500,000. Each has a good surplus over total liabilities. The combined assets, liabilities and net surpluses of the seven are as follows: Assets, $23,018,138; liabilities, $15,918,605; surplus, $7,099,533. And, as we have learned on the authority of the Insurance Department of New York, these funds (excepting interest earnings) cannot be removed by any of the trustees or officials of the companies without the consent of the Superintendent of Insurance.

NOT AN UNUSUAL CASE

The information following is in answer to a reader (S. H. V.), at Jamaica, N. Y.:

The only existing corporation doing business under the title, American Union Life Insurance Company, is a small assessment organization located at Charleston, S. C.

The American Union Life Insurance Company of New York, organized and commenced business in 1894, reinsured its policies in the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, on February 18, 1901. The financial condition of the American Union on December 31, 1900, was as follows: total admitted assets, $251,110.86; total liabilities on policyholders' account, $273,565; deficit, $22,454.14. On January 10, 1903, Albert B. Ovitt, New York City, was appointed receiver.

The Security Trust and Life of Philadelphia was incorporated in 1871, and commenced business in 1895. For a while the prestige of Robert E. Pattison, who was one of the few Democrats to be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and who, succeeding his retirement from that office, was elected president of the Security Trust and Life, advanced the fortunes of the company; but it was at last compelled to retire from the field.

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Its business was taken over by the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company at the end of 1906. The financial condition of the Security Life and Trust, December 31, 1906, was: total admitted assets, $2,912,135.91; total liabilities (including capital stock of $500,000), $3,135,096.33. As the capital was policyholders' security, however, there was a net surplus of $277,039.58. The statutory reserve maintained by the company for the protection of its policies at the time of its retirement was $2,502,889. This sum was probably paid over to the Pittsburgh Life and Trust for assuming the Security's policy liabilities. In the Pennsylvania Insurance Department's report for 1906, we find the Pittsburgh Life and Trust charged: "Ledger assets, other than premiums, received from other companies for assuming their risks, $2,614,768.66," and we conclude that this includes the sum received from the Security.

In 1909 the Pittsburgh Life and Trust also acquired the stock and business of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, the assets of which were $21,773,364. On December 31, 1913, the admitted assets of the Pittsburgh Life were $23,810,617; its net surplus, $869,362.

If our correspondent holds a policy issued by the American Union and that policy was in force at the time the company was reinsured in the Security Life and Trust, he may secure desirable information by addressing the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, Sixth street and Liberty avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

If there is a policy equity involved in this matter it serves as an illustration of the necessity of dealing with well established life companies. Here is perhaps a case in which a risk past thru the fortunes of two poorly conducted companies and twice suffered the reinsurance process. The best in life insurance is not too good for any man.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

S. E., Boston, Mass.—Writes accident and health insurance only on members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It is in good financial condition and excellently managed.

O. B. R., Philadelphia, Pa.—The company has a small surplus and may become thoroly established. You have the facts and must use your judgment. See closing paragraph to article "Not An Unusual Case," in this issue.

A policyholder in the Kentucky Central Life and Accident Insurance Company has filed an action against the president and secretary, alleging fraudulent practises, and demanding that the books of the company be produced in court.

The national association of state insurance commissioners recently held their annual convention at Asheville, North Carolina, the sessions lasting three days. John S. Darst, Insurance Commissioner of West Virginia, was elected president for the ensuing year. F. H. McMaster, Insurance Commissioner of South Carolina, was chosen secretary.

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Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. M. B. RUBBER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, October 26, 1914, by order of the court, at 12:30 p. m., at Keyport, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of real estate and machinery and fixtures used for manufacturing rubber goods, also raw and finished materials, fixtures, furniture, office furniture, etc. Sealed bids will be opened at 12 noon, October 26, and auction sale starts at 12.30 p. m.

WILLIAM S. CREEVEY, Trustee.
MACGRANE COXE, Woolworth Bldg., Referee in Bankruptcy.
EDWARD B. LEVY, 200 Fifth Ave.; BILDER & BILDER, Newark, N. J., Attys. for Trustee.

PEBBLES

Just imagine what the Russian war poems must look like! —*Columbia State.*

After all, we have no complaint that the Atlantic is 3000 miles wide. —*Los Angeles Express.*

As we understand the dispatches, the enemy is the only one who uses dum-dum bullets. —*Chicago Herald.*

The full effects of war will not be felt until Monte Carlo declares a moratorium. —*Washington Post.*

This King George thanks the colonies for their help. It was different in 1776. —*Springfield Republican.*

Col. William Jennings Bryan, late of the Second Nebraska Volunteers, sees the end of militarism. —*Philadelphia Record.*

"This war can't last forever," the cotton growers are assured. But, unhappily, neither can the cotton growers. —*Columbia State.*

On the road from Berlin to St. Petersburg, ten centuries of civilization. Finder please notify Royalty, Box 23, Eastern Hemisphere.—*Life.*

The embattled armies are never so busy that a squad cannot be detached for the duty of arresting Richard Harding Davis. —*New York American.*

"Did you put in fresh water for the goldfish, Mary?"
"No, mum, thay ain't drunk up what I gave them yesterday."—*Princeton Tiger.*

Fears are becoming general that the real inwardness of the European war will not be satisfactorily elucidated until the graduating exercizes next June.—*Washington Post.*

Examining Admiral (to naval candidate) —Now mention three great admirals.
Candidate—Drake, Nelson and—I beg your pardon, sir; I didn't quite catch your name.—*Punch.*

We never appreciated how rare was the quality of the foresight exercized by our forefathers in emigrating from Europe quite so keenly as at the present time.—*Wabash Plain Dealer.*

"What do you charge for your rooms?"
"Five dollars up."
"But I'm a student——"
"Then it's five dollars down."
—*Cornell Widow.*

Magistrate—Can't this case be settled out of court?
Mulligan—Sure, sure. That's what we were trying to do, your Honor, when the police interfered.—*Brooklyn Life.*

After a woman's husband begins to do well steadily, she begins thinking of employing a maid. And the very highest ambition of a woman with a maid is to have a private chapel.—*E. H. Howe's Monthly.*

Soph—I hear they have canned the dean.
Fresh—What dean?
Soph—Sardine!
—*Princeton Tiger.*

"Willy, is your father a rich man?"
"No, Sallie, he is a professor, so I can be educated for nothing."
"Oh, that's nothing; my father is a minister, and I can be good for nothing."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Of course I'm for progress and such,
But I'll tell you this:
I never could care very much
For a sterilized kiss.
—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Berlin, Aug. 30 (10.10 A. M., delayed) —An unauthenticated report via the Reuter telegraph system received by the Buenos Aires *Prensa*, and relayed to the New York *Times*, confirms the report received at the Saybrook (L. I.) wireless station that the Kaiser has ordered Liege to be pronounced in two syllables instead of one as formerly. —*Princeton Tiger.*

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If there is a policy equity involved in this matter it serves as an illustration of the necessity of dealing with well established life companies. Here is perhaps a case in which a risk past thru the fortunes of two poorly conducted companies and twice suffered the reinsurance process. The best in life insurance is not too good for any man.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

S. E., Boston, Mass.—Writes accident and health insurance only on members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It is in good financial condition and excellently managed.

O. B. R., Philadelphia, Pa.—The company has a small surplus and may become thoroly established. You have the facts and must use your judgment. See closing paragraph to article "Not An Unusual Case," in this issue.

A policyholder in the Kentucky Central Life and Accident Insurance Company has filed an action against the president and secretary, alleging fraudulent practises, and demanding that the books of the company be produced in court.

The national association of state insurance commissioners recently held their annual convention at Asheville, North Carolina, the sessions lasting three days. John S. Darst, Insurance Commissioner of West Virginia, was elected president for the ensuing year. F. H. McMaster, Insurance Commissioner of South Carolina, was chosen secretary.

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TEACHERS

The Independent is being used in a rapidly increasing number of Schools and Colleges all over the country. More than three hundred schools have ordered copies during the first month of this school year.

It is used by progressive teachers of all grades from the eighth grade of the Grammar School to the University.

Send for free booklet giving letters from some of the Schools where The Independent is being used as a text-book in the study of English, Public Speaking, Oral Composition, Rhetoric and Supplementary Reading.

THE INDEPENDENT
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1865 1914

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Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. M. B. RUBBER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, October 26, 1914, by order of the court, at 12:30 p. m., at Keyport, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of real estate and machinery and fixtures used for manufacturing rubber goods, also raw and finished materials, fixtures, furniture, office furniture, etc. Sealed bids will be opened at 12 noon, October 26, and auction sale starts at 12.30 p. m.

WILLIAM S. CREEVEY, Trustee.
MACGRANE COXE, Woolworth Bldg., Referee in Bankruptcy.
EDWARD B. LEVY, 200 Fifth Ave.; BILDER & BILDER, Newark, N. J., Attys. for Trustee.

PEBBLES

Just imagine what the Russian war poems must look like! *Columbia State.*

After all, we have no complaint that the Atlantic is 3000 miles wide. *Los Angeles Express.*

As we understand the dispatches, the enemy is the only one who uses dum-dum bullets. *Chicago Herald.*

The full effects of war will not be felt until Monte Carlo declares a moratorium. *Washington Post.*

This King George thanks the colonies for their help. It was different in 1776. *Springfield Republican.*

Col. William Jennings Bryan, late of the Second Nebraska Volunteers, sees the end of militarism. *Philadelphia Record.*

"This war can't last forever," the cotton growers are assured. But, unhappily, neither can the cotton growers. *Columbia State.*

On the road from Berlin to St. Petersburg, ten centuries of civilization. Finder please notify Royalty, Box 23, Eastern Hemisphere. *Life.*

The embattled armies are never so busy that a squad cannot be detached for the duty of arresting Richard Harding Davis. *New York American.*

"Did you put in fresh water for the goldfish, Mary?"
"No, mum, thay ain't drunk up what I gave them yesterday."—*Princeton Tiger.*

Fears are becoming general that the real inwardness of the European war will not be satisfactorily elucidated until the graduating exercizes next June.—*Washington Post.*

Examining Admiral (to naval candidate)—Now mention three great admirals.
Candidate—Drake, Nelson and—I beg your pardon, sir; I didn't quite catch your name.—*Punch.*

We never appreciated how rare was the quality of the foresight exercized by our forefathers in emigrating from Europe quite so keenly as at the present time.—*Wabash Plain Dealer.*

"What do you charge for your rooms?"
"Five dollars up."
"But I'm a student——"
"Then it's five dollars down."
—*Cornell Widow.*

Magistrate—Can't this case be settled out of court?
Mulligan—Sure, sure. That's what we were trying to do, your Honor, when the police interfered.—*Brooklyn Life.*

After a woman's husband begins to do well steadily, she begins thinking of employing a maid. And the very highest ambition of a woman with a maid is to have a private chapel.—*E. H. Howe's Monthly.*

Soph—I hear they have canned the dean.
Fresh—What dean?
Soph—Sardine!
—*Princeton Tiger.*

"Willy, is your father a rich man?"
"No, Sallie, he is a professor, so I can be educated for nothing."
"Oh, that's nothing; my father is a minister, and I can be good for nothing."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Of course I'm for progress and such,
But I'll tell you this:
I never could care very much
For a sterilized kiss.
—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Berlin, Aug. 30 (10.10 A. M., delayed)—An unauthenticated report via the Reuter telegraph system received by the Buenos Aires *Prensa*, and relayed to the New York *Times*, confirms the report received at the Saybrook (L. I.) wireless station that the Kaiser has ordered Liege to be pronounced in two syllables instead of one as formerly. —*Princeton Tiger.*

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, November 2, 1914

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JUST A WORD

A reader in Jamaica writes: "The Independent is a most excellent paper. My copy is read by almost every member of the British colony here, and all are agreed upon its superb editorial skill."

The Dean of the University of North Dakota, writing of The Independent as a classroom textbook, writes: "No student can fail to be benefited by the weekly perusal of such an excellent periodical. Its careful editing, its sane presentation of perplexing problems, its liberality toward all men, combined with its firmness as regards the fundamental principles of righteousness, cannot fail to help and inspire the youth of our land." And from the superintendent of a small country school comes a letter expressing briefly the concurrent opinion, "I am perfectly delighted with the magazine."

From a subscriber on the Pacific Coast comes the following: "The editorial 'Culture and Democracy' in your issue of the 5th October impresses me as a fine bit of work. It has very greatly helped to clarify my own thinking, at least, and I venture the opinion that it has done the same thing for many others. I set a higher and higher value on The Independent as the weeks go by. Really, my subscription is no longer regarded as merely an investment paying large dividends. It should seem a privilege for your subscribers to help maintain a journal characterized by such clear thinking and definite expression on subjects of essential importance."

A subscriber in the northern reaches of New York State writes: "I find it very hard to get along without The Independent, even in ordinary times, but in the present state of affairs in Europe it is indispensable. I know no magazine, amongst those which I have had the opportunity of seeing, which presents anything like the sane, comprehensive grasp of the European situation, or which enables its readers to come so quickly and so closely to the gist of things, as does The Independent." And from Kansas comes the echo: "In its treatment of the war The Independent is far superior to any other magazine which I take, for it alone gives a clear, definite comprehension of the issues at stake."

THE FALL OF METZ

From The Independent, November 3, 1870

The one great fact to be recorded this week in connection with the Franco-Prussian war is that Metz has surrendered—army, fortifications, and all—unconditionally. The articles of capitulation were signed on the night of the 27th, and the Prussians occupied the city and fortifications on the 29th. The immediate cause of the surrender was starvation. Many of the inhabitants had already died from want of food, and the condition of Bazaine's army was deplorable indeed from the same cause. In fact, it is stated that the French could not have held out three days longer without universal starvation in the army. They had already killed and eaten all their army horses; and this food, from the emaciated and overworked condition of the animals, caused immense sickness among the partakers. The whole number of prisoners is represented to be 3 marshals, 66 generals, 6,000 officers, and 173,000 troops. There were in the city some 19,000 sick and wounded soldiers at the time of the surrender. During the siege 35,000 persons died in the town alone, mostly from lack of food and proper care. 3,000 guns and 40,000,000 francs of French war funds and 20,000,000 francs of French civil government funds also fell into the Prussian's hand.

CALENDAR

The National Horse Show will be held at New York, *November 7-13*.

The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the New York Water Color Club will be held at 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, from *November 7* to *November 29*.

The American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality meets at Boston, *November 12-14*. An exhibition in connection with the convention will be held in the Boston Public Library. Gertrude B. Knipp, 1211 Cathedral street, Baltimore, is executive secretary.

The National Suffrage Association holds its annual convention at Nashville, *November 13-17*.

The Yale-Princeton football game will be played in the Palmer Stadium, Princeton, on *November 14*. Yale meets Harvard in the Bowl at New Haven on *November 21*.

Medical missionaries meet in conference at Battle Creek, Michigan, from *November 17* to *20*.

The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of America holds its fifth biennial convention at Los Angeles, *May 5-11, 1915*.

The Corda Fratres Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs will hold an international students' reunion from *July 1* to *15, 1915*, at San Francisco and Berkeley, California.

The next World's Sunday School Convention will be held in Tokyo from *October 18* to *26, 1916*.



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MINISTER TO A GOVERNMENT IN ABSENTIA

BRAND WHITLOCK, LONG MAYOR OF TOLEDO, OHIO, NOW MINISTER TO BELGIUM. WHEN THE COURT AND THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS REMOVED TO HAVRE, HE AND THE SPANISH MINISTER REMAINED IN BRUSSELS, WHERE MR. WHITLOCK NOW HEADS THE AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Independent

VOLUME 80 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914 NUMBER 3438

THE LONG CONGRESS

THE Congress has finished its work after a continuous session of one year, six months and seventeen days. This is without precedent. Congress met in extraordinary session on April 7, 1913. It sat thru the summer and the fall. On December 1 the extraordinary session melted into the regular session without a break. Congress sat all winter, all summer and into the fall. It finally adjourned October 24, 1914, to meet again on December 1, for the regular short session. The Sixty-third Congress has surely qualified for the sobriquet, The Long Congress.

The continuous session just closed was remarkable in many important respects.

It was remarkable for its length.

It was remarkable in that it signalized the return to complete power, after sixteen years of opposition, of the Democratic party.

It was remarkable for the efficiency and unanimity with which the Democratic majority—in complete reversal of a time honored reputation for ineffectiveness and internal dissension—proceeded with the great task before it.

It was above all remarkable for the body of substantive legislation put upon the statute books.

THE great subjects upon which the Long Congress legislated were four: The tariff; the income tax; banking and currency; the trusts.

In the field of foreign relations four acts stand prominent: The repeal of the Panama Canal tolls exemption; the renewal of twelve general arbitration treaties; the ratification of twenty-two of the new Bryan "breathing spell" treaties; the approval of the use of the armed forces of the nation in Mexico.

To meet the emergencies brought on by the Great War, four measures were enacted: The war revenue bill; the act admitting foreign built ships to American registry; the War Risk Insurance Bureau bill; the bill for large increases of emergency currency.

Measures of only lesser importance because of the overshadowing nature of the greater acts were enacted in relation to these subjects: Federal construction and ownership of railways in Alaska; use of Hetch Hetchy Valley as a water supply for San Francisco; the regulation of dealing in cotton futures on cotton exchanges; leasing of Alaskan coal lands; limitation to eight hours of women's labor in District of Columbia; regulation and taxation of imports of opium; Rivers and Harbors appropriation cut from $53,000,000 to $20,000,000 to be spent by War Department on unfinished projects.

Among the subjects considered during the session but not completed, were several. Some were definitely laid aside. They included the Seamen's bill; Nicaragua treaty; Colombian treaty; Federal owned merchant marine; immigration bill, with literacy test; Philippine government bill, with preamble promising independence; conservation measures, dealing with water powers and mining lands; farm land banks; Federal regulation, thru the Post Office Department, of the Stock Exchange.

APPARENTLY, the Sixty-third Congress is another Billion Dollar Congress. The final figures are not at hand, but it has been admitted by Democratic leaders in both House and Senate that the appropriations for 1915 are well over the billion mark. This is worthy of notice in view of the scathing words of the last Democratic platform:

> We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation thru the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We cite this failure of the Democrats to realize their platform pledge as a criticism not so much of their legislative record as of their pre-election promises. It is very easy for the opposition to charge extravagance and promise economy. It is very hard for the party in power, burdened with the responsibility of carrying on the multifarious activities of government, to be economical. It was entirely natural for the Democrats, following time-honored custom, to make solemn promise of retrenchment in their platform. It was foolish of the people to take them at their word. There is always a great deal of buncombe talked on both sides of the question of economy and extravagance. Blanket promises are as little to be trusted as blanket accusations are to be believed. The fact is that it costs a great deal of money to run a government like ours. The people are willing that the money should be spent. They only demand that it shall not be wasted. It is time that the fact was clearly recognized that we have Billion Dollar Congresses because this is a Billion Dollar Country.

Thruout the work of the session the influence of the President has been weighty. The addresses which he has from time to time made to Congress—in the old fashioned but long disused method of oral discourse—have set the keynote of the party program. At intervals he has brought the pressure of his high position and of popular opinion to bear upon his associates in Congress for the redemption of party pledges and the expedition of important measures.

Mr. Wilson has fully recognized three things. He has recognized that the President is a coördinate part of the

law-making power; that the President, the one Federal officer elected by all the people, is the logical representative of the general opinion of the nation; and that the President is the natural leader of his party.

These three points of view, when they have been held by other Presidents, have often been combatted with earnestness approaching virulence. But the jealousy of members of Congress for their prerogatives does not alter the fact that Woodrow Wilson is essentially right in these convictions. He has held to them as tenaciously as ever did Theodore Roosevelt, and has put them into practise with as firm a hand; but he has been more fortunate in the submissiveness with which his leadership has been acknowledged.

The President and the Democratic party are to be congratulated upon the record of the Long Congress. They have attacked with boldness and zeal the problems which the country wanted attacked. They have found solutions for them which, taking into account the essential fact that they are, as they ought to be in the given conditions, Democratic solutions, are thorogoing and admirable.

The country wanted the tariff revised downward in order to eliminate special privilege and aid the general consumer. It has been so revised.

The country needed additional revenue to make up for revenue lost thru the tariff revision. The income tax was enacted.

The country wanted the banking and currency system revised, so as to make credit more flexible and introduce the principle of coöperation. The Federal Reserve Banks have been created.

The country wanted the Anti-Trust Laws supplemented, in the interest both of business and of the public. The Federal Trade Commission has been established and the Clayton Anti-Trust bill enacted.

The country wanted the selfish and short-sighted provision exempting American vessels from the payment of Panama Canal tolls repealed. It has been repealed.

The country wanted the resources of Alaska at the same time developed and protected. Government railways for Alaska were created, and a system of leasing for coal lands adopted.

From a partizan point of view there would naturally be much to criticize in the Democratic record. The opposition is never at a loss for points of attack. From the point of view merely of wise legislation we would have no difficulty in finding room here and there for criticism. But our purpose here is not to criticize. It is to appraise, in the light of the mission with which the Democratic administration and the Democratic Congress were entrusted at the polls, the measure in which they have fulfilled that mission.

They have undoubtedly made mistakes in some particulars. They have unquestionably fallen short in some directions. They have probably gone too far in others. They have failed, as any sensible man must have known they would fail, to carry out their campaign promises of economy. But on the whole, considering the mandate, as the British say, given them in their election, the Democrats in Congress have performed their task well.

Their fellow Democrats may well be proud of their achievement. The country may congratulate itself that in the work of the Sixty-third Congress it has on the whole been remarkably well served.

THE CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST ACT

THE Clayton Anti-Trust Act is an omnibus measure. It combines various provisions for curbing trust activities with others for relieving labor from too severe restrictions. To this latter phase of the act we shall return at another time.

On the trust side the act deals with price discriminations, exclusive trade agreements between manufacturer and retailer, private damage suits under the anti-trust laws, holding companies, interlocking directorates, commission regulation of corporate activities, and personal responsibility for corporate misdeeds. Its provisions in these directions may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. No concern may discriminate in price between purchasers of its commodities, where such discrimination may have the effect "to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly." Exceptions are made in the case of price discriminations on account of quantity or quality, on account of difference in the cost of selling or transportation or on account of the necessity of meeting competition. It is a serious question whether the last exception does not specifically open the way to the very evil this provision is primarily designed to prevent, reckless price cutting.

2. It is made unlawful for a manufacturer to sell his goods to a dealer on the stipulation that the dealer will not handle the products of any other manufacturer where the effect of such stipulation is "to substantially lessen competition or to tend to create a monopoly."

3. It is provided that in the case of private damage suits under the anti-trust laws, the decree in any Government suit against the same defendant shall constitute prima facie evidence for the purposes of the private suit. It is further provided that in the case of such private suits, the statute of limitations shall begin to run only from the entering of the decree in the Government suit.

4. The holding of the stock of one corporation by another is prohibited where the effect of such holding is "to substantially lessen competition" or to tend to create a monopoly. This prohibition does not apply to a corporation holding the stock of another corporation solely for investment.

5. It is provided that no person shall be an officer or director of more than one bank; that no person shall be a director in two or more large corporations if the corporations are competitors. Common carriers are forbidden to deal with corporations with which they have in common directors or officers, except by a system of competitive bidding.

6. The Federal Trade Commission is entrusted with the execution of the provisions against price discrimination, exclusive trade agreements, holding companies and interlocking directorates.

7. The violation of any of the penal sections of the anti-trust laws is declared to be an offense not only of the corporation but of the individual director, officer or agent of the corporation authorizing or ordering the act in question.

On the whole the purpose of the Clayton Act is obviously to strengthen the Sherman Act by greater definition and more specific prohibition. In so far as it shall succeed in making it clearer to those engaged in business just what is forbidden and what is permitted, it will perform a useful function.

But in attempting to carry out this purpose the framers of the act have taken a step which may have serious consequences.

The Sherman Act sets up as the test of illegality in interstate commerce the old time common law conceptions of "restraint of trade" and "creation of monopoly." The Supreme Court has interpreted the former conception by the addition of the word "unreasonable."

The Clayton Act adds the further conception, "substantial lessening of competition." To do this is to make the serious mistake of considering competition as sacrosanct. Competition is a natural force of useful effect, so long as it exists and acts thru the natural sequence of events, as a bulwark against monopoly. But the mere fact that it is a natural force does not make it sacred.

Gravitation is a natural force. But aviation—a plain violation of the law of gravitation—is not sacrilege. For the lifting power of hydrogen and of inclined planes driven at high speed is no less a natural force.

No more is combination in the business world sacrilege. For combination is another natural force. And since the entrance of combination means by so much the elimination of competition, it is as absurd as it is unsound to denounce combination in the act of exalting competition.

On the other hand, the Clayton Act takes a step in the right direction, as did the Federal Trade Commission Act, in entrusting to the Trade Commission the regulation of certain forms of trust delinquencies. Regulation by lawsuit is cumbersome, tedious and unsatisfactory. Regulation by administrative action is the proper substitute for it.

WHERE PORTUGAL COMES IN

THE active participation of Portugal in the war brings the number of the enemies of Germany and Austria-Hungary up to eight. If the Allies are ranked according to population Portugal would come sixth, but it is doubtful whether she could turn out as many good fighting men as Servia with half her population. So far as numbers go Portugal does not stand far below Belgium, for she has 6,000,000 to Belgium's 7,500,000, and military service is obligatory between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, but while King Albert has been bringing up the military strength of his kingdom to the highest pitch during the last few years, the army of the republic has presumably become somewhat demoralized thru the revolution and the exile of the royalists. The Portuguese army has a peace strength of 30,000 and a war strength of 120,000, to which might be added 140,000 reserves and a territorial army of 10,000, mostly Africans.

It was evident from the start that Portugal would not remain neutral, for on August 8, only three days after the British declaration of war, she declared her intention of supporting her ancient ally. Ten thousand troops were to be held at the disposal of Great Britain at any time they were needed. Now the time has come and Portuguese troops have been shipped to Africa to take part in the campaign against the German colonies and perhaps assist in crushing the incipient Boer rebellion. It is reported from Lisbon that 26,000 Portuguese troops are aiding the French and English in France. Ex-King Manoel and the royalist leaders have also offered their services to the Allies.

Of all the alliances which have brought about the present alignment of European powers that between Portugal and Great Britain is the oldest. In fact, the first alliance with a foreign power ever made by England was the treaty of Windsor, May 9, 1386, when Richard II and John of Portugal mutually agreed to aid one another against all enemies and to make no alliances without each other's knowledge. In the following year "Old John of Gaunt, time-honored Lancaster," consummated the connection by marrying his daughter Philippa to King John.

Many times in the five centuries since has this promise of mutual aid been fulfilled. Portuguese crossbowmen helped Henry V to win the battle of Agincourt, where the Allies are now holding the Germans in check. English sailors assisted Henry the Navigator in extending the Portuguese power in Africa and so opening a way to India for both the powers.

But the greatest service of England to Portugal was rendered about a hundred years ago when France and Spain agreed to divide up Portugal between them and would have done it but for Wellington. It was a gloomy time for both countries. England had sent an expedition of 40,000 men to capture Antwerp and had left half of them in the marshes of Walcheren. The United States had declared war upon Great Britain to secure freedom of commerce and six days later Napoleon on his way to Moscow had crost the Niemen River which the Germans this month failed to do. Then it was that Lord Wellington with a force of 40,000 Englishmen and 20,000 Portuguese started on his victorious march from Lisbon to Madrid.

In the partition of Africa during the latter part of the nineteenth century the conflict of claims led to more than one clash between the Portuguese troops in Africa and the forces of the British South Africa Company, but the dispute was settled by the treaty of 1891, and ever since the British Government has protected the Portuguese colonies from all interference in spite of the outcry against the misgovernment and corruption in the Portuguese administration, especially because of its toleration of slavery and rum-selling to the natives.

During the Boer war the British treated the Portuguese possessions almost as their own; British officials were established in the custom house of Lorenzo Marques and the troops under Lord Carrington were sent from Beira thru Portuguese territory into Rhodesia. The Portuguese Government consented to this, but it was nevertheless a violation of neutrality, which the Germans are now quoting as a precedent for Belgium.

That the Germans have long coveted the Portuguese possessions in Africa is no secret. It will be sufficient to quote from what was said on the subject by General von Siebert, former Governor General of German East Africa, in the Berlin *Post* of two years ago:

> Germans must enter these territories, establish plantations there, cultivate the land, establish missions and build railroads. The Government will then be compelled to complete the political occupation of a land which the people have already conquered.
>
> The bad financial plight in which the new republic finds itself and the condition of its colonies oblige us to take this course. The stupid and corrupt sovereignty of the Latin has lasted for four centuries in these regions. It is time to substitute for it the sane and intelligent sovereignty of the Saxon.

It was rumored at that time that the Portuguese Gov-

minent was willing to sell Angola to the Germans for cash but that England intervened to prevent the transfer. Whether this be so or not it is so believed by the Germans and their failure to secure this rich territory of half a million square miles, largely high table land suitable for white colonization, is added to the long score of grievances charged to England's "dog in the manger policy."

So the alliance between Albion and Lusitania stands on the triple basis of history, sentiment and mutual interest. Englishmen helped the first King of Portugal to wrest his country from the Moors eight hundred years ago; English money now supports Portuguese industries, and the old-fashioned Englishman still sticks to his port wine, doubtless more from loyalty to tradition than from personal taste.

WHEN TAMMANY IS OUT

NOT long ago the following advertisement appeared in several New York papers:

WANTED—Business Manager, 35 to 45 years of age; able to superintend large force of employees; direct extensive construction work; organize and direct purchasing and distribution of enormous quantity of supplies; only men of marked executive ability and good experience need apply; salary $5000 a year; highest references required.

It looked usual enough. There was nothing to indicate that the second city of the world was advertising for the purpose of filling an important administrative office.

But that is precisely what was happening. New York City needed a Third Deputy Commissioner of Charities. So it advertised for applicants; and it got three hundred of them. Out of the number the Commissioner and the Mayor picked the man they wanted.

Think of it! New York City, of all places in the world, actually advertising for a man to fill a five thousand dollar job! It was enough to make Tweed turn in his grave, Croker on his Irish estate shed tears of regret for the good old times, and Murphy gnash his teeth with impotent rage in his Fourteenth street sanctum.

Where were the office-seekers? Were there no "boys" to be rewarded for stalwart political service in the campaign? Had the Mayor no friends, the Commissioner no one he was indebted to?

What are we coming to when city officials hunt for a good man for the job, instead of looking for a good job for the man?

A COMMISSION ON TRIAL

WILL the Interstate Commerce Commission rise to the opportunity before it and by helping the railways in their present crisis help the whole country as well?

It is profoundly to be hoped. But it must be confest that the tone adopted by some of the commissioners in the hearings now going on raises a menacing doubt.

It is not the railroads that are on trial. It is the commission. If its members can realize that an extraordinary situation confronts them and that it is their duty to apply more than ordinary remedies, it will be well for the country, and well for them. If they do not recognize these commanding facts, if they decide the case before them as tho times were peaceful and conditions normal, they will have done tremendous harm not only to a great industry, but to the common welfare. They will have struck a serious blow at the principle of regulation by commission.

This is no time to consider whether some American railroads have issued water stocks—tho the fact that the capitalization per mile of American railroads is far below that of the railroads of any other great country in the world should not be forgotten. It is not the time to assert that American railroads are not managed with the highest efficiency or the strictest economy. These are important questions. At the proper time they should be raised and the truth about them sought painstakingly and fearlessly. But the time is not now.

Extraordinary times demand extraordinary measures. American railroads face a crisis. Before the war their condition was discouraging; with the Great War raging, crippling trade and dislocating credit, their condition is grave indeed.

It is not merely a condition which affects some impersonal corporations and some rich "railroad men." It affects every holder of an American railroad security—and there are hundreds of thousands of them; every depositor in a savings bank and every holder of an insurance policy—and there are millions of them.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has before it the opportunity to do a vital service to the great investing public—and to do it now.

BID THEM COME IN

AMERICA has from the time of its discovery been a haven of refuge for the persecuted and oppressed of all nations, regardless of race or religion. We have of late been obliged to impose certain restrictions on immigration, but we have not abandoned our policy of hospitality. To prove it, let us now relax these restrictions in favor of the Belgians, men, women and children, whether they come with skilled hands or empty hands, whether they are likely to get good wages or to become dependents. Little Holland is said to be sheltering a million refugees and surely the richest country in the world can take care of a few hundred thousand without putting too much of a strain upon its industrial system. Our universities, colleges and academies should grant free tuition and, so far as possible, support, to the young men and women of Belgium whose studies are now interrupted. The English universities are doing this.

We have never repented of such hospitality yet. The Puritans driven out from England, the Huguenots expelled from France, and the German revolutionists of 1848 have contributed valuable elements to our population and we shall find that the later immigrants have also brought a blessing upon their city of refuge.

The Belgians are good stock. They have done marvels with their limited resources in agriculture and manufacturing. They are industrious and enterprising, peaceable and orderly. About the responsibility for the war we do not all agree. Some blame most the Emperor of Austria; some the Emperor of Russia. But nobody blames the Belgians. Some sympathize with the French; some sympathize with the Germans. But everybody sympathizes with the Belgians.

Open wide the gate! Give them a heartfelt welcome and help them across the threshold.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

October 20—Cossacks attack Germans in rear and drive them back from Warsaw. Revolutionary rising in Portugal quelled.

October 21—Saxon army forced to retire from Ivangorod on the Vistula. Serbs and Montenegrins defeated near Sarajevo.

October 22—Desperate but indecisive fighting on Belgian border near coast. Boer rebels defeated. Japanese begin bombardment of German port of Tsing-tau.

October 23—British fleet shells German entrenchments along Belgian coast. Austrian and German forces trying to hold Radom against Russians from Warsaw.

October 24—Fighting centers about La Bassée and Armentières. Austrians recapture Czernowicz, capital of Bukowina.

October 25—Germans cross the Yser River between Dixmude and Nieuport. Germans advance again toward Augustowo.

October 26—Austrians and Russians continue combat along San River in Galicia. Bloody struggle in Flanders continues with no apparent result.

The Battle of the Belgian Border

For the first time since the war began the campaign is concentrated at a single spot, a place no larger than the battlefields of earlier wars. From the four hundred mile line between Belfort and Ostend troops have been withdrawn and fire has slackened, while the forces of both parties are brought to bear upon the critical point on the French and Belgian border, near where the North Sea narrows to the English Channel. Here, in an area less than thirty-five miles square, as many troops have been massed as can be brought together and the fighting has been continuous ever since the fall of Antwerp, with no decisive gain for either side. The remnants of the Belgian army escaped from Antwerp the night before the surrender and made their way down the coast by way of Ghent and Bruges. The German troops released from the siege pursued the retreating Belgians beyond Ostend and within gunshot of Dunkirk, when they were halted at the French boundary by the Allied armies in such force that the Germans were not able to hold the ground they had gained, but have been driven back step by step as far as Roulers, twenty miles from the frontier.

It is amphibious fighting. Here the British navy and the German army have for the first time come into conflict. The country is cut up with canals and creeks, and the heavy rains have converted the lowlands of the coast into a morass. There are no large cities in this region and no fortresses except Dunkirk and Lille. Dunkirk has not yet been reached by the Germans. Lille, a first class fortress, which might have been expected to hold out as long as Maubeuge or Verdun, surrendered to the Germans at sight without a struggle. Now, two months later, it is being fiercely fought over.

Why the desire for the possession of this particular bit of coastal territory should call forth the greatest exertions of the contending powers is evident from the map. If the Germans can break down the resistance of the Allies and push forward along the coast they will doubtless be able to capture the fortress of Dunkirk and the ports of Calais and Boulogne. This will give them a straight line of defense from Arras to the coast and free them from the danger that has threatened them ever since they came into France, the turning of their right wing. They would then be in position, if they can gather strength enough, to make another dash toward Paris, which is still within fifty mile of their lines. Or if, as seems likely, they are disposed to turn their attention to London rather than Paris, they would be within twenty miles of England. From this point their Zeppelins and Taubes could easily raid the English cities and ports, or if they should get control of the sea, an actual invasion of England might be attempted.

On the other hand, if the Allies should push forward in the direction of Antwerp and Brussels, as they are now trying to do, they will either get behind the enemy's line or compel the German forces to withdraw from France and Belgium. The Allies greatly outnumber the Germans, and the odds against them increase with every week, as England and Russia draw upon their vast resources. Estimates of the forces now in the field are very uncertain, but it is supposed that Germany has now about



THE SEAT OF WAR IN FLANDERS

The fiercest strife of the war has been concentrated upon the little corner of Belgium which still holds out against the Germans. Here French, British and Belgian troops are contending with German and Austrian among the canals and rivers, while the British and French warships and the airships and aeroplanes of both sides take part in the fray. The shaded area shows the territory held by the Germans October 26



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ANOTHER REFUGEE PICTURE

But this cartload of little Antwerp expatriates on their way to Holland with such a makeshift team as could be secured is too good to pass by

1,500,000 in France and Belgium, while the Allies have more than twice that number. According to a German estimate the total losses of the French, British, Russians and Belgians in killed, wounded and prisoners amount to 750,000. The loss of the Germans is probably greater.

'Twixt Sea and Land

The British fleet was able to give material assistance to the Allied armies in their effort to stop the advance of the Germans down the coast toward the Straits of Dover. They had occupied Ostend and Nieuport and had approached within about five miles of Dunkirk when the navy took a hand in the fight at daybreak of October 19. The principal agents in this attack were the three light draft monitors built in England last year for Brazil, but purchased by the British Government and renamed the "Severn," "Humber" and "Mersey." These carry two six-inch guns forward and two 4.7 inch howitzers astern. They steamed up and down the coast and first from port and then from starboard shelled the entrenchments which the Germans were digging near the coast. The Germans had no guns in position of long enough range to reply to them, and the German submarines which had made their way along the Dutch coast were not able to accomplish anything. A Belgian coast village was demolished and Ostend was bombarded, without provocation, according to the Germans.

Forced to abandon the shore, the Germans were for many days no more successful in forcing a passage along the Yser and Lys, which here run parallel to the coast and are connected by a chain of canals with the ports of Ostend, Nieuport, Dunkirk and Calais. The heavy guns which the Germans were bringing up to bombard Dunkirk got stuck in the mud, and their cavalry and armored automobiles were of little use. The fighting was mostly done at close range or with the bayonet, and the casualties are estimated by the ten thousand. Certain positions have changed hands eleven times. The Germans have evacuated Lille three times, but have come back. On October 6 the French were in Lille; on October 10, the Germans; then the French drove them out, the Germans bombarded the city and entered it again on October 13. The city was then in flames, but the Germans put out the fires with the aid of firemen from neighboring towns. The fiercest fighting has been about Dixmude, Ypres, Roulers, Menin and La Bassée. It is the army of Duke Albrecht of Württemberg which is fighting in this corner of Flanders, for General von Kluck, who has been on the German right, is holding his old position on the Aisne near Soissons.



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GERMAN DEFENDERS OF TSINGTAU MAKING CAMP

In the background, one of the hills which command the city's defenses. The Japanese have taken some of these heights, including Prince Heinrich Mountain, and planted siege and naval guns there which are shelling the city

Little is heard of the fighting along the rest of the line in France, but the only activity of importance seems to be the attack on the terminal fortresses of the eastern barrier, Verdun and Belfort. The Germans still hold St. Mihiel, one of the intermediate forts between Verdun and Toul, tho the French are making desperate attempts to cut off St. Mihiel from Metz by an attack from the south. The Germans claim to have reduced some of the outer forts of Verdun, but the French have learned by experience how to meet the German tactics. Instead of relying for protection on their concrete casements and steel cupolas, they have concealed their batteries and move them about so that the Krupp howitzers, even if they find their mark, do not do any such fatal damage as before.

It is reported that the Germans have got their big howitzers in position before Belfort, and that the siege of that stronghold has begun in earnest.

The Galician Campaign

The news mostly comes to us in a negative form from the admissions of the opposite sides. For instance, the Austrian General Staff announces the capture on October 21 of Jablunka Pass and the complete expulsion of the Russians from Hungary. But Jablunka Pass is southwest of Cracow, on the railroad leading from Breslau to Budapest, and it had not previously been supposed that the Russian advance in Galicia had gone further than Tarnow, forty miles to the east of Cracow.

The Russians now, it appears, have been driven from the Vistula to the head tributaries of the Dniester, south of Lemberg. Along the San River, between Przemysl and the Carpathian Mountains, the fighting has been terrific, but no decisive result is yet reported.

The fate of Przemysl is also still in doubt. This is the strongest fortress in Galicia and has been under fire since September 18. On October 2 the Russians sent a white flag to demand the surrender of the city, and when this was contemptuously refused they made repeated attempts to carry the fortifications by storm. One of the outer forts was taken by a night charge over the walls when the searchlights were out of order, but the garrison succeeded in defending the casements with their rifles and machine guns until the arrival of the reinforcements they had telephoned for. Altho the approach of the German and Austrian forces from Cracow removed the Russians from the rear of Przemysl, they still hold the eastern bank of the San and continue the bombardment from that side.

The Austrians claim to have reoccupied Czernowicz, the capital of Bukowina, which was taken by the Russians early in the war.



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HOW HOLLAND WELCOMES HER BELGIAN GUESTS

A temporary dormitory in the diamond cutting works of M. Asscher at Amsterdam, who is providing room for hundreds of refugees

Attack on Warsaw Repulsed

The Petrograd dispatches give very full and circumstantial accounts of the rout of the Germans in Poland, and altho there is no confirmation of the news from Berlin, it seems evident that the German attempt to capture Warsaw has suffered a severe setback. The advance upon the Polish capital was begun early in October, and by the 7th of the month almost all of Poland west of the Vistula was held by the German and Austrian forces, said to number 600,000 men. According to the plan, Warsaw was to be approached simultaneously from four directions. One Prussian army was to come south from East Prussia, on the east side of the Vistula, along the railroad from Mlawa. The second Prussian army, under General von Hindenburg, invaded Poland along the left bank of the Vistula from Thorn and Posen. The third army, under the King of Saxony, advanced from Czenstochowa toward Ivangorod, while a mixt force of Austrians and Germans, under the Austrian General Dankl, came down the left bank of the Vistula from Galicia. The fall of Warsaw seemed imminent and the American consul there telegraphed to Washington to know what he should do when the city surrendered.

All seemed to go well and by October 7 the advance guard of General von Hindenburg's army had come within five or six miles of the outer defences of Warsaw. On the other side of the Vistula were massed a million Russian soldiers, under the command of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The water-filled entrenchments in front of Warsaw were held with great valor by troops from the Caucasus while a flanking movement was being carried out. Ten divisions of Cossacks from Novo Georgievsk were sent down the right bank of the Vistula, crost the river and on the 18th surprized the Germans by appearing in their rear. The Germans, unable to withstand this combined attack of cavalry on the west and infantry on the east, retreated



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WHERE NATURE, NOT WAR, HAS WRECKED THE VILLAGES

Japanese soldiers on their way to attack Tsingtau marching thru a ruined hamlet of Shantung, where recent disastrous storms have made it difficult to feed the troops

rapidly to the south, abandoning many of the heavy guns which had been brought up to bombard Warsaw. The Prussians were driven beyond Lowicz and Skierniewice and rallied only south of the Pilica River. Here the Saxon troops had been vainly endeavoring to cross the Vistula at Ivangorod, where are the only bridges south of Warsaw. On the 21st they were forced to give up the bombardment of Ivangorod and retire toward Radom.

The Balkans While the Great War is raging all over the world, bringing suffering and death to millions of all races, the men who precipitated the catastrophe have been tried and convicted at Sarajevo, which was the scene of their crime. Gavrilo Princip, the young Serb who fired the shots that killed the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife on June 28, willingly owned to and gloried in the deed. The accomplices of the assassin admit that the plot was hatched in Belgrade and that Major Tankosic, a Servian officer, supplied the revolvers and bombs to kill the royal couple.

The Serbs have been making every effort to rescue the conspirators by capturing Sarajevo before the trial was over, but it appears that they have been driven back after getting within a few miles of the city.

Albania, which has been left without a pretense of government by the departure of Prince William of Wied from Durazzo, is in a state of anarchy and distress. Smallpox is raging and bands of various races are ravaging the country at will. These brigands or patriots are more or less openly supported by the five nations which have aspirations in Albania. Turkey is trying to get control over Albania again thru the Mohammedan bands. Servia is arming Albanians against Austria. Austria is supplying rifles to the Roman Catholic tribesmen of the north. The Epirotes in the south are again agitating for annexation to Greece. Italy has taken possession of the seaport of Avlona.

The new King of Rumania seems no more disposed to enter into the war than the late King Carlos. His people will not consent to take the side of Germany, while if he joins the allies Rumania is liable to an attack from Bulgaria by land and Turkey by sea. A trainload of artillery and munitions, on their way from Germany to Constantinople, has been seized by the Rumanian Government as it was being shipped from Bucharest to the Danube. Germany protested in vain against this violation of neutrality.

The War on the Sea The most important of the naval operations of the week is the bombardment of Ostend and the German positions on the Belgian coast, but there are minor engagements all over the world.

The British submarine "E-3" was sunk on October 18 by German warships in the North Sea. This was one of the latest models, having been completed in 1913.

The British destroyer "Badger" reports having rammed and sunk a German submarine off the Dutch coast.

The German submarine "U-9," which sank four British cruisers, the "Hogue," "Aboukir," "Cressy" and "Hawke," has returned in safety to her home harbor. Her commander, Captain Weddigen, has received the decoration of the Ordre pour la Mérite for his unparalleled exploit.

The German cruiser "Emden" has sunk or captured twenty-six British steamships in East Indian waters and is still at large.

The British light cruiser "Undaunted," with the assistance of four destroyers, the "Lennox," "Lance," "Legion" and "Loyal," cut off four German destroyers, "S-115," "S-117," "S-118" and "S-119," near the Dutch coast, and sent them all to the bottom within an hour and a half. The Germans kept up their fire to the last, but without inflicting any serious damage upon the British vessels. Of the four crews, 197 were lost and 31 taken prisoners by the British.

It appears that the Japanese cruiser "Takachiho," which was sunk in the harbor of Kiaochau on October 17, was not blown up by a mine, as first reported, but by a torpedo from the German destroyer "S-90." Only twelve men out of the cruiser's crew of 456 were saved.

Opening the Reserve Banks Secretary McAdoo gives notice that the twelve Federal Reserve banks will be opened for business on November 16. At the recent conference of reserve bank directors with the Reserve Board, a majority of those present preferred a later date, and the directors by resolution recommended that the opening should not take place until November 30. The Secretary has taken an earlier date because of the condition of the South, and for the reason that he believes prompt opening will be helpful not only there, but also in other parts of the country.

He points out that the new re-



Paul Thompson

AN AVALANCHE OF ABANDONED BAGGAGE

Trunks by the thousand which American travelers had to leave in Germany when they fled at the outbreak of the war have been gathered at Hamburg under the direction of the American consul and shipped to New York on a Holland-American steamer which brought no passengers. She was compelled to dock at Staten Island because the company's New York docks were all crowded by steamers held in port by the fear of capture

quirements as to reserves will release on November 16 more than $400,000,000 of reserve money, and thus increase the banks' credit facilities. He also says that the larger powers granted to the Secretary of the Treasury will permit him to deposit in the reserve banks a large part of the Treasury's general fund. This will enable them to extend greater credits to the member banks, and thus serve the interests of the banks' customers.

Three thousand presidents of banks in the cotton states have signed a pledge to extend financial aid to farmers who reduce their cotton acreage by one-half next year and use for food crops the half thus released; also to discourage vigorously the planting of more than one-half of the present cotton area.

Adjournment of Congress

Congress adjourned on the 24th, thus ending the longest continuous session in the history of our national legislation, for there was no interval between the special session beginning April 7, 1913, and the regular session that opened in December. It was thought for a time last week that there could be no adjournment, and that the session must continue until the first day of the December session. There was persistent filibustering by the advocates of the proposition (already rejected in the Senate by a vote of 21 to 40) that the Government should issue $250,000,000 of bonds to be used for the relief of the cotton-growers, and of two bills which would serve their interests. One of these provides for the Federal inspection of cotton warehouses, and the other permits reserve banks to make loans on commercial paper up to 100 per cent of unimpaired capital and surplus. The bond bill was rejected in the House by a vote of 91 to 123. Leaders of the filibustering movement were Mr. Henry, of Texas, in the House, and Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in the Senate. It prevented adjournment on the 22d, after the House had voted to go at 6 p. m. The departure of many members left both branches without a quorum. Only by unanimous consent could business be done, and Congress was idle on the following day.

It was suggested that the President, using the power granted to him by the Constitution, might cause adjournment. He decided, however, that the situation was not one in which that power could properly be exerted. Many Democrats severely criticized their filibustering associates for thus prolonging the session when they knew the measures which they supported could not be past. Opposition to adjournment was withdrawn on the 24th, and the necessary resolution was then past. There is an understanding that the bills in question shall be taken up promptly at the beginning of the next session. In the House a committee of seven was appointed to make an inquiry about cotton.

The Convention in Mexico

No final action concerning a provisional government had been taken by the convention at Aguascalientes on the 25th, altho the adjournment ordered on the 15th had been for only five days. It was said that those who had assembled were waiting for Zapata's delegates. This was true, but the delay was also due to the attitude of Carranza, to whom General Obregon and other representatives of the convention were addressing arguments that were ineffective. Carranza resented the convention's assumption of supreme power, and asked by what right it claimed supremacy. He also resented the convention's appointment of a committee of five to assume the duties of five Cabinet offices. Altho he had referred to the convention our Government's demand for guarantees concerning Vera Cruz, he declined to obey the convention when it instructed him to comply with the demand, saying that this would establish a dangerous precedent. Referring to the convention's declaration that it was the supreme authority in Mexico, he said that he would deliver his executive authority only to a man elected by the people. Zapata sent twenty-eight delegates. They came to Aguascalientes with General Angeles, the intimate friend of Villa, whom Carranza has denounced. Just before the convention reassembled it was reported that by a combination of Villa and Zapata delegates Carranza would be ousted.

Villa attended the early sessions of the convention and made a speech in which he promised to be governed by its action. He was applauded and praised. He assured our Government that hostilities were at an end, adding, however, that he would not accept Carranza as Provisional President. He had a large military escort. There were reports that his soldiers intimidated and insulted delegates; that he had an army of 18,000 men near at hand to coerce them, and even that he had made all the delegates prisoners. These stories were false. In an ultimatum to Carranza, Villa said he could no longer endure the caprices of an old man who seemed to have no more lofty motive than his own selfish ambition. If Carranza should not be removed by the convention, he promised to go to the capital and remove him by force. In reply Carranza reviewed the career of Villa, pointing to the Benton case, the expulsion of Spaniards and Villa's approval of the harsh treatment of priests by Antonio Villareal when the latter (now president of the convention) was Governor of Nuevo Leon. It was said that Carranza was willing to retire if he could be assured that Villa would not gain by his withdrawal.

Hostilities in the North

The orders of the convention for a suspension of hostilities were ignored by Hill and Maytorena at Naco, on the northern border, until the 23d, because neither would recognize the convention's authority, but on that day a truce was made there and Maytorena's troops took a position ten miles from the town. The besieged Carranza commander had received four cannon and a supply of ammunition. Preparations for siege were continued at Agua Prieta, also on the border. The armistice agreement was not respected by General Monclovio Herrera, who recently deserted Villa to support Carranza. In the night he attacked the Villa garrison at Parral. After a fierce battle his forces were routed and driven to the hills, but not until he had put to death nearly 100 prisoners who had fallen into his hands at the beginning of the fight.

At the capital three civilians who assisted Felix Diaz at the time of the revolt against Madero were shot by Carranza's orders, and two grandsons of General Terrazas were court-martialed and put to death. One had been an officer of the Huerta Administration and the other had served in Huerta's army. General Alvaredo and several other Carranza men whom Villa and Maytorena had imprisoned at Hermosillo were released, in obedience to the convention's order, but a majority of them were arrested again before they reached the border. Villa warned Carranza secret service men that if they should be found in Juarez they would be shot.

A protest and an appeal have been sent to our Government by the Federation of Catholic Societies. Attention is directed to a long list of offenses—the imprisonment or expulsion of priests, the looting of churches, etc.—and it is asserted that several priests have been put to death or tortured. The present generation of Mexican revolutionists, says the Federation, is thoroly anti-Christian and hostile to religion of any kind.

A CHANT OF HATE AGAINST ENGLAND

BY ERNST LISSAUER, IN "JUGEND"

ABRIDGED INTO ENGLISH VERSE BY BARBARA HENDERSON IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

French and Russian, they matter not,
A blow for a blow and a shot for a shot;
We love them not, we hate them not,
We hold the Weichsel and Vosges-gate,
We have but one and only hate,
We love as one, we hate as one,
We have one foe and one alone.

He is known to you all, he is known to you all,
He crouches behind the dark gray flood,
Full of envy, of rage, of craft, of gall,
Cut off by waves that are thicker than blood.
Come let us stand at the Judgment place,
An oath to swear to, face to face,
An oath of bronze no wind can shake,
An oath for our sons and their sons to take.
Come, hear the word, repeat the word,
Thruout the Fatherland make it heard
We will never forego our hate,
We have all but a single hate,
We love as one, we hate as one,
We have one foe and one alone—
ENGLAND!

In the Captain's Mess, in the banquet-hall,
Sat feasting the officers, one and all,
Like a saber-blow, like the swing of a sail,
One seized his glass held high to hail;
Sharp-snapped like the stroke of a rudder's play,
Spoke three words only: "To the Day!"

Whose glass this fate?
They had all but a single hate.
Who was thus known?
They had one foe and one alone—
ENGLAND!

Take you the folk of the Earth in pay,
With bars of gold your ramparts lay,
Bedeck the ocean with bow on bow,
Ye reckon well, but not well enough now.
French and Russian they matter not,
A blow for a blow, a shot for a shot,
We fight the battle with bronze and steel,
And the time that is coming Peace will seal.
You will we hate with a lasting hate,
We will never forego our hate,
Hate by water and hate by land,
Hate of the head and hate of the hand,
Hate of the hammer and hate of the crown,
Hate of seventy millions, choking down.
We love as one, we hate as one,
We have one foe and one alone—
ENGLAND!

WHY DOES GERMANY HATE ENGLAND?

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT

EVEN the fog of war cannot hide one thing. It cannot disguise or conceal the peculiar bitterness and intensity of Germany's hatred of England and the English. The German officers and men in the field, the German people at home, the Kaiser in his references to "French's contemptible little army," the unanimity with which German professors and publicists and ambassadors single out Great Britain as "the enemy," the German press in their foaming diatribes—all show that while the Germans fear the Russians, are infuriated with the Belgians, and feel for the French no more than the traditional enmity of old antagonists, they detest the British from the very bottom of their souls. The British prisoners in Germany are jeered at in the streets and lampooned in the comic papers with the relish of sheer venom. The opening rush of the German armies into France was hailed with all the more delight because the British troops had to bear the brunt of it. The fall of Paris itself could hardly have sent Berlin into wilder paroxysms of joy than did the reports that the British army had been destroyed. Whatever the Germans are destined to suffer, they feel just now—they will grow saner later on—that any damage they can inflict on our navy or army or by Zeppelin raids on our towns will bring them ample compensation. The whole country and all its people are united in a personal, frenzied, transcendent passion of hostility against Britain and all things British.

It is a curious phenomenon, but not a sudden one. It does no more than put the coping-stone on a transformation that has been going on for more than fifty years and with a gathering rapidity for nearly twenty. As late as 1850 Germany was not only Great Britain's admiring friend, but in some sort her pupil. On almost all points of political, economic and constitutional theory and practise the bulk of the German nation, with the most liberal and intelligent men at their head, looked to England as their guide. The enthusiasm for the British Constitution which Montesquieu set ablaze thruout Europe was shared nowhere more heartily than in Prussia. The debt England owed to Germany in philosophy, science and classical poetry, was amply repaid by Adam Smith and his successors, and by the example Great Britain afforded of a nation at once self-governing, united and powerful. British freedom and greatness became the theme of German panegyrics and the British Empire in those halcyon days was not even grudged. That was the time when Englishmen and Germans were perpetually reminding themselves that they came of common stock and had fought out together the battles of the Reformation and of European liberty against Louis XIV and Napoleon. For a while it even seemed as if the whole movement of German destiny might develop along English lines. The gifted, if somewhat impractical, National Liberals of the day looked forward to and worked for a peaceful union of all German states under Prussian leadership that should closely follow the English model. Centralization, militarism and the semi-paternal theory of government were equally abhorrent to them. What they aimed at was a liberal constitution and a popular monarchy, based upon the federal system and buttressed by a real and adequate representation of the people, and above all by a responsible executive. Such a system, they argued, if erected in Berlin would ultimately vanquish the stubborn spirit of particularism and draw to Prussia all the states of Germany in a durable federation. This was the party and these the views with which the Kaiser's mother, herself an Englishwoman, was identified, and their triumph or failure meant also the tri-

umph or failure of English influence. As we all know, they failed. Bismarck, Moltke, Roon and ultimately King William convinced themselves that only thru war could German unity be secured. The result is a matter of history. Bismarck's masterly and masterful policy, and the brilliant successes it led to, swept all before it, crushed the Liberals out of existence, and hopelessly discredited the English notions and sympathies they represented. From the moment he began to get the upper hand the disparagement of all things English became a political necessity. When Sedan and the proclamation of the Emperor at Versailles brought full and final success, the whole nation was converted to the Bismarckian *Staatsidee*. The altars at which it had worshipped were overthrown and those which it had formerly turned from in high intellectual disdain were installed in their place. Universal military service became the popular idol and a strongly centralized, half-absolutist and intensely active government completely ousted the old ideals of constitutionalism and individual self-reliance. Never was a mental revolution so speedy and comprehensive. England fell rapidly in the German estimation. To deride British institutions and exalt by implication the Hohenzollern system, to belittle the British voluntary army in order that Germans might be still further convinced that conscription alone was compatible with military efficiency, grew to be the favorite pastimes of German politicians, journalists and professors. It is hardly too much to say that within the past fifty years the whole tale of English history has been rewritten to suit the change in German sentiment.

All the touchiness and bumptiousness that past into the German character with the achievement of unity thru war found vent in the systematic writing down of everything British. It was only in part a spontaneous campaign; officialdom had much to do with guiding and feeding it; and in the hands of passionate historians and teachers, of the Junkers and the Court, it colored the whole atmosphere of politics, society and education. While we in England still clung to the philo-German traditions of the past, the German people were being steadily and insidiously prepared to see in Great Britain the ultimate foe. I do not by any means intend to imply that the Germans had no ground of complaint against us. I think they certainly had. We did nothing to help on, even if we did nothing positively to thwart, the attainment of German unity. The disappearance of a weakly, divided Germany and the rise of a powerful, aggressive empire in its place, did not greatly appeal to British sympathies or to the popular view of British commercial interests. From the moment that Germany became united she became England's rival, not only in trade, but in political ambitions; and in neither direction was she a welcome competitor. Moreover, German truculence and assertiveness were more than matched by the British genius for an irritating condescension. The Germans complained, not without reason, that Englishmen never fully gave them their due; still affected to regard them as interesting prodigies rather than as a matured and responsible nation; would persist in that "lecturing" attitude which Americans have long learned to know, but hardly to love, in their kinsmen; and never brought themselves to the point of admitting that Germany had grown out of British tutelage. There was thus induced a tension and a want of sympathy to which the defects in the national character of both peoples contributed their inevitable share.

In such an atmosphere of latent ill-will it did not take Germany long to discover that she had serious grievances against us and that we had monstrously wronged her. When the colonial fever began to influence German foreign policy the fact had to be faced that so far as all hope of a Greater Germany that should spread the German idea and receive German colonists and extend German trade was concerned, the Empire had been born too late. Wherever Germany turned she found England comfortably settled in her path. The cake, as Herr Richter once remarked, had been divided long ago and nothing was left for the latest comer but the crumbs under the table. This was and is a source of the bitterest resentment; and as the stress of rivalry in other spheres grew fiercer, as the Germans, duplicating British experience, began to change from a mainly agricultural to a mainly industrial basis, and as they woke, or were prodded awake, to the desirability of a strong navy and a large mercantile marine, the discovery was made that here, too, Great Britain had been before them. While we in England during the past two decades have been chiefly imprest with the great advance made by Germany in sea-power and foreign commerce, the Germans have been chiefly imprest with the still greater leeway they have still to make up. That we should have acquired such a start at so trifling a cost, while Germany was struggling thru blood to attain the indispensable condition of unity, appears to Germans so flagrantly unfair as to afford a strong presumption of trickery. From that to convicting Great Britain of hypocritical duplicity, of stirring up strife among her rivals while she quietly carries off the booty, has proved a very short step. It was only by urging the supreme necessity of being always everywhere on guard against Britain and her wiles that the Kaiser was able to launch and popularize his naval program.

The Germans have never disguised from themselves or from the world that they want what we have—colonies, supremacy at sea, a world-wide commerce and carrying-trade. What is more, they regard themselves as far worthier of these possessions than we are. They have come to look upon us as a somnolent, decrepit, worn-out people, socially diseased, incapable of sacrifice, mere bungling amateurs in an age of experts, certain to topple over when resolutely attacked; while they themselves, in their own opinion at any rate, are the Romans of the modern world and its natural, deserving, predestined rulers. On this persuasion of British decadence have been built up one knows not how many fantastic hallucinations. That in the event of a European war the self-governing Dominions would leave England in the lurch, that South Africa would proclaim its independence, that India would plunge into rebellion, and that Islam could be successfully, and even easily, aroused against the rulers of Egypt—these have been among the many miscalculations fostered and believed in by the dreamers of Berlin. Well, India has risen, but not against the British; and the commander in chief of the British and Boer forces in South Africa is General Botha, with whom a bare twelve years ago we were ourselves at war; and Canada, New Zealand and Australia appear from their lavish outpouring of men and money and gifts, to be almost vindictively bent on giving the lie to the German visionaries. There is a sound and stubborn core at the heart of the British people that the Germans may perhaps begin to appreciate when our troops are marching thru Berlin. Hitherto they have neither realized nor acknowledged that it existed. One of the jewels of American slang is that incomparable word "front." The Germans for the past twenty years have been persuaded that Great Britain is all "front," with nothing behind.

And this forcing-bed of jealousy and hatred, of envy and contempt, has been fertilized for a decade and a half at the very least by an acute political antagonism, superadded to

the progressive tension of naval and commercial rivalry. Here, again, I am far from holding the Germans solely to blame for the developments that have poisoned Anglo-German relations. The warfare in the press, the scares and counter-scares, the fusillades of almost identical charges, the mare's nests and suspicions and railings—Great Britain has had as full a share of all this as Germany. On both sides of the North Sea the consciousness has steadily deepened that one day the issue between England and Germany would have to be tried out. There have been moments of tense crisis in the past ten years as well as periods of comparative calm. Sometimes, to judge by the British press, one would have thought that the invasion of England was a matter of hours only. Sometimes, to judge by the German press, one would have thought that Great Britain was on the point of initiating the "preventive war" to crush the German navy before it grew too strong. At other times the journalists have been moderately quiescent, the governments amicably coöperating, and it has really looked as tho the two powers might continue to live side by side, armed to the teeth, without much pretense of good-will, but also without any positive rupture. But thru all the ups and downs of their relationship the feeling has persisted that Germany's bid for sea-power and the character of her governing caste were pushing the two nations nearer and nearer to a collision. What strengthened this foreboding more perhaps than anything else was Great Britain's entrance a few years ago into the arena of continental politics from which for nearly two generations she had stood aloof. In his candid and illuminating book on *Imperial Germany,* Prince von Bülow remarks that "the alpha and omega of English policy has always been the attainment and maintenance of English naval supremacy," and that in pursuit of this end Great Britain has allied herself against whatever power chanced to threaten her ascendency at sea. That is the ex-Chancellor's explanation of the Anglo-French and the Anglo-Russian *ententes* and of the various Mediterranean agreements concluded by Downing Street with Spain and Italy.

Probably it is the case that behind British diplomacy of the past decade there has been a double motive. The first motive unquestionably was to make an end of the insensate antagonisms that had for so long kept apart England and France and England and Russia. That was a goal well worth seeking for itself alone. But while seeking it no British statesman could have been blind to the fact that the nearer England drew to France and Russia, by so much was Germany's preponderance diminished and the possibilities of an anti-British coalition reduced. The *ententes* were never aimed at Germany, but undoubtedly they were welcomed by a large body of British opinion as being, at the least, a precaution against Germany. To the Wilhelmstrasse, however, they appeared in but one guise—as a determined effort to hem Germany in, to hamper her diplomatic freedom and to restrict her expansion. Nearly all the crises since 1904, apart from those that have arisen in the Balkans, have been due to German attempts to disrupt the Anglo-French *entente.* There have been times when the very right of either England or France to form any European friendship at all except by permission of the Wilhelmstrasse has been disputed and denied. The Germans have never been able to accommodate themselves to the fact of Anglo-French amity. It was an unaggressive amity that threatened no one until Germany's pistolling diplomacy thruout the Morocco question gave it a significance that neither its British nor its French authors had anticipated. The more Germany tried to break it down the firmer it became, and with every fresh proof of its solidity the more furiously was Germany incensed against us. To those who have lived on the spot amid the detonating fears, the strain, the successive crises, and the passionate suspicions and mistrust of the past ten years, the actual outbreak of war came almost as a relief.

But it is, of course, our part in the struggle that has brought German Anglophobia to boiling-point. The reason is simple and has nothing whatever to do with any "betrayal of Teutonic culture." It is that against Russia and France, Germany believed she had a fighting chance, but that against Russia and France and Great Britain she knows she has none. Our navy, our incomparable resources in men and wealth, have turned the scales against her and made her task impossible and her failure certain. The British navy has swept German commerce off the seas and keeps its thumb hard prest on the enemy's economic windpipe. Imagine for a moment what the situation would be today if Great Britain had remained neutral, how in every single particular it would be infinitely more favorable to Germany, how her fleets would be free to operate against the northern towns and coast of France, and her commerce and food supplies would be following their normal routes. More than that, the German troops might now be in Paris. The best military opinion, German and French as well as British, seems at any rate to agree that the worth of the British troops on the left wing when the Germans made their initial rush into France was what really saved the French army from sheer disaster. If Great Britain can be thus effective in the first two months of the war, what will she be when she really begins to fight—say next spring—when her trade has become almost normal, when army after army is being prepared for the field, when her navy has had six more months in which to make its grip felt, and when she will still be raising money as easily as she is raising it now? Only some disaster that would destroy her navy and leave her shores open to invasion can prevent the final push which will bring Kaiserism clattering to the ground, from being administered by the power of Great Britain. That is why Germany hates us beyond any of the Allies and with a quite peculiar ferocity. We do not reciprocate it and therefore it comes all the easier to us to grin and bear it. There is hardly a trace of hostility in the sentiment of the British people toward the Germans. There is on the other hand a strong and just antagonism against the German war caste and its spirit and its leaders. But Anglophobia in the Fatherland appears to embrace all sections of the German population and to be directed against all sections of our own. We realize in England that it is futile to hope for any change till the madness of militarism has been exorcised and till it is proved by the uses to which we put our distant but inevitable victory how clearly we distinguish between the panoplied brutality of Prussian arrogance which we abhor and the German people whom we sincerely respect.

London

THORN AND ROSE

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

Far richer than a thornless rose
Whose branch with beauty never glows
Is that which every June adorns
With perfect bloom among its thorns.

Merely to live without a pain
Is little gladness, little gain.
Ah, welcome joy tho mixt with grief,—
The thorn-set flower that crowns the leaf.

LA CROIX-ROUGE DE FRANCE

WHAT THE RED CROSS IN PARIS IS DOING IN THESE DAYS OF DARKNESS

BY LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN, M.D.

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT

WE have been in Paris a week—Paris the bright, frivolous City of Light, where in happier days the crowded boulevards resounded with revelry. It was ten in the evening when we drove from the station, and what a change! The moon lighted our way thru dark, deserted streets, while bars of white light flashed their penetrating rays across the heavens searching some unseen enemy of the sky. It was like a city of the dead.

Since then, I have visited many hospitals—more than twenty of the largest—and have seen more than a thousand of the wounded, the wreckage of the policy of insanity that is responsible for this frightful war, eighty-seven victims of which we saw buried today in this city.

The blackest chapters of this atrocious onslaught on civilization have not yet been written, nor will they be for many a day, for the participants are still comparatively fresh, notwithstanding the terrible battle of the Aisne; and the grim specter of disease, that claims by far the largest share of the mortality, is only beginning to gather his own. It is therefore with special interest that one can turn from this dark picture to a brighter one, the work of reconstruction—what is being done for the saving of life, rather than its destruction and wreckage—and to know how the people of this great city are proving their humanity, and facing one of the gravest problems in its history of over 2000 years.

First and foremost is *La Croix-Rouge Française*, organized over half a century ago, which today extends its beneficent influence over every section of this beautiful land. It is governed by a central committee of fifty members presided over by the Marquis de Vogüé. It includes three principal societies, *La Croix-Rouge Militaire*, which formerly admitted only men; *L'Union des Femmes de France*, with only woman surgeons and attendants, presided over by Madame D. Perouse; and *Les Dames de France*, whose membership is composed mainly of the wives of Government officials, of which Madame Carnot is the president.

The fifty delegates composing the committee and subcommittees are chosen from these three societies and from the delegates accredited to the Military Government of Paris and the twenty army corps of France, thus insuring harmonious action between the military and civil authorities. The society has a membership of over 110,000 and 400 committees, and its humanitarian work goes on in time of peace as well as war.

The committee of a single arrondissement of Paris, established only two years ago, has to its credit 3056 free surgical dressings, 33 operations and 1322 consultations, while that of Compiègne had 5988 consultations and 22,757 dressings, and Rheims, 1072 consultations, 6188 dressings and 700 operations. It also distributed 20,000 bottles of sterilized milk, many provisions, and clothing to the families of soldiers; and in hundreds of other ways is realizing the beautiful ideals for which it was founded.

At the outbreak of the war it had 365 sanitary units or "foundations" ready for immediate service, with a capacity of 20,000 beds. These have been enormously increased, and today there are over 30,000 *vacant* beds in the city of Paris alone, awaiting the arrival of the wounded. There are also over a hundred "Railroad Hospitals," thirty field hospitals and over 500 auxiliary hospitals, among which may be mentioned the palatial residences of Baron Rothschild and his brother. Many have not yet received a single patient.

Under the flag of the Red Cross, along the Rue de Rivoli, the Champs Elysées, Rue St. Honoré and Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, on the fashionable boulevards as well as in the Quartier Latin, private residences and convents, lycées and splendid hotels, including Claridge's, the Majestic, the Bristol and Astoria, are now being utilized as hospitals, where I have seen wounded French and British, Senegalese and Irish, Arab and Scotch, Turco and German promiscuously mixed.

During the Franco-Prussian war the *Croix-Rouge* cared for over 110,000 sick and wounded soldiers and repatriated over 26,000 refugees, at an expense of 12,000,000 francs. At the time of the Boxer war in China it sent a hospital ship to Taku, distributed many gifts to the expeditionary troops and built a 200-bed hospital at Nagasaki; and during the Moroccan campaign its nurses cared for the sick and wounded in Casablanca, Marina, Fez and other localities. Last year during the war in the Balkans it sent five units, surgeons and nurses, some of whom I saw there doing efficient service. It continues its munificent work by caring for old soldiers and their families, and instilling patriotism thru its gentle ministrations. Over 2,250,000 francs have been distributed to the wounded veterans of the Crimean, Italian, Mexican, Franco-Prussian wars and colonial expeditions. The society also owns many convalescent homes at Hyères, Vichy, Rabat and Chateau d'Ariboise, where invalided colonial or other soldiers, convalescing from anemia or tropical fevers, can regain their vigor. In 1910 thousands of victims of the flooded districts of Paris and the surrounding country were fed, clothed and cared for thru this agency.

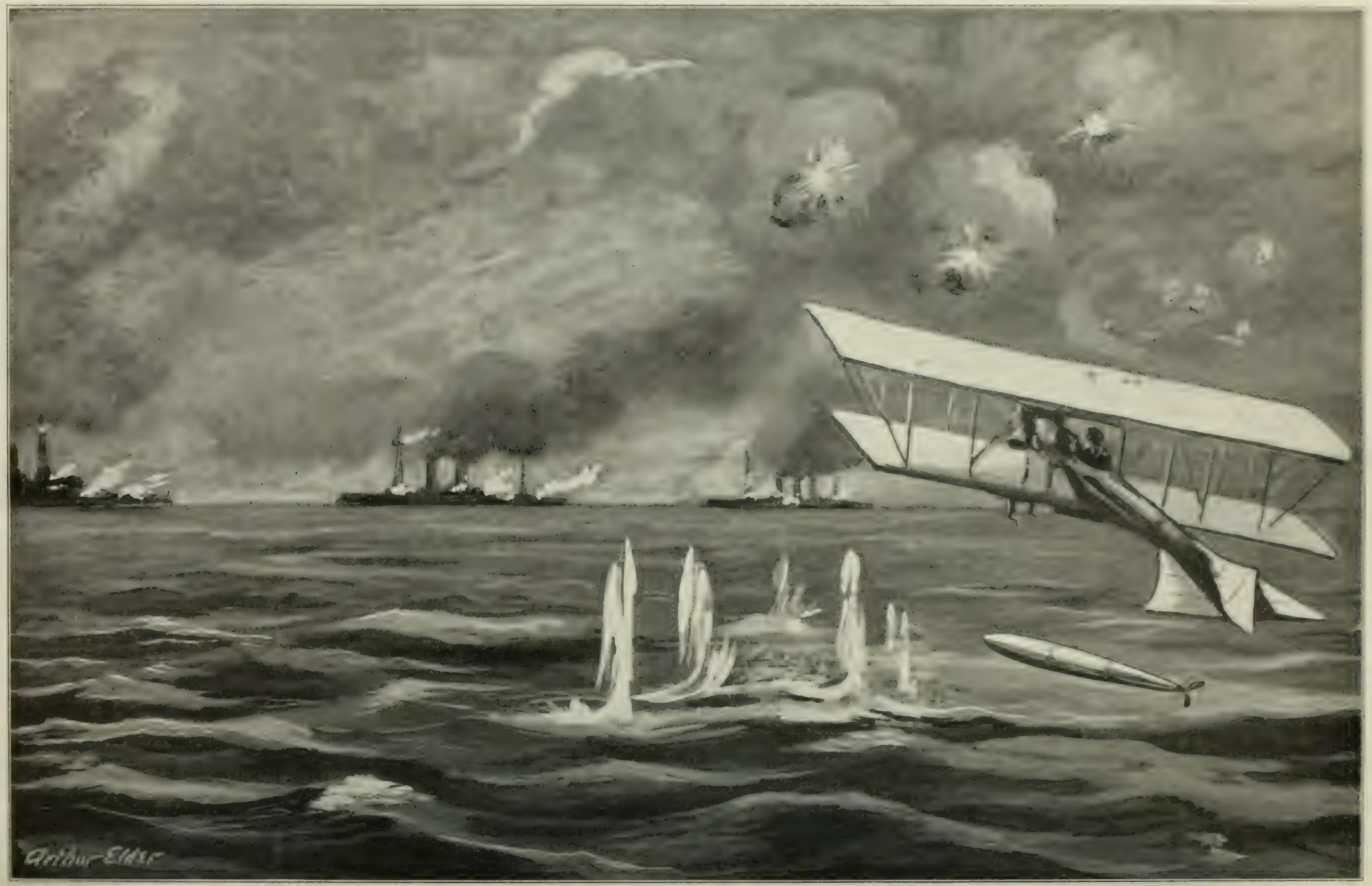
During the past week, thru the courtesy of Madame Lejars, wife of the Chef de Medecin de l'Hôpital Militaire de St. Martin; Madame Perouse, M. Peret and others in authority, I have visited many of the hospitals and *ouvroirs* under the management of this wonderful institution and seen much of the practical work it is accomplishing. Thousands of women, wives of soldiers, seamstresses, stenographers and others who have been deprived of work on account of the war, many of whom are threatened with destitution, are being employed in knitting warm garments and making clothing for the wounded in hospitals or on the line; thus is their labor twice blest.

Another organization contributing to the work of the Red Cross is the *Société Française de Secours aux Blessés Militaire*, which is equipped similarly to the three already mentioned and is working on parallel lines.

The general bureau of distribution for the hospitals is presided over by Madame Lejars. It is liberally stocked with medical and surgical supplies, as well as hospital equipment—beds, blankets and clothing—so that an "ambulance" can be supplied for installation at the front or elsewhere on demand.

Paris is enthusiastic over this work. Its people are awakened to the gravity of their situation. A quiet dignity and determination everywhere prevails. The recent victories of the Allies are not shouted from the housetops, but the people are inspired by hope and a consciousness of success that thrills them with patriotism. Their patience while waiting the result, be it victory or defeat, is most remarkable and indicates a patriotism of the highest character.

Paris, October 5, 1914



Drawn for The Independent

LAUNCHING A TORPEDO FROM AN AEROPLANE

THE AVIATOR, WHO HAS VOLPLANED DOWN WITHIN RANGE OF HIS TARGET, HAS JUST PULLED THE LEVER WHICH FREES THE TORPEDO AND SETS ITS MECHANISM GOING. THE TORPEDO IS ADJUSTED TO STOP SINKING AT A CERTAIN DEPTH AND HURL ITSELF IN A STRAIGHT COURSE AT THE ATTACKED SHIP

THE FLYING-FISH TORPEDO

A NEW AND TERRIBLE FORM OF ATTACK ON THE HIGH SEAS OR IN HARBORS

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

REAR Admiral Bradley A. Fiske of our navy has pointed out the feasibility of delivering automobile torpedoes from aeroplanes or airships, instead of from submarines or torpedo boats, and has invented a means for carrying it into effect. As the scheme is now under consideration by the Navy Departments, its details, for obvious reasons, cannot be made public, but enough can be said to show the general character of one of the most formidable attacks against the battleship and battle-line which has yet been devised.

To drop bombs from aeroplanes or airships is, of course, old, and as is well known has been freely practised during the present war by both belligerents in their assaults upon cities or isolated buildings. No attempts have yet been made to destroy battleships by these dejectiles, nor does it seem that for that purpose they are likely to be of much use. This because of the difficulty of hitting a ship in motion by an object dropt upon her deck from a point directly above her. To obtain the largest target the aeroplane must fly not only immediately over but hold a parallel course at the same speed as the ship. This is very difficult owing to the air currents aloft which constantly tend to divert the aeroplane from a straight course, and also because of the high altitude which must be maintained in order to keep out of the range of guns especially constructed to throw shrapnel at high elevations. The higher the aeroplane flies, the smaller, of course, is the target, and if the path of movement of the aeroplane intersects that of the ship, the target area is still smaller because only a portion of the deck becomes endangered. Naturally the attacked ship in such circumstances will herself steer an irregular course and keep the atmosphere above her as full of shrapnel bullets as possible. Furthermore, the bombs —even if they hit—reach only the superstructure, and with a velocity due simply to gravity—therefore with little penetrative effect, especially against the heavily armored turrets.

The problem which Admiral Fiske has solved is a very different one from that of successfully dropping bombs. In nearly all lay discussions of attack by the automobile or fish torpedo, the assumption is made that the torpedo has already been transported by some sort of movable platform to a point from which it can be delivered, and also that in getting to this point the platform has not been destroyed by the defensive weapons of the ship attacked. Those, however, whose business it is to study torpedo warfare know that the difficulties of "getting there" are often greater than those of hitting the target after arrival. A torpedo boat or destroyer on the surface must encounter the projectiles of her quarry, and may find herself engaged by the screen of protecting boats of her own kind which surround the capital ship. If a number of destroyers could, by eluding the protecting craft, or in the absence of them, get within fifteen hundred yards or so of a battleship, it is possible that one might send her torpedo home, even if all the others were sunk. But there is so little likelihood of their getting there that torpedoes are made with motive power sufficient to impel them over five sea miles at very high speed, so that their carrying boat or platform can project them from distances of 10,000 yards; or in other words, from a position so far off from the enemy that the boat or ship makes but a very small target.

The submarines, as has already been shown in these columns, are under special difficulties of their own, notably slowness of travel, blindness when submerged, and also the extreme discomfort of human beings living in them while under water for any protracted length of time; this owing to the nerve-racking din of the machinery, the limited air-supply and the vitiation of the atmosphere by the storage battery fumes. None of these difficulties are insuperable, but invention has not fully caught up with them.

Admiral Fiske's bold conception is the conversion of the aeroplane into a torpedo platform, for which he regards it as especially suitable because of the possibilities of getting it to a delivery point for its torpedo much nearer than is practicable with the torpedo boat or destroyer, and with far greater swiftness and certainty than the submarine. In fact, there seems to be no reason—except the necessary elaboration of details —why it is not now within the bounds of possibility to deliver an automobile torpedo carrying 250 pounds of the most powerful explosive from a point within 1500 yards of an enemy's battleship or battle-line. Inasmuch as after the torpedo is launched it automatically adjusts itself to the desired immersion and also controls itself to keep the direction in which it is aimed over distances nearly five times greater than this, the chance of its hitting its mark is immensely increased.

How the thing is done is easily grasped by considering the torpedo and aeroplane unitedly as a flying-fish, which when it dives leaves its wings in the air. No essential change is made in the torpedo as now constructed. No essential change is made in the aeroplane—that is, any type may be used, subject to the limitations of its special employment. The torpedo is held rigidly below the aeroplane frame with its war-head pointing forward. A single lever at the right hand of the aviator, when pulled, first trips the pin which always protrudes from the wall of the fish-torpedo and thus opens the air valve from the flask of comprest air which supplies the motive power, and then frees the torpedo from its clamps, so that it falls into the water. This is all there is to the substantial mechanism. The way the attack is delivered is, however, of importance.

It has been determined that an aeroplane can be successfully launched from the deck of a ship at sea. We have repeatedly so launched aeroplanes from our scout cruisers. For present purposes it is assumed that our scout, tho out of sight of the enemy, has been keeping in touch with his fleet or squadron which is cruising at normal speed in the usual single file or column, ships five hundred yards apart. A starless night is picked out, and the flying-fish rises to an elevation of about 2000 feet and steers directly for its target. At this hight it is practically invisible in the darkness. It can see the enemy's ships even if all their lights are out, for the hulls make black blots on the sea, always darker than the water. As soon as the aviator estimates his distance from the enemy to be about 1500 yards, he volplanes down—diving in spirals—as swiftly as possible, until he gets within ten or fifteen feet of the water, and he regulates matters so that when he reaches this point he is properly aiming at the ship he means to strike. Then he pulls his lever. The torpedo drops horizontally, takes the depth for which it has already been adjusted and shoots forward,

like a swordfish, in a straight line, covering the intervening distance in a fraction of a minute. The gyroscope gear in the fish torpedo keeps it true in its aimed path. The element of uncertainty in torpedo projection is not inaccuracy of travel of the torpedo, but the difficulty of estimating the speed and direction of movement of the vessel fired at. Up to a range of 2000 yards—about one mile—an expert torpedo officer can now hit a battleship six hundred feet long every shot—always providing that the boat from which the torpedo is launched can get so near to her target. With the flying-fish torpedo capable of safely reaching a distance of but 1500 yards, hitting of the mark is practically assured. If a division of four battleships of similar length, five hundred yards apart, is a still bigger target, the chances of the torpedo getting one of them are easily calculated. The explosion and the downward plunge of the victim close the scene.

For the attacked ship to see so small an object as an aeroplane 2000 feet high and at night—even if the attack be anticipated and searchlights be kept going—is next to impossible. To hit an aeroplane when it is dropping rapidly downward is beyond the capacity of the guns, which cannot be changed in elevation and sighted quickly enough. To destroy the aeroplane after it has done its work, would have to be done amid the awful stress of discovery in the time the torpedo is rushing home, and would be perfectly futile, anyhow. One man *plus* an aeroplane is a cheap exchange for a thousand men *plus* a battleship.

If the Navy Department's conclusions result in the adoption of the flying-fish torpedo, a new auxiliary —the aeroplane ship—will be added to the "train" which now includes the hospital ships, colliers, repair ships and ammunition ships attendant upon the fighting fleet. This vessel besides carrying a supply of aeroplane and torpedoes will have all the necessary launching means and a crew of skilled aviators, officers and men. She will be of high speed, so as to be serviceable as a scout.

The reduction in torpedo range may lead to a corresponding decrease in weight of the torpedo mechanism, and thus bring the weapon within the lifting capacity of existing types of aeroplane. Or it may be found desirable to keep the torpedo as it is, and devise aeroplanes of increased lifting power.

While a night attack would probably involve less danger to the attacker than would a day attack, yet the difficulty of pointing the heavy guns of a rolling ship at an approaching air craft, which is changing not only its range but its hight with great rapidity, is so great that a day attack, especially from a distance of 10,000 yards, would seem to give a higher probability of success than is given by any method now existing.

Formidable as is the Whitehead or fish torpedo when directed against ships at sea, it becomes even more dangerous when attacking vessels moored in harbors or basins. A bomb dropt in such a confined area, if it misses its mark, explodes where it lands, possibly in the mud at the harbor bottom. A fish torpedo, on the other hand, runs under the surface until it strikes something, and where a basin is crowded with shipping is almost certain to cause injury not only to the vessel which it may hit, but to those in the immediate vicinity. That it will be dropt from dirigibles by one or both of the contending parties of the present war is within future probability, since the British and German airships are already capable of raising the necessary weight. It is reported that British dirigibles are under construction which will carry nearly nine tons. The German "L-3," a Zeppelin air cruiser built for long distance flights and operations against the enemy's dock yards, supports about 8½ tons. Either of these great ships could take up a fish torpedo—perhaps three or four. If the Germans adopt the plan, flying-fish torpedo attacks on the British blockading fleet may be in prospect. On the other hand, the British may use it against the German ships bottled in Wilhelmshaven or other harbors.

As it was openly stated by German authorities before the war began that prior to a grand action with the British fleet the Russian navy would be disposed of, the recent appearance of a squadron of battleships maneuvering in the Baltic probably presages the beginning of the disposition process. This indicates a division of the German fleet, the remaining capital ships being, it is said, in the Kiel Canal as well as at Wilhelmshaven. One fish torpedo dropt in the waterway of the canal and running along it until it strikes a ship might not only destroy that ship but also, for the time being, disable the canal itself, thus preventing junction of the divided German force or the retreat into the Baltic of the North Sea vessels in case of defeat.

Since the foregoing was written, it has been reported that the Germans are practising with Zeppelins, firing torpedoes at rafts in Lake Constance—and as mention is made of "torpedo tubes" being installed on these airships, it may be inferred that they have already appreciated the efficacy of Admiral Fiske's invention.

New York City

THE MOAT RIVERS OF EUROPE

THE STRATEGY OF THREE MONTHS' CAMPAIGN ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER

IT is to John Ruskin that we owe the most striking statement of the military situation in eastern Europe. While reading the sermons in stone written in "the Bible of Amiens," for which the French and German armies are still contending, his mind flew to the opposite frontier, where now the German and Russian forces confront one another. He intuitively perceived that the logical line of battle was not in France, but along "the two moat rivers of Europe":

> Count them together for a thousand miles of moat between Europe and the Desert, reaching from Dantzig to Odessa, . . . two rivers, little thought of by common geographers, but of quite unspeakable importance in human history, the Dniester and the Vistula. . . . The two of them together divide Europe, properly so called—Europa's own and Jove's, the small educationable, civilizable and more or less mentally rational fragment of the globe—from the great chaotic space, occupied datelessly by Scythians, Tartars, Huns, Cossacks, Bears, Ermines and Mammoths in various thickness of hide, frost of brain and wo of abode—or of unabiding. Nobody's history worth making has anything to do with them.

Turning now to the map, we see both armies halted on Ruskin's line. In the north, during the first month of the war, the Russians marched thru East Prussia until they reached the Vistula; there they were checked and driven back. In the south, during the second month of the war, the Russians conquered Galicia until they reached the gap between the Dniester and the Vistula; there they were checked and driven back. In the center, during the third month of the war, the Germans conquered Poland until they reached the Vistula; there they were checked and driven back. It seems likely now that the opposing armies will settle down for

the winter along this thousand mile moat of the Vistula and the Dniester, which runs between the Baltic and the Black.

But one thing Ruskin did not foresee: that in the coming conflict his England would be found on the Asiatic side of the Vistula. When Clemenceau, a born revolter and a professional overturner of governments, became at last Premier of France, he put down revolutionary disturbances with a strong hand. This aroused the resentment of his former associates of the malcontent faction, and one of them called at the ministry to remonstrate. When he quoted to Clemenceau some of his former insurgent utterances, the Premier replied, "Yes, my friend, but now, you see, I am on the other side of the barricade."

Great Britain is now on the other side of the barricade, and no Englishman would now write of Russia as Ruskin, Swinburne and Kipling did. This change of sentiment is not to be hastily attributed to hypocrisy or self interest. The world has grown older and incidentally wiser in the last thirty-five years. We are not so cocksure as Ruskin and his generation on questions of art or ethnology. It may be true that the history of the region east of the Vistula has had little of interest for us, but it is already quite evident that the Scythians, Tartars, Huns and Cossacks are going to have a good deal to do with the making of history in the future, and not merely military history either. Not a little art and science comes to us from the Trans-Vistula. Russian and Polish novels are popular in America; Slavic music, dances, costumes and decoration pervade our theaters. The eternal conflict between altruism and egoism is now carried on in the west under the opposing banners of Russian Tolstoy and Polish Nietzsche.

When we come to look closely at Ruskin's partition "between Europe and the Desert," it becomes more hazy. Where the Vistula enters into the Baltic it divides the Germans on the *east* from the Poles on the *west*. And Germany itself, is it not dominated by that corner of the empire where Slavic and Teutonic blood have most commingled, and has it not taken its politics from Treitschke, a man of Slavic name?

But race theories do not have to be scientifically accurate in order to be influential, and Ruskin was right when he put his finger upon the Vistula divide as the seat of the real conflict. If the English had heeded his words they would have now a clearer comprehension of the forces with which they have to deal. Every war is based on a misunderstanding. The misunderstanding at the bottom of this one is the failure to realize that German enmity is directed toward the east rather than the west. France is fighting Germany, but Germany is fighting Russia. When the Germans advanced on Paris they felt themselves marching toward St. Petersburg.

This misunderstanding shows itself in the polemic between English and German savants in a way that would be amusing if it were not so tragical. Some of the English papers accuse the German Chancellor of deceiving his people because he talked about making war upon Russia and ignored France. We Americans who are more familiar with German thought thru immigration and education can appreciate the German point of view, however little we may sympathize with it, so we have no difficulty in realizing that the reason why so little was said about the war with France was because little was thought about it, altogether too little, as the Germans now see for themselves. It is difficult, however, for the Briton to comprehend that the Germans regarded the trampling of Belgium, the conquest of France and the crippling of England as merely the removal of obstacles in the way of the performance of their divinely appointed mission of crushing the Slav.

How the Germans became obsessed with this idea is apparent from their history. The egg from which hatched out the Prussian kingdom and the German Empire was laid in East Prussia eight hundred years ago when the Pope took the Teutonic Knights of Saint Mary's Hospital from Jerusalem and stationed them on the Baltic coast to stand as the outpost of Christendom in face of the heathen Slavs. Like a sentry whom his commandant has forgotten to relieve, the Prussian still stands at his post and faces the same way, regardless of the fact that there are now many Christians in front of him and many heathen behind him. He has repudiated the authority of the Pope, but he still believes that he is called of God to this duty. He has the soldier's temperament.

This is why the war on the eastern frontier, which we care little about, receives a large share of attention in the German press. The names are hard, the places unfamiliar and we can't see what difference it makes who takes them. But the Germans are vitally interested in the war with Russia, for her alone they really fear. France and England have been losing population, France absolutely, England relatively to Germany. But Russia outnumbers Germany nearly three to one and is growing in geometrical ratio like a big snow ball. If the Germans should wage perpetually war on the Russians and kill three millions of them every year, the population of Russia would remain undiminished. To contend against such an enemy is, the Germans feel, a big enough job in itself without having seven other nations attack them in the rear.

The Germans regard Russia as the aggressor, not only because of her provocative mobilization on the German frontier, but because of an actual invasion of German territory on the afternoon of August 1, the day after the Czar in his telegram to the Kaiser had given his "solemn word" that his troops would "undertake no provocative action." The Russian invasion of East Prussia in the first few weeks of the war, the siege of Königsberg, where the Teutonic Knights built their citadel in 1255, the tales of Cossack atrocities heard from the Prussian refugees, the disastrous defeats of the Austrians in Galicia, incensed still more the German mind and made it imperative to take action on the eastern frontier. So as soon as the Germans saw that they had been baffled in their hope of capturing Paris by a rapid raid, they entrenched their lines in northern France and dispatched such forces as they could to East Prussia under General von Hindenburg.

The first military genius that the Great War has made prominent is General von Hindenburg. It is no wonder that the Germans are all wearing his portrait button and that the Kaiser proposes to make a prince of him, for his advent has entirely changed the condition of things along the five hundred mile line of battle. On the north the Russians had taken the greater part of East Prussia and were besieging Königsberg. On the south the Russians had taken the greater part of Galicia and were besieging Przemysl. In the center the Russians from Warsaw were likely to invade Germany in the direction of Berlin or Breslau.

Now the situation is reversed. On the north the Russians have been driven from East Prussia. On the south Przemysl has been relieved. In the center Warsaw is attacked. Whether these successes be permanent or not they are sufficiently striking to deserve consideration. General von Hindenburg first formed his army on the line between Osterode and Allenstein from the beaten remnants of the two or three army corps which had been stationed in East Prussia, when the war began, to check the Russian advance, reinforced with troops drawn from France and

with artillery from the Vistula fortresses. On August 27 he struck southward, driving the enemy back into the swamps and lakes of the Mazure district where, if we may give full credit to the German reports, 70,000 Russians were taken prisoners. Then he turned northwest, marching ninety-four miles in four days, and attacked the main Russian force under General Rennenkampf, which, however, eluded him and escaped across the frontier. The faculties of the University of Königsberg in their delight at being rescued from the Russians conferred upon the victorious commander all their degrees, so General von Hindenburg became in a single day a doctor of law, medicine, theology and philosophy. He was hailed as "the Preserver of Prussia," and statues are already erected in his honor.

Such exuberance of gratitude is natural enough on the part of the Germans, but to the indifferent observer it is apparent that Hindenburg's successes, striking as they are, do not constitute a triumph. We read that the Germans who had come within six miles of Warsaw have been driven back thirty, and in the north that the Russians who had been driven back into their own country as far as the Niemen are again invading East Prussia in the neighborhood of Lyck. Already Russia's chief dependence, "General Winter," the veteran who defeated Napoleon, has entered the field and active campaigning is becoming difficult. Conditions here are very different from those in the western field. Belgium and France are provided with plenty of railroads and excellent highways. In Poland and Russia railroads are rare and wagon roads are miserable. The big Krupp howitzers which the Germans handled with such celerity in the west, on trains and motor trucks, are an embarrassment in the mire of the Vistula valley. In Belgium and France the strongest fortresses fell with surprizing swiftness. On the east during the same period no fortress of importance has been taken. The Russians in East Prussia got within reach of Königsberg, Thorn and Graudenz, but failed to capture them. In Galicia they met with their first fortress at Przemysl and it still withstands them. So, too, the Germans invading Russia were defeated at their first fortress, Osowiec. It remains to be seen whether they will make as short work of the fortifications along the Vistula, if they get to them, as they did with Liège, Namur and Antwerp.

A glance at a recent railroad map of eastern Europe will show the difficulty of carrying the campaign into Russian territory. Germany is covered with a network of railroads, but across the border they suddenly dwindle to a few trunk lines. Besides this the gage is changed at the frontier from the standard of Europe and America, 4 feet 8½ inches, to 5 feet and ½ inch. The Russian gage is undoubtedly the better for commercial purposes. It has always been an annoyance to our engineers that they are obliged to restrict their gigantic locomotives and palace cars to the width of the old stage coach. But the principal motive of the Russian Government in adopting a different gage from the rest of Europe was to prevent German engines and cars being used in such an invasion as the present.

But however inadequate the Russian railroad system may seem to foreigners the Russians have a way of using it that disappoints their enemies. During the war with Japan it was the general expectation of the outside world that the Trans-Siberian railroad would soon break down thru the congestion of traffic and the assumed incompetence of the Russians. But on the contrary this single track line carried troops and supplies for eighteen months from Moscow to Manchuria, over five thousand miles, and was in better condition at the end of the war than at the beginning.

In the present war the Russians again showed surprizing efficiency. The Germans counted on the slowness of Russian mobilization to give them time enough to reach Paris before they would have to turn their attention to the more serious struggle in the east. But within three weeks the Russian invasion of East Prussia was threatening Königsberg and troops had to be withdrawn from France to meet it. Siberian troops appeared on the frontier so quickly as to give grounds for the German suspicion that the Russian Government had started mobilization in the Far East even before Austria declared war on Servia, July 25.

It was the Siberian troops that saved Warsaw when the Germans came within gunshot of the Polish capital on October 12. Warsaw lies on the left bank of the Vistula, that is, on the wrong side of the moat. The river as it runs by the city, separating it from its eastern suburb Praga, is about five hundred yards wide. Above and below the Vistula spreads out wider, very much wider at times when the floods cover the low and marshy land alongside. In case the Germans capture Warsaw, the Russians would still be within their first line of defense, the fortified angle which has its apex at Novo Georgievsk, where the Narew joins the Vistula. This is the real frontier of Russia, and it matters little what happens to the country west of it. If the Russians take Cracow they open a road to Vienna. If they take Thorn they open a road to Berlin. But if the Germans take Warsaw, it will, except for the loss of prestige, not seriously impair the integrity of Russia.



Paul Thompson

FAME COMES PROMPTLY TO GERMAN SOLDIERS

Busts of the Crown Prince—"the conqueror of Longwy"—and General von Hindenburg—"the victorious leader of the Army of the East"—with the British Lion at bay between them, unveiled in Berlin, before the Eberlein Museum. Said the London *Times* of this immortalized "victory" of Longwy: "Aug. 28—Longwy, an obsolete fortress, surrenders after a gallant and wholly unexpected resistance of twenty-four days"



DIARY OF THE WAR ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER

The numbers in parentheses refer to places on the above map. The shaded area shows the territory that has changed hands during the war.

July 30. Russia begins mobilizing.
July 31. Germany sends an ultimatum to Russia to stop mobilization.
August 1. Germany begins mobilizing.
August 1. Russian troops invade Prussian territory in the night and take Johannisburg. August 2. (1)
August 3. Germans occupy Kalisz. (2)
August 9. Austrians invade Russian Poland along both banks of the Vistula. (3)
August 17. Russians advance toward Königsberg. (4)
August 18. Germans occupy Mlawa. (5)
August 20. Russians defeat Germans at Gumbinnen. (6)
August 20-23. Austrians defeat Russians at Krasnik, 20,000 taken prisoner. (7)
August 24. Russians attack Thorn fortress. (8)
August 25. Austrians advance down Vistula toward Radom. (9)
August 25. Russians invest Königsberg. (10)
August 29. General von Hindenburg routs Russians between Allenstein and Ortelsburg, taking 70,000 prisoners. (11)
August 31-September 5. Fighting north of Tomaszow results in Austrian defeat. (12)
September 1. Russians defeated at Lyck. (13)
September 3. Austrians defeated with great loss at Halicz on the Dniester. (14)
September 5. Russians occupy Lemberg, capital of Galicia. (15)
September 7. Russians occupy Stryi. (16)
September 8. Austrians defeated at Rava Ruska. (17)
September 13. General von Hindenburg drives Russians over the border near Suwalki, taking prisoners to the number of 10,000. (18)
September 22. Russians capture Jaroslav. (19)
September 24. Russians invest fortress of Przemysl. (20)
September 25. Germans driven back from Osowiec fortress. (21)
September 27. Russians reach Tarnow, within fifty miles of Cracow. (22)
September 28. Russian troops enter Hungary thru Uzsok pass. (23)
October 3. After a week's fighting, the Germans are decisively defeated at Augustowo. (24)
October 4. Germans begin advance upon Warsaw. (25)
October 5. Russians attempt to storm Przemysl. (20)
October 12. Germans approach within six miles of Warsaw. (26)
October 14. Austrians regain Jaroslav and relieve Przemysl. (20)
October 15. Cossacks from Novo Georgievsk attack German right wing in rear. (27)
October 19. German army from Silesia fails to cross Vistula at Ivangorod. (28)
October 20. Russians recapture Skierniewice. (29)
October 22. Kaiser removes his headquarters from Czenstochowa. (30)
October 23. Austrian and German troops driven back to Radom. (31)



© *Submarine Film Co.*

"WITHIN THE WAVE'S INTENSER DAY"

One tires of hearing Jules Verne's name attached to every new marvel of science, but here is a genuine approximation in moving pictures to the wonders of which Captain Nemo was overlord

THE MOVING WORLD

A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES

THIRTY LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA

THOSE of us who in early youth had the privilege thru the courtesy of Jules Verne of voyaging with Captain Nemo in the "Nautilus" for *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* will remember with most pleasure our glimpses of deep sea life as seen thru the window of this precursor of submarines. Now we are able thru the magic of the movies to realize in part the visions of our youthful imagination. Two ingenious and energetic young men, the Williamson brothers, have constructed a spherical steel chamber which can be let down from a boat into the water to a considerable depth so moving pictures may be taken thru its plate glass window. This submarine camera was first used in the vicinity of the Bahamas where the water was so clear and the sunlight so bright that it was found possible to make pictures with the same exposure as in the air. In some of these under-water landscapes objects can be clearly discerned at a distance of 125 feet.

These ocean meadows and forests look very different from the pictures we have seen in books and the specimens we have seen in museums, for we realize that it is life we are looking at. The fans and the ferns, the branching coral and the streaming anemones are all in motion, waving back and forth in the wind—we should say the current. The curious tropical fishes which dart about thru this animal foliage are mostly familiar to us from the aquarium, where they come up to the glass and open their mouths at us in the same funny way, but one of the fishes caught by the camera is a strange one, and while waiting for the zoologists to confer upon him a double-barreled Latin name he has been informally christened "Old Glory" because of his resemblance to the star-spangled banner.

But to see the sharks in their native wilds and to assist—in the French sense of the word—in a fight between a diver and a shark is a unique privilege and an exciting experience. The combat seems so unequal; the fourteen-foot man-eater is in his element. He can swim better than the man and he is armed with a quadruple bank of sharp-angled teeth. But the man, who can only stay under water a minute and has no weapon but the knife between his teeth, is the victor in the fight.

The films are so arranged to show exactly how the pictures were taken and how sponge-fishing is carried on and how the diving suit is used. With a competent lecturer to explain the forms of sea life it is an interesting and instructive entertainment. (*Submarine Film Company, New York.*)

THE VIRGINIAN

In discussing the motion picture version of Owen Wister's *Virginian* the present reviewer is at a disadvantage of knowing too much about the scenes and the characters of the story. He has heard the incidents before they were booked, he has seen the real Medicine Bow, and he is personally acquainted with one of the exchanged babies. Consequently he is too much disturbed by the deviations from verisimilitude to do justice to the film. He finds the country too tame and well grassed for Wyoming and the cowboys such as were never on sea or land. He wishes that the producer could, like the author, have had Governor Barber at hand to give him points.

But when the reviewer tries to throw off this hypercritical attitude he recognizes that *The Virginian* is miles above the ordinary Wild West film, that Dustin Farnum is an actor of real ability and great sincerity and that it is impossible to spoil so good a story no matter what you do to it. (*Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company, New York.*)

ANIMATED GEOGRAPHY

Schools and lecture centers that are in search of educational films will be interested in the "Scientia" series now being prepared. Among the recent releases are *Thru the Streets of Old Biskra,* giving tinted views of the scene of Hichens' *Garden of Allah; Scenes in Milan* showing details of the Cathedral; *Tea Culture in Ceylon,* which is not calculated to enhance the desire of the fastidious for that beverage, and *The Life of the Orchid,* a sugar-coated lesson in botany. (*Eclair Company, New York.*)

WOOD WORKING

The film of *Wood Carving and Turning* at Saint Claude, Haut Jura, shows in detail the various steps in the making and decorating of clock cases and the like. Altho most of it is familiar shop-work, still it might be used for illustration in a manual training course. (*Pathé Frères, Jersey City.*)

And now the screen is done away with and the moving figures appear upon an ordinary stage, passing from one wing to another and walking to the front or rear. The means employed are the same as the old illusion known as "Pepper's Ghost." The actors (in white) play their parts in front of black-velvet background, and the photographs of these scenes are projected against a large plate-glass occupying the entire front of the stage and set at an angle of forty-five degrees to the audience. The figures photographed therefore are reflected by the glass and appear to the audience to be moving on the stage, which is seen thru the glass. The elimination of the screens gives roundness and perspective.



© Submarine Film Co.

A DIVER FIGHTING A MAN-EATING SHARK

A remarkable scene from the moving pictures taken at the sea-bottom in clear tropical water by the Williamson brothers.

THE NEW BOOKS

THIRTY-SEVEN MILLION LEFT

The Last Christian, by George Kibbe Turner, begs the question in its title. And in the publisher's foreword on the slip-cover we find this question: "Why are churches falling into decay and congregations dwindling every year?" Before asking such a question it would have been well to have ascertained whether it postulated a fact. *The World Almanac* for 1914 gives the total of church membership for 1912 in the United States as 36,668,165 with a footnote to the effect that "the larger of the Protestant bodies may claim twice the number of their communicants as nominal adherents." The Jewish congregations have 143,000 members. *The International Year Book* gives 37,280,370 members of churches in the United States in 1913.

In the Sunday schools, a comparatively new movement, are twenty-six million children; the Christian Endeavor, still newer, has a membership of nearly four million. Add to this the Y. M. C. A., with 597,857 members in America; the Y. W. C. A.; the Epworth League; the Young People's Union of the Baptist and of other churches, and it will be plain to an unprejudiced mind that congregations are *not* dwindling nor churches decaying. In 1913 over 2000 new churches were built. The percentage of increase in Christian churches is greater than that of the population.

The Last Christian is a story of the death of a White Church in New England. The confident reply to its pessimism is the knowledge of the numberless White Churches sown all over the West and filled with the children and grandchildren of that same New England. The individual church may wither, but its seed sown broadcast is the spiritual food of the nation.

The Last Christian, by George Kibbe Turner. Hearst's International Library Co. $1.25.

SONGS OF THE OUT-OF-DOORS

It is a thankless task to make anthologies of out-door verse with Kipling's poems—the classics of the school—tightly locked up by copyright restrictions. So in *The Gypsy Trail* it is disappointing to find not even the charming song which might be thought to have given the book its title.

And there are other omissions: of Masefield's "I Must Go Down to the Seas Again" and "It is Good to Be Out on the Road," for instance. Bliss Carman is well represented, and Whitman, but there is too much Emerson and Shelley; in general the frankly outdoor verse of contemporaries has been too little recognized while the secondary sources—the poems of meditation and fancy with a slighter hold on real countryside—have been ingeniously worked. There are many more poems than in *The Open Road*, and several new and happily conceived groupings, "Sursum Corda" and "Comradeship," for instance. Lovers of verse and the trail will find abundant pleasure in the book, but the Golden Treasury of outdoor verse is still to be made.

The Gypsy Trail, compiled by Mary L. Hoskins and Pauline Goldmark Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25

FROM CHAUCER TO YEATS

Mr. G. H. Mair, who wrote a notable little book on *Modern English Literature* for the "Home University Library," has now expanded that successful essay into a larger volume in which he goes back to Chaucer and from the "father of English poetry" to the present day covers pretty much the whole range of those English authors whose work can be read without the intervention of the philologist or the professor of dead dialects. By maintaining thruout an individual point of view he succeeds in imparting freshness and interest to a subject hackneyed by much disquisition, altho there is bravery to the point of rashness, perhaps, in devoting the final chapter to an attempt to indicate the general trend of present-day literary effort and to anticipate the verdict of posterity on such living writers as Kipling, Wells, Shaw, Masefield, and Yeats.

Modern English Literature from Chaucer to the Present Day, by G. H. Mair. Henry Holt & Co. $2.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Japan, Today and Tomorrow, by Hamilton Wright Mabie. The genius of the Japanese, as found, not in their adaptation from the west, but in the fields and homes of the people. Interpreting the new Japan thru the customs, ideals, the courage and self-sacrifice of the old.

Macmillan. $2.

The Theater of Today, by Hiram Kelly Moderwell. The forces that have revolutionized the theater, raised the standard of its art, and increased its usefulness to society, during the past ten years. Scant attention to the developments of the American stage.

Lane. $1.50.

Quinney's, by Horace Annesley Vachell. Being a queer, lovable creature with an art shop and fake antiques, a wife—and above all, a new baby. Sentimental, but genuine.

Doran. $1.25.

London Survivals, by P. H. Ditchfield. The story of the thousand years that men have lived on the banks of the Thames told from the landmarks that still survive in the imperial city.

Stokes. $3.50.

The Grand Canyon, by Henry van Dyke. Characteristic verses, with much beauty in the title poem and others, two or three delightful trifles, and a number of smooth commonplaces.

Scribner. $1.25.

Half-Hours, by J. M. Barrie. For the first time putting in book-form the four famous one-act plays, "Pantaloons," "The Twelve Pound Look," "Rosalind" and "The Will."

Scribner. $1.25.

A DEFENSE OF MILITANCY

In spite of Mrs. Pankhurst's popularity in America as a brilliant lecturer, militancy has found little sympathy even among suffragists. But fair-minded men and women, however much they may disapprove of her tactics, should be glad of this chance to hear the defendant's side from a woman who has thrown herself whole-heartedly into the struggle for woman suffrage. *Mrs. Pankhurst's Own Story* is undoubtedly prejudiced, but she relies for appeal not on sensational pleading but on statement of fact, giving the history of the militant movement from peaceful demonstrations to open revolution.

Hearst's International Library Co. $1.

LINKS IN A GRACEFUL CHAIN

Fashioned of rare clay is Diane and acquaintance with her is all too brief in Arthur Sherburne Hardy's whimsical dramas of *Diane and Her Friends*. Inspector Joley is but one of the delightful characters within that charmed circle of friendship, and if a leisurely style results in a somewhat nebulous solution of mystery, one forgets it in appreciation of the quaintness of sentiment and setting.

Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25

THE OPEN SESAME OF YOUTH

A vague impression that Richardson Wright's cleverness at times comes perilously near a mere striving after unique effects mars the reader's complete absorption in the first pages of *The Open Door*. Novelty of subject—a woman living in complete solitude as a sort of medieval penance—and a certain word-ingenuity give the author a promising start, but the working out of his theme slips into an obvious effort to avoid the rut of dulness.

McBride, Nast & Co. $1.35

FLICKERS OF PHILOSOPHY

Two things stand out when one knows William J. Locke: his whimsical fancies and his shrewd epigrammatic criticism of human nature. This latter quality makes possible the *William J. Locke Calendar* which Emma M. Pope has compiled. Most noticeable in the random collection of quotations is the frequency and pungency of Locke's comment on woman.

John Lane. $1

THE REVELATION REVEALED

Now that the exploiters of the apocalyptic portions of the Bible are overworked in pointing out the special foreshadowings of the Great War and the near approach of the final world cataclysm, it may be of interest to the more commonsense students of scripture to read and digest the *Studies in the Apocalypse* by Dr. R. H. Charles, canon of Westminster. The four lectures, somewhat expanded in publication, include a systematic survey of the methods and history of the interpretation of the book of Revelation, a scholarly discus-

Neurasthenia
-Symptom NOT Disease

Neurasthenia is due largely to habits which may be corrected by giving attention to causes of the ailment.

This is fully explained by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, who gives you in his new book—"Neurasthenia"—results of his experience with thousands of cases treated during the nearly forty years he has been Superintendent of the great Battle Creek Sanitarium. Dr. Kellogg's book is not a dry book—nor couched in technical terms. On the contrary, Dr. Kellogg has the happy faculty of making his writings easily understood and intensely interesting. If you suffer from nervousness—exhaustion—sleeplessness—or any other form of Neurasthenia, get this book and study it. It shows the way out—teaches you how to obtain relief from the dread fangs of nervousness.

The book contains 250 pages, printed with plain type on fine book paper. There are several full page illustrations, diet tables and valuable instructions as to exercise, relaxation, rest and sleep. The regular price of the book is $2.00 but, to give the work widespread distribution, Dr. Kellogg has permitted us to bind an edition in library paper covers and, while these last, we shall sell them at only $1 a copy. Send your order and remittance today. You take no risk. If you are not entirely pleased and satisfied with the book, it may be returned and we will promptly refund your money. Order at once and get relief from nerve suffering. Address

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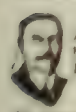
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IS INSURANCE AGAINST WAR PRACTICABLE?

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD
INSURANCE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT

IN his essay, *War and Insurance*,* Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard University, suggests the instrumentality of insurance as one of the hitherto untried mediums of reducing the probabilities of war between nations. The task is "to discover, if we can, methods not yet tried, whereby the wars of the nations may be gradually rendered less destructive and less willful." The greater part of the essay is devoted to a philosophical analysis of human relations, or, as the writer himself modestly observes, to "an account of some of the familiar, but too little heeded, and too ill defined reasons why wars are, despite our civilization, so fatally recurrent incidents of our international life." Out of these studies we are led gradually to the definition of certain principles bearing on the law of war and peace, until finally we have an application of these principles which the author believes to be, and which indubitably are, new. Out of these comes the proposal of a method of furthering the gradual growth and reinforcement of the cause of peace on earth. It is the review of this feature only of Professor Royce's essay that will be undertaken in this article.

I shall endeavor to present as fully as my space permits the salient features of Professor Royce's proposition, as contained in the sixth section of his paper under the heading, "Mutual International Insurance." Commencing with the observation that "No adequate effort has yet been made to further the cause of peace thru the deliberate application of the form of the insurer's community to international business," he sets himself the task of examining that instrumentality of modern intercourse as exprest in an effort at "mutual international insurance against some of the common calamities to which all mankind, or certain large portions of mankind, are subject." He then reduces his proposition to the following form:

"Apply to international relations, gradually and progressively, that principle of insurance which has been found so unexpectedly fruitful and peaceful and powerful and unifying in the life and in the social relations of individual men."

Begin to make visible the community of mankind, he advises; not merely in the form of ambiguous alliances or fragile arbitration treaties, "but in the form of a sufficiently large board of financially expert trustees, whose membership is international, whose services are duly compensated from the funds of the trust, and whose conduct is guided by plainly stated rules which have the substantially unanimous consent of all the nations concerned in the plan of mutual insurance which is in question."

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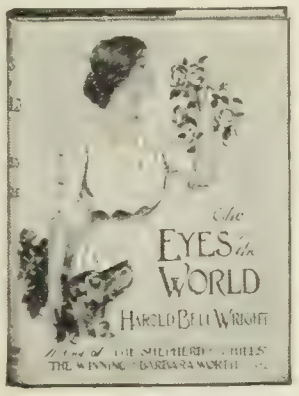
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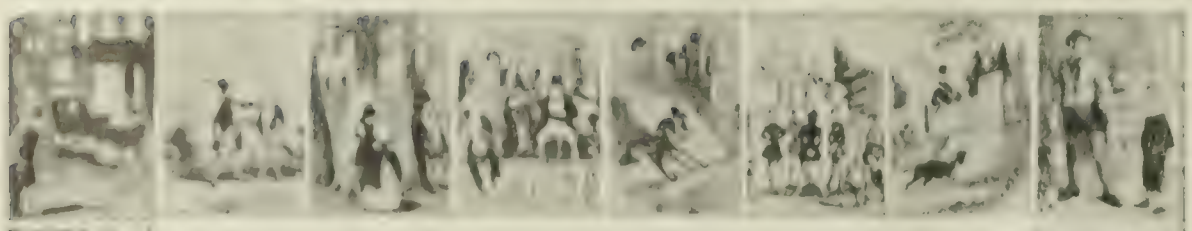


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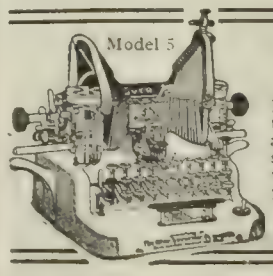
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Greece is getting ready to sit on the Ottoman.—*Columbia State.*

Well, anyhow, the war is developing a lot of new names for Pullman cars.—*Washington Post.*

These magnificent promises to the Poles must sound mighty familiar to the colored voter.—*Boston Transcript.*

When Nick promised to treat the Jews just as he treats his other subjects he didn't promise so much after all.—*Houston Chronicle.*

features of politics. But it is to be supreme in its province as the administrator of a vast fund contributed by its members—the subscribing nations. After sketching the organization and outlining a method of procedure, occurs the question: "Against what evils should this mutual international insurance company, when once organized, attempt to insure its clients?" Omitting the evil of war, Professor Royce suggests the following "brief and inadequate list of calamities: 1, destructive earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; 2, certain of the migratory pestilences, and in particular certain of the tropical diseases; 3, some of the destructive storms of the type which follow, in general, known tracks, but strike special localities by chance (such, for instance, as the West India hurricanes and the China Sea typhoons); 4, recurrent famines and great crop failures; 5, marine disasters. (For the ocean exacts a statistically definable toll from the commerce of the whole world.)" Then varying the type he adds: "6, the destruction in war time of the private property belonging to the subjects of unquestionably neutral states."

Professor Royce finally expresses the belief that in time such an organization could insure its members against any of the evils of actual war. Of course, he provides the conditions under which such an undertaking would be entered upon, defining all the duties, obligations, restrictions and privileges of the insured nations. For example, the nation, party to the agreement, proved to have committed the first act of war would thereby void its contract and forfeit its equities. Other safeguards are suggested.

"My thesis is," says Professor Royce, "that whenever insurance of the nations, by the nations, and for the nations begins, it will thenceforth never vanish from the earth, but will begin to make visible to us the holy city of the community of all mankind."

If practicable, such a scheme, properly and fully developed, next to the invention of printing, would be the grandest single beneficence ever inaugurated among men. I would not pronounce it impracticable; but I am afraid it is impracticable. It assumes a degree of altruism highly transcending that which inheres in all the forms of insurance as now practised, and greatly in excess of any demonstrated human capacity.

That the money loss of all natural recurrent evils which afflict the human race can be indemnified thru the system of insurance is undeniable. It is wholly a matter of cost. Insurance only distributes losses. It does not restore. The ceased life, the burnt building, have disappeared forever from the world's stock. The losses incurred are irretrievable, and each member of the insured community is, by his proportion of them, so much the poorer.

The persons constituting an insured community are drawn and held together by an identity of interests. That is to say, they unite for protection against dangers to which every one of them is subject. Those who are not exposed to the hazards, or whose for-

tunes are above serious impairment by them, hold aloof and save the expense of a protection they do not need. To use but one illustration, only those whose interests would be injured by fire, seek the protection which insurance against that element affords.

The questions now arise: should the people constituting a nation, occupying a territory immune from destructive earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, contribute money to an international fund devoted to indemnities against such losses? Would they not regard such an expenditure as unbusinesslike? From an insurance viewpoint, would that nation have anything in common with the inhabitants of territories subject to such hazards? To state the matter in another way: Why should a nation purchase protection against the effects of a contingency so remote as is one which in its whole history has never occurred?

Applying these reflections to the proposal Professor Royce makes, we find that many of the evils he mentions are circumscribed as to locality and peculiar to particular peoples. The hazards named are not common to all nations, and so fail to provide the essentials for an equitable scheme of insurance.

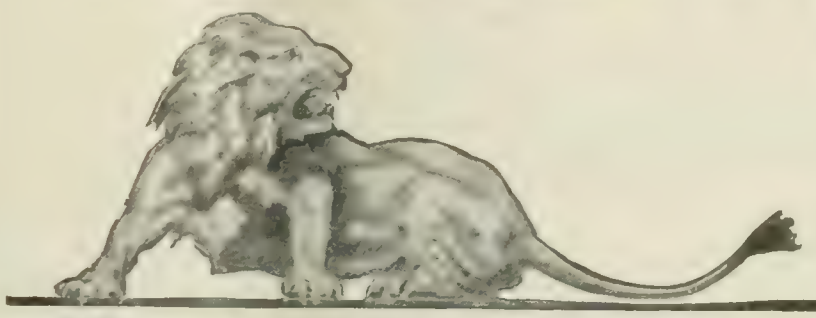
Of course, I am proceeding on the assumption that this international scheme of insurance would be founded and operated on approved business principles; that each participant would bear his just share of the entire burden, and no more, and receive his just share of the benefits—no more, no less. If that is true, each nation would buy protection against only such hazards as menace it, saving the expense incident to protection against all others. The contributions of each nation to the fund would be regulated by considerations of that nature. This would result in impairing the effectiveness of the scheme as an international coöperative effort.

Per contra, if the subscribing nations are to waive all these considerations and pay full "premiums" on the "policy" covering all hazards, including those not incurred by some of them, then the enterprise evades the jurisdiction of business customs and attempts to establish itself in the realm of altruism. It becomes an international charity, supported by the stronger and wealthier nations.

Dismissing consideration of localized evils—which do not provide a basis for a world-wide insured community—let us ask: Is war a universal hazard? We must admit that it is; that all nations are within its menace. It may be precipitated at any moment. It can passionately occur without the deliberate direct procurement of a nation. It may be the work of an incendiary, injuring in greater or lesser degree every nation. It is a hazard which provides a sound foundation for an insured community under an agreement uniform in its terms and equitable in its operations. As to its practicability, I can venture no opinion, principally because of the limited number of units constituting it. The results possible of achievement by thousands of individuals may be unattainable by a half hundred nations.

Power of Will

Why is this man master? He is unarmed. The lion has the physical strength to tear him to shreds—his mouth is watering, yet he dares not. He is cowed—cowed by the man's POWER OF WILL.





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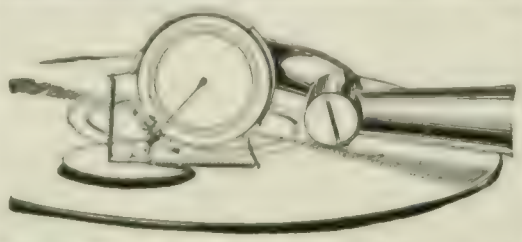
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YA-LI

BY AMOS P. WILDER

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Like the strange animal that used to be seen in the Deer Park south of Peking and known as ssŭ-pu-hsiang, "the four unlikes," is the institution found almost at the geographic center of China, locally called Ya-li—a Chinese attempt to pronounce Yale. It is like a regular missionary college in that its faculty is strongly Christian and the underlying objective is in keeping with that of all missionary colleges of the Republic. Yet it also has its "four-unlikes" which differentiate it from similar institutions of Asia.

It differs from others in its genesis. It was founded twelve years ago to demonstrate the possibility of enlisting in a foreign altruistic service the students and graduates of a single university, in the hope that besides benefiting physically, educationally and religiously a great people, it might likewise implant in Yale the missionary spirit more intelligently and practically than that spirit exists in other institutions. It has succeeded in this effort and has attracted into the same line of activity Harvard, Princeton, the Universities of Pennsylvania and Michigan, each of which has its foreign educational institutions, largely because of Yale's initiative and object lesson.

It is unlike most missionary organizations in the emphasis which it places upon brotherhood. Its missionaries are not in China to lord it over a group of rather submissive Chinese assistants, but rather to face China's varied tasks, and after understanding them and the Chinese, to join forces with selected men to aid in serving a great nation in a time when all things are becoming new. Its practise is to place any Chinese trained in the United States on the same footing as Americans as to salary, various allowances and status in the college. Its less trained Chinese teachers are likewise made to feel that they are part of the brotherhood with the privilege of exemplifying that spirit. That it is appreciated is evident from the attitude of the province in which the college is located, and from the cordial protection given the institution at the time of riots and during the Revolution.

Its emphasis of brotherly coöperation has attracted to it eminent men, including the President of the Republic and the Governors of the Province of Hunan, who are just about to unite with Yale's Medical Department in an important medical educational enterprise conducted mainly by Chinese funds from sources indicated. It has made members of the faculty influential in the development of forward educational and philanthropic movements, and in every way China's Yale is appreciated as an exemplification of international and Christian unity—the college serves all Hunan missionary societies as their common center for higher education.

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Each Contribution of Two Dollars or more constitutes the giver a Member of the American Red Cross for the current year, with a free copy of the October issue of the *Red Cross Magazine*. The Independent will send—by authority—to each contributor a Certificate of Membership and a Red Cross Button.

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is $2,771.76.

The following list covers the contributions of the past week:

Mrs. Dora V. Anderson, 118 West 30th street, Norfolk, Va., $2; Charles E. Bryant, superintendent of schools, Coshocton, Ohio, $2; John W. Buckham, Pac. Theo. Seminary, Berkeley, Cal., $2; Congregational Church of Wadhams, Wadhams, N. Y., $4.75; Winfield Clark, R. F. D., Williamsburg, Mass., $8.75; Charles F. Cole, Kent's Hill, Maine, $5; Mrs. T. E. Fugate, 116 S. 2d street, Olean, N. Y., $5; First Congregational Church, Gotham, Maine, $13; James W. Garner, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., $5; Miss Mary B. Goff, Rehroth, Mass., $2; Henry K. Hawley, Fort Atkinson, Wis., $2; Hope Presbyterian Church, Watertown, N. Y., $2.55; Miss Martha J. Hall, 2 Highland avenue, St. Johnsbury, Vt., $2; Owen James, West Boxford, Mass., $6.78; Miss Annie G. Kerr, Apollo, Pa., $5; Arthur R. Leonard, 218 East Northwood avenue, Columbus, Ohio, $5; Mrs. F. and Miss Mary S. Lawrence, Honolulu, Hawaii, $5; Miss O. W. Lucas, Miss Ethel E. Lucas, Berkeley, Cal., $5; Florence L. M. Marty, St. Denis Hotel, 11th street and Broadway, New York City, $2; A. P. Minsart, Blue River, Wis., $4; W. H. Neill, P. O. No. 87, Clifton, Ariz., $2; Pupils from Brownell Hall School, Brownell Hall, Omaha, $18; W. H. Sanger, Oakton, Va., $2.50; Hay Watson Smith, 619 West 4th street, Little Rock, Ark., $43.56; George S. Sexton, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 34A, Ventura, Cal., $2; Helen H. Turner, Malone, N. Y., $5; Miss Anna R. Van Meter, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio, $3; Francis Watry, First Unitarian Church of Long Beach, Cal., Santa Ana, Cal., $1; Mrs. C. G. Wood, Bixby, S. Dak., $2.

We are waiting with some curiosity to see Francis Joseph's Thanksgiving proclamation.—*Columbia State.*

It's about time for a Kipling poem on the bear that walks like a gentleman.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

If only war tax could be levied on all this war talk it would pay off the national debt.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

If England wants to send men to the front she have been under fire she ought to organize a regiment of Canadian guides.—*New York American.*

First Strap Hanger—I see that the latest news from Europe shows that Austria is being badly whipped.

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THE MARKET PLACE

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND WAR-TIME SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN

BY EDWARD PORRITT

Mr. Porritt is an English-born journalist and historical writer of long experience. His books include several titles on Canadian and British politics and a study of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada."—THE EDITOR.

Should the war be prolonged into next year and supplies of wheat and oats in the British Islands run short, the Government of the Dominion of Canada is in a magnificent position to afford help in buying and storing grain and in transporting it to Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John. It is in this strategic position owing to five or six helpful conditions, none of which was developed in anticipation of a great war. To begin with, there were more than fourteen million acres under grain in 1914 in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, exclusive of the area in Ontario and Quebec that was this year under oats. The Dominion government owns and operates the Intercolonial Railway—the line that connects Montreal with Sydney, Halifax, St. John and the other ports of the Maritime Provinces—over which much grain from the west can be shipped when the St. Lawrence ports are closed by ice. In the next place, in the grain year 1914-1915—the year that began on September 1st, when new grain began to come down the lakes from Port Arthur and Fort William to Montreal—of the elevator capacity on the national grain route from the prairie provinces to the seaboard, in all 154,765,000 bushels, nearly one-quarter was directly or indirectly controlled by the government at Ottawa, or by the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which are working in close association with the Dominion government, in meeting the many problems with which the war has so suddenly confronted the largest and most important of Great Britain's oversea possessions.

Inestimable as is the value to the Dominion, at this crisis in the history of the British empire, of the ownership or control of 460 elevators in the west and at grain transfer or shipping points in eastern Canada, this is by no means the whole of the advantage enjoyed by the Canadian government. Since 1912 it has had power, which it can exercize by order-in-council, to take over any grain elevator anywhere in Canada—to take over its staff, and to operate the elevator as a public utility. Moreover, since 1912—the year when the government at Ottawa first embarked in the grain handling business west of the Great Lakes—the Canada grain commission has been organized and established at Fort William, with important and well-staffed outposts at Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, and Calgary.

The Canada grain commission, like the railway commission, can exercize quite wide powers. It is equally democratic in its procedure. It is an open court for all grain growers and grain merchants; and in the country beyond the Great Lakes, where everything depends on the grain crop and the grain trade, the grain commission is quite as much trusted and quite as much respected as the railway commission. Its functions are the supervision of all departments of the grain trade. At this crisis it has a new and unexpected importance for the Dominion and for the Empire; for at Fort William, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw and Calgary it has large staffs of exceptionally well-trained grain experts. These officials of the government, working under the Canada grain commission, which in its turn is a subdivision of the department of trade and commerce, are also thoroly familiar with rail, lake, canal and ocean transport; and if need be, these men, or as many of them as conditions may demand, can be drafted into an emergency corps, to purchase grain—oats for horses, wheat for the people of England or of Canada—and superintend its transportation to tidewater at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John.

Three transcontinental railways—the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Grand Trunk Pacific—now carry grain from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to the twenty-three elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, elevators of which the aggregate storage capacity is forty-two and a half million bushels. Grain is received at 1189 stations on the C. P. R., the C. N. and the G. T. P. in the three grain-growing provinces, for shipment to Fort William and Port Arthur; and at 444 of these stations there are country elevators of a capacity of from 20,000 to 45,000 bushels that are owned or controlled by the governments at Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton.

Government ownership in Saskatchewan and Alberta has been a distinct success. It has ended many grievances of which grain growers had continuously complained since as far back as 1887, when the prairies first became studded with country elevators to which the grain growers draw their crop.

Government ownership of both country and terminal elevators is extremely popular with grain growers in the

prairie provinces. The grain growers' associations, which have an aggregate membership of 42,000, have been working continuously for government ownership and operation of these public utilities since 1901. There was a demand for the enlargement of the government elevator at Port Arthur before the outbreak of war. With the first shipment down the lakes of oats for British army horses—a shipment that went from the government elevator under the supervision of the staff of the Canada grain commission—the demand for the enlargement of the elevator was revived; and before the next grain year opens in September, 1915, the storage capacity of the first of the Dominion government elevators west of the lakes will be brought up to seven million bushels.

The Dominion government elevator at Port Colborne is at present of two million bushels' capacity. There are three great elevators at Montreal — one owned by the G. T. R.; and two owned and operated by the harbor commissioners, who are nominated by the Dominion government, and whose loans for port improvement and port equipment since 1886 have been obtained thru the treasury department at Ottawa. At no port in the old or the new world are there elevators that can be compared with those of the harbor commissioners of Montreal.

At Quebec, where the harbor commissioners are also nominated by the Dominion government, there is a quite new elevator of one million bushels' capacity, which went into service at the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence last April. The relations of the harbor commissioners at Quebec with the Dominion government are similar to those of the Montreal commission; so that the Dominion government can at any moment be in as complete control of the two elevators at Montreal, and of the new elevator at Quebec, as it is of those at Port Arthur and Port Colborne, or of those at Halifax and St. John, each of which are of the equipment of the Intercolonial Railway at these Maritime Province ports.

At the outbreak of the war the Ottawa government was thus in direct or indirect control of seven elevators—five of them of the most modern construction and equipment; and all built since 1904. There were also in building west of the Great Lakes, when Germany declared war on Great Britain, three great storage elevators and two tidewater port elevators for the Dominion government, to be operated by the Canada grain commission.

It was the persistent and well-organized agitation of the grain growers' associations from 1906 to 1912 that compelled both the Laurier and the Borden government to commit themselves to the ownership and operation of storage, terminal and port elevators in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia.

All over the Dominion there is an intense feeling of satisfaction that the Ottawa government controls so much of the elaborate machinery of the grain trade.

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IN THE CHAUTAUQUA FIELD

The Chautauqua Association of Pennsylvania, which conducts week long Circuit Chautauquas in eastern states during the summer, has put on a series of three-day Chautauquas, called Festivals, runing from the middle of October to the middle of December. These are provided for the smaller communities where a week's program may be too expensive. Three festivals will be in operation at the same time in as many different localities.

Most Circles of Chautauqua Course readers still have the habit of meeting at the homes of the members. Current reports, however, indicate an increasing use of the public library and the modernized school building for Circle meetings. Obviously the parents and teachers Chautauqua Circle may fitly demonstrate one of the practicable "wider uses of the school plant" as a social center. A California Circle, by the way, meets in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

Programs of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences for this winter season contain many names of persons identified with the popular educational work of Chautauqua Institution. Both programs announce courses of lectures by Earl Barnes, head of the Chautauqua Summer School of Pedagogy; literary courses by Richard Burton, Stockton Axson, Leon H. Vincent; interpretative readings by Bertha Kunz Baker; story telling by Mabel C. Bragg; sculpture, Lorado Taft. The Columbia Institute list also announces President George E. Vincent, Professor F. J. E. Woodbridge and Francis Wilson. Other Chautauquan names on the Brooklyn Institute list include: Edward Howard Griggs, I. B. Stoughton Holborn, Bliss Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Hervey, Thomas Whitney Surette, Jerome H. Raymond, Anna Barrows, Clara Z. Moore, Vida Sutton, Anne E. George.

In college extension work Pennsylvania State College now offers lectures and entertainments to organizations of every kind in the state devoted to public education and social improvement. The regular teaching and experimental force of the college is available; a large number of illustrated lectures is offered. Single addresses may be secured at the cost of traveling expenses where no admission fee is charged. Series of lectures on special topics or mixed courses of popular character may be secured. This division of extension work "seeks to meet what is believed to be a growing demand for more serious lectures and entertainments—those that are really worth while. Thru its staff of teachers it aims to bring to the public attention the latest word in scientific investigation, in literary criticism, in public service and in the practical affairs of life." President Edwin Erle Sparks is a Chautauquan of long standing, well known to Chautauqua audiences and a popular author of Chautauqua Home Reading Course material.

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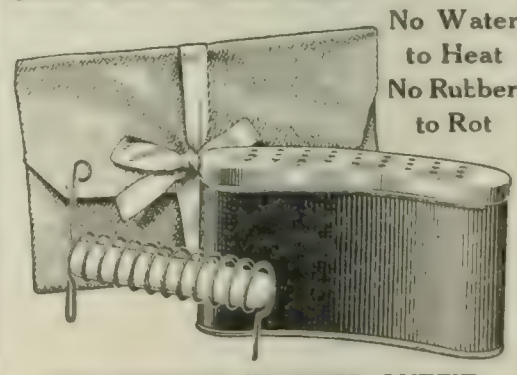
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THE PUBLIC BUSINESS

Following a referendum vote of two to one in favor of the plan, Maine is now to have a State Public Utilities Board.

Colorado has no state health department. The Colorado Medical Society has begun an active campaign for a law establishing one.

The Park Department of Brooklyn, New York, has offered to plant free and take care of street trees for any property owner who desires them.

Baltimore, Maryland, city officials claim that they are breaking all records in road building. The city is improving streets at the rate of a mile a day.

The city of Newark, New Jersey, is spending $2,000,000 on reclaiming its marshes and building a ship channel, docks, piers and a railroad distributing system.

Salt Lake City, in connection with the University of Utah and the United States Bureau of Mines, is to make a systematic investigation of the smoke nuisance in that city.

Wilmington, Delaware, is considering the establishment of a municipal coal yard to sell fuel to the poor at cost during the winter. Coal has been distributed by the city for some years past.

A committee of one hundred, representing all the important business and social organizations, is preparing a new city charter for Springfield, Massachusetts. All previous plans for charter making have failed because of factional disputes.

San Francisco has filed plans for its proposed twenty-eight new municipal street railroads, which are to cost $9,000,000. Approximately eighty-nine miles of lines are to be built. The municipally owned roads already in operation are proving to be very profitable.

New York City is to have the first real exhibition of modern street cleaning and refuse disposal methods. Every phase and method of cleaning, collection and disposal will be demonstrated to the citizens in order to explain the possibilities of the recent appropriation of $250,000 by the city for modern cleaning of a "model district."

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures of New York City and secretary to Mayor Mitchel's Committee on Food Supply, has developed and proposed a plan for the establishing of a city department of commerce under a separate commissioner and administrative staff. The plan means practically the municipalization of work at present done in almost every town in the country by the local boards of trade and chambers of commerce. Among the many functions of the proposed department would be the compilation of commerce statistics; maintaining a bureau of information for manufacturers, dealers and consumers and a press bureau for attracting trade to New York; developing profitable relations between railroads and shippers and encouraging farmers. It will cooperate with existing commercial organizations of the city.

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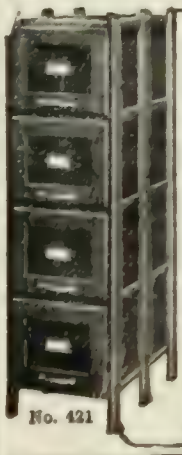
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Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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JUST A WORD

A LITTLE TRAGEDY IN FRANCE

The old woman was busy feeding her chickens as we rode up. "You must come, *vite, tante*," says the officer in charge of the rounding-up party. "We will give you a lift."

"But I cannot leave my pullets," says the old countrywoman, aghast. "They will starve."

"You must come, *tante*," repeats the officer, inflexibly. "I am sorry for you, *ma mère;* but this bitter time we must make sacrifices. Get your clothes, old lady. We cannot wait now." . . . .

But the old woman backs up against the coop and fiddles a moment behind her with her left hand. Abruptly she has the door open, and with a movement wonderfully quick for so old a body she steps inside, among her beloved poultry, and slams to the wire-covered door. . . .

The officer looks at me and laughs gently, yet with a queer little look of unexpected understanding in his eyes. "Ah, Monsieur," he whispers, "the poor old body! It breaks their hearts. But how many hearts are breaking these days! I have seen them thus many times these last days."

Then he dismounts and goes forward himself to the coop. He does his best to persuade the old woman to listen to reason and come out; but she is too old and too frightened and too rooted to year-long customs and habits.

"No, no! I will not come. My pullets —they will starve," she says, reiterating endlessly.

"But the Germans will come, *ma mere*," he says, patiently. "They will kill your pullets and eat them."

"Never!" screams the old woman. . . .

She stands in there, backed rigidly against the far side of the coop, with the chickens crowding away into the corners, cackling uneasily. Outside the officer stands, silent; for he has ceased to expostulate. The sergeant, a big, black-bearded man, is crying quite frankly, and I see that several of the other men are in tears. It is an extraordinary moment, but I am getting used here to seeing these Frenchmen show emotion like a woman one hour and fight like the incarnate spirit of war the next. I comprehend their tears, tho I am very far from tears myself only full of a great pity for the old woman. . . . . .

The officer turns quietly and says three brief words to the sergeant. The sergeant and two of the men step forward and around the front and sides of the coop. There is a sudden crashing of woodwork, and the coop is torn apart. Then—an old woman screaming wildly, insanely, and a vast fluttering and clucking of outraged chickenhood!

They lift the old woman, fighting and kicking, out of the ruins of the coop, and the soldiers catch the chickens as they come soaring and clucking out in all directions.

The sergeant and his helper take the old woman into her little house, and there, I presume, help her to pack, for a few minutes later she comes out, very white-faced and rigid, carrying a small bird cage and a clock, while the sergeant carries a bundle on his broad back, tied up in a bed quilt.

The old woman is not allowed to pass near the coop, but is taken to the rear and put aboard a light wagon along with a number of other unfortunates.

The sergeant comes back and the officer whispers something to him, and I notice that he passes him a couple of twenty-franc pieces.

The big sergeant mutters something, nodding toward the disrupted coop, and after a moment the officer nods.

"Very well, Jean," he says. "Just one, but no more. We can't cart all the live stock on the countryside!"

Five minutes later we were ready to move on, and I went to the rear to see one of the loaded wagons start off to the southward. In the tail end of it the old woman sat upon her big bundle, done up in the old bed quilt. In one hand was her bird cage. The other was gripped on (I doubt not) the lieutenant's two gold pieces. In her lap reposed snugly two things—her clock and one of her hens, which I guessed the big black-bearded sergeant had begged for her.

The wagon went away to the southward, and we moved forward on our errand of mercy and pain; for we had to see that all the country for a certain area was empty of non-combatants.—New York *Times*.

WHAT BOMBARDMENT MEANS

When I saw it for the first and last time it was a place of death and horror. The streets thru which we past were utterly deserted and wrecked from end to end, as tho by an earthquake. Incessant explosions of shell fire crashed down upon the walls, which still stood. Great gashes opened in the walls, which then toppled and fell. A roof came tumbling down with an appalling clatter. Like a house of cards blown by a puff of wind, a little shop suddenly collapsed into a mass of ruins. Here and there, further into the town, we saw living figures. They ran swiftly for a moment, and then disappeared into dark caverns under toppling porticos. They were Belgian soldiers.—New York *Times*.

COMMENDED TO HISTORIANS

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that in the recent fighting near Przemysl two generals reported to their commander, the Bulgarian general, Dimitrieff, commanding the Russian forces about the fortress, that they were unable to hold out longer in certain positions because the enemy was in overwhelming numbers.

According to the correspondent General Dimitrieff replied:

"Don't count the enemy. Beat him."—New York *Sun*.



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THE GROWING THREAT AGAINST LONDON

AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, DUSSELDORF, COLMAR, AND BERLIN GREATER AND GREATER ZEPPELINS ARE BEING RUSHED TO COMPLETION. THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF IS WORKING TO BRING THE FLEET TO A TOTAL OF 100. "TO LONDON!" IS THE CRY WHEN A NEW DIRIGIBLE IS LAUNCHED

The Independent

VOLUME 80 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1914 NUMBER 3439

ENTER THE TURK

A NEW scene in the great drama of the war is opened by the entrance of the Sublime Porte on the stage. The first blow is struck at the same point where just sixty years ago England, France and Turkey joined forces for an attack upon Russia. But England later realized that she had made a mistake in allying herself with decrepit Turkey instead of young and rising Russia. "In the Crimean War," said Lord Salisbury to Parliament, "we put our money on the wrong horse." If he were now living he would probably confess with equal frankness two later blunders in British policy for which he was personally responsible. One was when he ceded Heligoland to Germany in exchange for Zanzibar and so unwittingly gave her a naval and airship base within striking distance of London. The other was in 1878 when at the Congress of Berlin he made that unfortunate proposal that Bosnia and Herzegovina should be placed under Austrian control. It was of course anticipated even at the time that the two provinces would, like the other Balkan states, eventually sever their nominal connection with the Sultan and would become part of the Austrian empire. This final stage in the process of annexation was, however, postponed until 1908, and then it was too late to be accomplished peaceably. The puppet principalities had been created by the powers with little regard for geographical or ethnographical conditions, merely for the purpose of serving as a temporary stage in the transition from Moslem to Christian ownership. But once in existence these artificial nationalities surprized their makers by showing signs of independent life. They developed not only a nationalistic spirit but imperialistic aspirations. Each wanted to annex all of the circumjacent territory which contained members of its race or had been at any time in history under its domination. Obviously the Balkan peninsula was all too small for a Greater Servia, a Greater Bulgaria, a Greater Rumania and a Greater Greece to exist simultaneously. These conflicting ambitions, involving as they did the interests of the Greater Powers, threatened at any moment to start a conflagration that would sweep over all Europe, and everybody felt nervous when he heard the annual warning "there'll be trouble in the Balkans in the spring."

THE long impending peril was precipitated on October 3, 1908, which future historians are likely to take as the beginning of the Great War. On that date the Emperor of Austria announced his intention of formally annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina. Two days later Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria threw off the last semblance of the Sultan's sovereignty and proclaimed himself Czar. Two days after that Crete declared its independence of Turkey and its union with Greece. Great Britain, France and Russia protested at the action of Austria as a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, but when the Kaiser in his characteristic grandiloquent phrase declared that Germania "stood with shining armor by the side of her ally" they acquiesced in the accomplished fact.

The European war had been again postponed, but the Triple Entente was now definitely aligned against Germany and Austria and all the powers began actively to prepare for the general conflict which seemed inevitable but which the swift march of events brought about sooner than was anticipated. The capture of Constantinople by the Young Turks, the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid and the revolt in Albania revealed the weakness of the Ottoman empire, and in the fall of 1911 Italy, with the tacit approval of the Entente and in opposition to the wishes of her nominal allies, Germany and Austria, carried out her long cherished ambition of an African empire by the conquest of Tripoli. On October 15, 1912, by the Treaty of Lausanne the war between Italy and Turkey was brought to a close and two days later war against Turkey was declared by Bulgaria, Greece, Servia and Montenegro.

THAT war was not over when a second war broke out between the Balkan states over the division of the spoils. This time Rumania, at the instigation of Russia, entered in and took a slice of Bulgarian territory. The intervention of Austria and Germany deprived Servia of her coveted port on the Adriatic and if King Nicholas of Montenegro had not surrendered Skutari within three weeks after he had captured it, Russia and Austria would have been at war and Germany, France and England drawn in as now. The irreconcilable opposition between the Alliance and the Entente had become clearer than ever, but the evil day had been once more and for the last time postponed.

The Serbs had tripled their territory, but were more incensed against Austria-Hungary than before and renewed the agitation for the purpose of wresting Bosnia and Herzegovina from the Dual Monarchy. This movement culminated in the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince by a Servian youth in the capital of Bosnia and this time there was no holding back the flood of war.

The Balkan wars had the effect of bringing Turkey to regard Germany and Austria as her only friends, but at the same time the poor showing made by the Turkish troops and fortifications had impaired German prestige in the eyes of Europe, for the Turkish army had been trained and her defenses planned by German officers under the personal direction of General von der Goltz, now military governor of Belgium. The French were

encouraged to believe that now they were a match for their antagonist because it appeared that their artillery as used by the Balkan states was superior to the Krupp guns used by the Turks.

The Kaiser has in recent years embraced every opportunity to pose as the protector of Turkey and of Mohammedans under British domination in Egypt and India and under French in Algeria and Morocco. It was in Asiatic Turkey that he saw the fairest hope of German commerce and colonization. The Bagdad railroad concession gave the Germans access to the rich lands and mines of Anatolia, the port of Alexandretta and the Mesopotamian valley, which under irrigation promises again to become as prosperous as in the days of Babylon and Nineveh. But Great Britain and Russia thwarted these plans by virtually dividing Persia between them and so barring the way to the Persian Gulf. This leaves the Bagdad railroad to end in the desert instead of gaining an outlet on the Indian Ocean or forming a link in a grand trunk route from Constantinople to Delhi.

Since Russia has contributed to the war more soldiers than all the rest put together and has made such effective use of them the Allies could hardly in case of victory interfere with her cherished ambition for an open port to the south. "The path to Constantinople lies thru Vienna" is an old Russian proverb and the soldiers of the Czar are making good progress along that road. Evidently the Turks thought that they were bound to lose anyway if Germany was defeated and that by taking an active part in the war they would at least be in a better position to make terms than if they remained neutral.

The United States is particularly interested in this decision of the Turkish Government, not so much because of any large commercial relations, but because we have undertaken a religious and educational reform for the empire. The flood of Armenians and Syrians in this country are the outcome of our schools. Our missions are spread over all Asia Minor and Syria. We have planted a dozen large schools and colleges in Turkey, of which two, Robert College in Constantinople and the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, may properly be called universities. War may endanger even the life of hundreds of Americans in Turkey, and the maintenance of their beneficent activities, for it would not be surprizing if a wave of murderous passion should sweep over the country, such a holy war as the Mohammedan religion has often excited against infidels. The Armenian massacres are too fresh in memory to be forgotten. A few weeks ago our Ambassador at Constantinople asked President Wilson to send a vessel of war to the neighborhood for the protection of American interests, and two vessels have been put at no great distance from the Turkish coast, but they are for moral effect at the Porte and will not be known of in the interior.

The only danger we see as yet for America to be involved in this general war comes from possible complications in Turkey. To send a cruiser to another country for the protection of our citizens may at times be necessary, but there is a peril in it. It seemed to threaten war with Mexico when we sent a fleet to Vera Cruz. We have sent our navy to Haiti to protect American interests, and it would easily mean war if Haiti were not so inconsiderable a nation. Turkey might resent our interference and resist or even declare war, which might involve us in the universal struggle. We shall not make war with Turkey, but even President Wilson could not keep the peace if Turkey should open war on us. Germany, however, is not likely to allow Turkey to commit so insane an act.

Christian America may confidently expect that President Wilson will aim for peaceful protection of our Presbyterian educational and religious institutions in Syria, and those of Congregationalists in Constantinople and Asia Minor. We want a watchful yet not ineffective inactivity.

WANTED: A NEW ORIENTAL POLICY

NOW that Mr. Roosevelt and other lesser Americans are urging upon the country a universal military service and a great and ever greater navy to hit the enemy "and not softly," it is refreshing to learn that there is one great power which is willing here and now amidst war's alarums to limit armaments.

The East and West News Bureau has just received a cable from Tokyo announcing that Japan is not going to build any new battleships this year. This is news indeed, and should do much to dispel in yellow circles the Japanese War Scare bogey.

Still this encouraging action of the Japanese Government does not make less serious the unsettled difference which Japan has with this country growing out of California's unfriendly discrimination against Japanese citizens. From the full text of the correspondence between the two countries over California's anti-alien legislation it appears that in this matter President Wilson may have to face what will prove the supreme test of his statesmanship.

The Japanese Government not only claims that the Webb bill is unfair, discriminatory and unconstitutional, but insists that the United States assume full responsibility for California's action. Her comprehensive argument is presented with a cogency that to our mind is irrefutable.

Mr. Bryan makes no attempt at any detailed rejoinder, but enters a general denial of the unfriendliness of the American people toward Japan. He suggests that if Japan feels she has been deprived of any rights guaranteed under the existing treaty she can appeal to the American courts. This answer naturally is unsatisfactory to Japan. She declines to continue the attempt to negotiate with us a new treaty and asks Mr. Bryan to revert to the further exchange of notes "hoping that in a renewal of the study of the case a fundamental solution of the question at issue may happily be found."

Thus the case stands. What is to be done? We have given at length our opinion of the solution of the question in The Independent of November 6, 1913. We see no reason now to modify our views then exprest that we should permit the Japanese to own land in this country pending the granting to them of full rights of naturalization.

Now, however, we prefer to raise the larger aspect of the case. It is clear that the time has now come for the United States to proclaim a new Oriental policy. If the Pacific Ocean is to be the theater of the world's future civilization then there is no nation on the face of the globe whose friendship deserves more assiduous cultivation on our part than Japan's. The

failure of the United States to hold Japan's friendship means a growing distrust of us which might unfortunately rise to indignation and enmity.

That will mean the increasing armament of Asia, for China will side with Japan in any vital issue between the white and yellow races. But as Asia arms, we shall be increasingly suspicious and afraid of her and shall increase our own armament for protection. Thus East and West will enter upon a vicious armament rivalry whose logical end is either bankruptcy or war.

When will our statesmen and leaders of public opinion learn that such disgraceful disregard of the consequences of our actions as now characterize our Oriental policy will in time involve us in serious international complications? The Orient is awakening. Let us show ourselves the friends of Japan and China and in so doing promote both their welfare and our own. Has Europe no lesson for us now?

HOW TO READ WAR NEWS

THE American people have suddenly been summonned to serve on a grand jury in the greatest case in the world and are having thrust upon them several times a day voluminous folios of most conflicting evidence. Whether as the only important neutral power in the world they will ever be called upon to render a verdict on the causes or conduct of the war, they naturally have an intense desire to get a correct knowledge of the great events of which they are the witnesses. The average American started in at the task with the best of intentions, reading diligently several pages of "war news" in his favorite daily and perhaps buying two or three "special extras" besides. He began reading this contemporary history of the war with that unconscious confidence which he had, in spite of his ostensible skepticism, always placed in newspapers. But he soon found himself baffled by unsuspected obstacles. He was accustomed to the conflicting reports of a political campaign. He could make allowances for wild rumors and confused detail in the case of a "Titanic" disaster or a San Francisco earthquake. But here was something different, the deliberate suppression and intentional falsification of news by the highest authorities. He was slow to realize that lying is, like arson, burglary, mayhem and manslaughter, one of the crimes that in wartime are regarded as pardonable or praiseworthy. He felt then the embarrassment of the historian who from just such crude material as this has to extract a correct and coherent narrative of events.

This news is mostly from the following sources: First, the official statements given out every day by the various governments, generally correct as to facts but often misleading by inference. Second, the expansion and commentary of these texts by the various hands thru which it passes, sometimes expert, sometimes absurdly incompetent. Third, the reports of such few correspondents as have been permitted to get near the front in France and Belgium, usually censored and dealing with minor engagements and personal experiences. Fourth, information gathered from conversations with fugitives, wounded soldiers, unwary officers and the people of a place; the source of the wildest rumors as well as the most picturesque details. Fifth, the stories of returning Americans, uncensored but telling little except about the condition of the country where they were. The news from all these sources is bandied about from country to country, amplified, condensed, combined and re-echoed so that often the same event appears at different times in half a dozen distorted forms.

Fortunately our dailies are much more careful, since the war began, to put the correct date and place on their news than they used to be. The discreditable custom of faking cablegrams out of foreign newspaper clippings is in abeyance, and let us hope, abandoned. If we should classify the sources of the news according to their presumptive reliability we should arrange them in this order: Berlin, Paris, London, Petrograd, Vienna, Nish, Rome. That the dispatches which come direct from Berlin by wireless thru the Sayville station contain fewer canards than the news from elsewhere is partly due to the fact that they are so scanty. They consist of a few brief statements of things actually accomplished and these have generally been verified later. The chief exception is the claim that when the Germans in East Prussia defeated the Russians August 30 they took 70,000 prisoners. This is still disputed. The truth of the Berlin wireless that Maubeuge was captured on September 7 is generally accepted, altho according to the London papers the French Minister of War several days after that date sent messages of congratulation to the heroic garrison of Maubeuge and promised speedy relief. As late as September 27 the French Government had not conceded the loss of the city.

The censorship in England is more strict than that in France or Russia and the English papers are loud in their complaints that they are not allowed to reprint what has already appeared in the French and Russian journals. During the first weeks of the war the English people were led to believe that their troops on the continent were offering a stedfast resistance to the advance of the Germans and the first inkling of the fact that they had suffered a continuous defeat was given in a letter from the *Times* correspondent at Amiens. Premier Asquith denounced the publication of this in Parliament and threatened official action, but the *Times* was able to show that the letter had been approved by the head of the censorship board, Mr. F. E. Smith, who had himself amplified it and urged its publication. Even the official reports from the continent are not to be relied upon if they come thru London. For instance, an official message of September 10 from General von Stein claiming a successful engagement on the Marne was altered in London to an admission of defeat.

We hear very little from the Austrian side about the fighting in Galicia, but from the Russian capital we get long and circumstantial accounts of a series of Russian victories which presumably are no more accurate than the news that used to come to us from the same source during the Russo-Japanese war. We learned how little we could trust Servian statements from the investigation of the Balkan war by the Carnegie Commission. The custom of the Serbs to claim the killing of ten thousand Austrians in every battle does not inspire confidence. Rome emanates or disseminates extravagant stories of all sorts.

No one can understand military movements without constant reference to a map. History is animated geography and it is often more important to know where an event took place than when. Since the official statements

are apt to be misleading even when perfectly truthful the only way to get at their real significance is to plot the movements on the map. Thus we sometimes see that the implication of the dispatch or of the headlines put over it was altogether false. We did not know that the Germans had got beyond Paris until the French reported their own victories south of the Marne. The first we learned of the rapid advance of the German left was an accidental reference in a French cable to the Germans "passing Rheims." The reader of German papers must still be puzzled to understand why the "Ever-Victorious Army" of the Kaiser refrained from entering Paris when it got to the gates. We had no reason to suspect that the Germans had occupied half Poland until Petrograd announced their defeat "eight miles from Warsaw." Of course not every retirement is a defeat, but it may be assumed that an army does not yield ground unless it has to, so the reader who patiently sticks his colored-headed pins into the map day by day according to such clues as he can gather from the cables will have the best idea of the ebb and flow of the campaign.

AN OLD TRADING PORT

THE people of the town where we live have been making a big fuss over themselves. For a week they have had processions and pageants and speeches and sermons in honor of their own greatness. The streets are arched with many colored lights and the buildings hung with bunting. The occasion of it all is that three hundred years ago the United Netherlands gave to the New Netherlands a trading charter. A Dutch letter of the times tells how the town site was purchased: "Our people . . . have bought the island Manhattes from the wild men for the value of sixty guilders." This amount, some $24, was a fair price as real estate values ran then, and if the property is worth more today it is due entirely to the fact that the people who came to live on it knew how to make better use of it than the wild men. The island has not grown much since 1614 and the soil is not so good, having been clogged up by asphalt and cobblestones on top and burrowed out underneath.

But somehow New York has managed to become in the course of three centuries the largest city in the world if you permit us to count in adjacent New Jersey. It is the greatest seaport in the world. Next to it before the war came Hamburg, and third Antwerp, fourth Rotterdam and fifth London. Nobody knows what will be the relative rank of these ports after the war, but if we keep out of it, New York will still be in the lead.

There has been much speculation as to why New York got ahead of its rivals in international commerce. The German geographers have gone into the question very thoroly since Germany started into the business of building big ports of her own and have come to the conclusion that the natural advantages of its position do not altogether account for New York's prosperity, but that it is due largely to the hospitality and liberal mindedness of its people. Boston under the Puritans and Philadelphia under the Quakers were rather particular whom they took in. They wanted no undesirable citizens. New York, on the other hand, welcomed all comers without regard to race, religion or character. Seafaring men from all countries, pirates and adventurers, the refugees and outcasts of other and more select cities here found a welcome. In the early days there were said to have been eighteen languages spoken in the settlement. There are more languages than that spoken here now.

Rival cities have said for the last thirty years that such indiscriminate hospitality would be the ruin of the place. But somehow it hasn't, yet. On the contrary each of these foreign elements has been a channel thru which commerce has flowed to a different part of the world, has added a thread to the radiating network of influence. If we had excluded any one of them we should have lost something. Hospitality as an urban policy has demonstrably paid. It is not every virtue of which as much can be said. That's why we say it.

I SAW A SHIP COME SAILING IN

WHEREVER Christmas is kept little children have held precious the legendary vehicle of delightful things—the sleigh of Santa and the stockings by the chimney, the three ships a-sailing in thru the lines of the quaint old song. Today, while so much responsibility for maintaining the Christmas spirit seems to rest on the one great nation where peace and good will are not cruelly shattered, we have the Christmas Ship. It carries gifts of all descriptions from America to the children of Europe orphaned by the Great War. But it represents, too, a widespread coöperation which smacks strongly of the Christmas idea. The Child Federation of Philadelphia, the Christmas Ship Society, and the New York *World* organized the collection of good things; the railroads of the Trunk Line Association carried them free; the Bush Terminal Company at Brooklyn omitted terminal charges; Secretary Daniels designated a United States collier to take them across the Atlantic; the Red Cross will distribute them.

The Christmas ship—U. S. S. "Jason"—sails from New York on the tenth of this month. But those among our readers who did not share in providing her cargo have still an opportunity to send a bit of Christmas to the Belgians. Committees are at work in conjunction with the consuls of that unhappy kingdom, and goods marked "Gifts for Belgian Sufferers" may be billed to Pier 28, New York, and consigned to Mr. Pierre Mali, Belgian Consul, 25 Madison avenue, New York. The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced that it will carry free up to November 30 such gifts from organized societies.

Then there is the War Children's Christmas Committee, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond of this city is president, and which is being largely supported by the Women's Clubs of America. This committee especially wants useful and practical gifts from American children, such as stockings, hoods, mittens and money in small amounts. All gifts should be sent before December first to 31 West Thirty-ninth street, New York. We are pleased to learn that not a cent will go toward office expenses. All will reach the children. Even the steamship lines will carry the gifts free, and they will be distributed to the orphaned and suffering children in all the belligerent nations thru the American embassies.

So there are Christmas ships, and Christmas freight cars, and Christmas transport of every sort that the New Age can provide, and there will be a little happiness in war-swept Europe on the twenty-fifth of December for which Americans will be directly responsible.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

October 27—Germans driven back over Yser in Flanders. Russians defeat Germans north of Pilitza River in Poland.

October 28—Russians pursue Germans beyond Radom, south of Pilitza. Prinzip and twenty-one conspirators found guilty of assassinating Archduke Francis Ferdinand June 28 at Sarajevo.

October 29—Allies retake Lille. Russians defeat Austrians at Tarlow. Poland. Turkish warships attack Crimean ports.

October 30—Germans gain on Aisne. Russians again in possession of Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina. Colonel Maritz, leader of Boer rebellion, defeated.

October 31—Germans still retreating from Warsaw. Turkish warships destroy Black Sea merchantmen. Italian Cabinet resigns over war question.

November 1—Allies push forward within four miles of Ostend. Heavy bombardment of Tsing-tao forts at Kiao-chau by Japanese and British.

The Fighting in Flanders

For another week the strongest efforts of Germany and the Allies have been focussed in that little corner of Belgium by the sea, but neither side has gained ground or given way perceptibly, and the only visible result is the slaughter of men by the ten thousand. It is war of the old-fashioned sort; trenches within talking distance, bayonet charges and hand-to-hand fighting among villages and farmhouses by day and night thru fire and water. Before Nieuport, where the trenches were less than sixty yards apart, the Germans charged the Belgian lines eight times in one night, and each time the advancing troops were mowed down by the mitrailleuses. The bodies scattered thick upon the ground were mostly boys of sixteen or seventeen, fresh from the universities and gymnasiums of Germany. At another point Indian troops creeping up in the darkness and killing off the sentries without raising an alarm succeeded in setting fire to the thicket where the ammunition wagons were parked and the burning wood set off the cartridges and shells. The dikes have been cut and at high tide the sea water covers the fields of sugar beets to the depth of two or three feet and fills the trenches.

It is useless to record in detail the shifting of the lines back and forth from day to day. Only the main points may be indicated. Lille has been taken again by the Allies. Roulers is held by the Germans; Ypres by the Allies. At La Bassée the Germans have gained ground; at Arras they have lost.

The Germans succeeded in crossing the Yser River where it turns toward the sea between Dixmude and Nieuport, but they were not able to hold their positions on the other side and were driven back a few days later with great loss. The pontoon bridge was destroyed and many of the German soldiers were drowned or left behind and captured. The Belgian army, which cannot number over 40,000, lost about 10,000 in nine days. The German losses are much greater, some say 150,000 since October 15, but all estimates are guessing, for there has been no armistice for the burying of the dead or rescue of the wounded. Two Belgian batteries on the Yser have fired 8000 rounds, or a thousand shells apiece. These guns had previously fired about 3000 shells apiece, and yet are in good working order. The Germans have not been able to use their big howitzers so effectively in this land of canals and tide-marshes as they did where they had solid ground and good roads. Against the French and British warships they have also been ineffective, while the twelve-inch guns of the fleets cruising along the coast have played havoc with the German entrenchments within range of the sea.

The Germans have been bringing many trainloads of their heavy guns thru Brussels to the front, but these, it appears, have been placed in position at Zeebrugge, the port of Bruges, between Ostend and the boundary of the Netherlands. This is interpreted to indicate that the Kaiser has given up hope of taking Dunkirk or Calais and will make Zeebrugge his North Sea port for the attack on London by air and water.

Little is heard of the line of battle in France between Belfort and Lille except that the Germans claim to



THE BLOODIEST OF THE BATTLEFIELDS

After the capture of Antwerp the Germans pushed forward thru Ghent, Bruges and Ostend with the determination to reach Dunkirk, but at Dixmude and Ypres they encountered the combined Belgian, British and French troops, against which opposition they have made no progress after three weeks of desperate fighting

have made progress in the siege of Verdun and also to have driven the Allies back across the Aisne River near Soissons.

Defeat of the Germans in Poland

German pride has received its heaviest blow in the failure to take Warsaw after they had come within gunshot of it. Postal cards found on German prisoners had been dated in advance "Warsaw, October 15." But by October 15 the Germans were in rapid retreat toward their own land, hotly pursued by the Cossacks. It is said that the Kaiser had been in negotiation with the Poles of various parties and had promised them an autonomous and reunited Poland if they would rise against Russia. The signal for the rising was to be the capture of Warsaw—but the signal was not given.

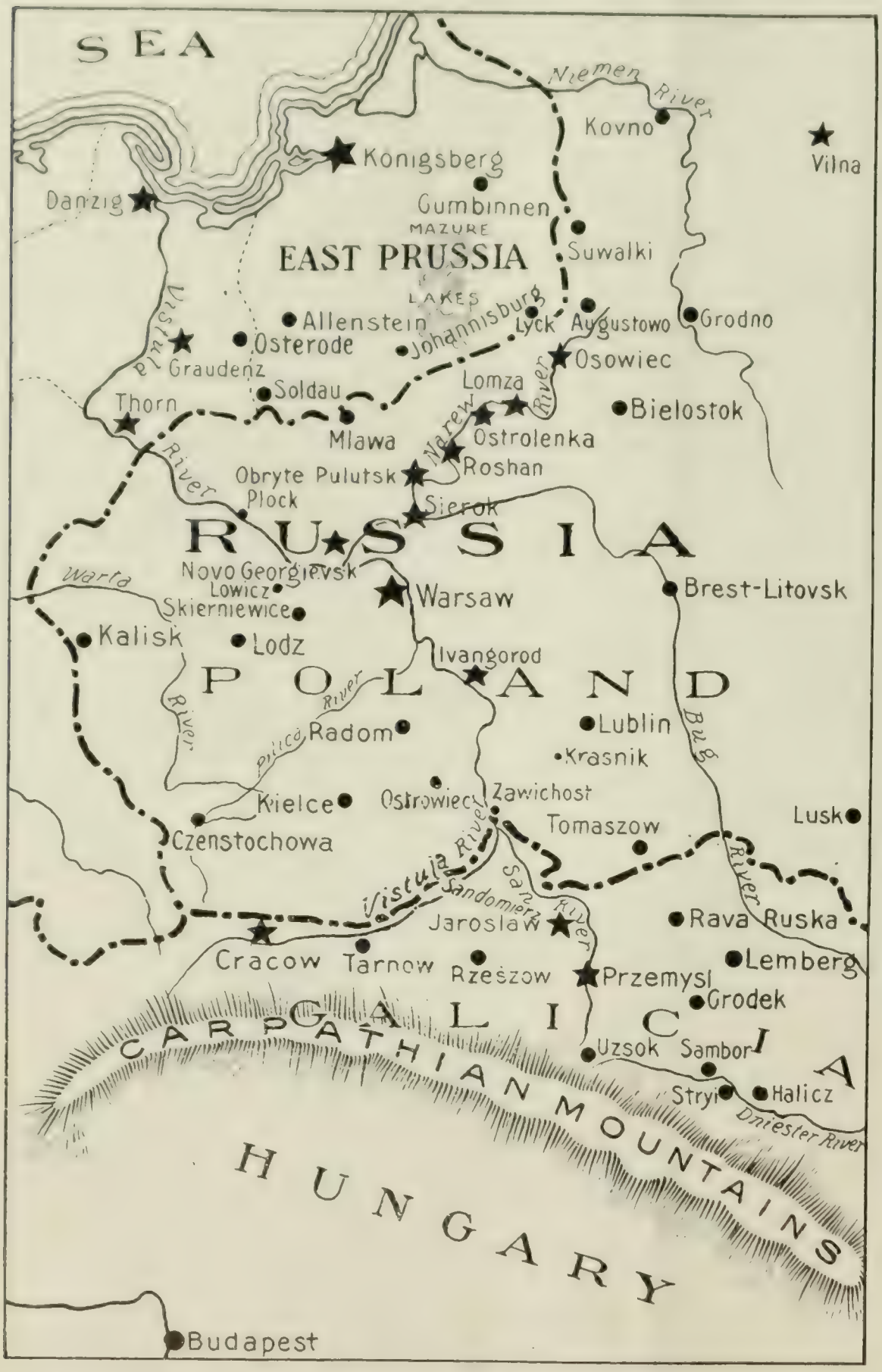
The German retreat was almost a rout in some directions and many of the fugitives were captured, but no considerable body of troops was cut off. Between October 22 and 25 the Russians took 17 officers, 4000 men, 11 machine guns and 22 cannon. The total losses of the Germans, are, according to Petrograd figures, over a hundred thousand.

At the time when the Russians turned the tables the German forces were divided by the River Pilica (Pilitza), which flows across Poland from the west and empties into the Vistula about thirty miles above Warsaw. The river in its lower reaches is wide and now swollen with the rains. So the two wings of the German army could not get together, and the farther they retreated up the river the farther they got apart. So the Russians had a chance to bring their overwhelming numbers to bear upon each section separately. The northern wing, under General von Hindenberg, containing the Bavarian troops which had come close to Warsaw, was attacked in the rear by Cossacks from Novo Georgievsk and driven back beyond Lodz to the entrenched position behind the Warta River.

The honor of leading the center in the advance on Warsaw was reserved for the German Crown Prince, in the hope perhaps that he might retrieve his military reputation, which suffered in France, where his army got so far behind that General von Kluck had to turn away from Paris to go to his aid. His experience in Poland, however, proved to be still more unfortunate. His army, consisting of the flower of the Prussian troops, was reinforced with Austrian infantry and furnished with the siege guns for the reduction of Ivangorod, the only fortress on the Vistula above Warsaw. But he had barely reached the Vistula when the enveloping movement of the Cossacks from the north compelled him to retire with such precipitation that he left thirty-six of the heavy howitzers stuck in the mud, and some of his personal attendants and equipage fell into the hands of the enemy. The fighting took place in thick forests, unfamiliar to the invaders, and more suited to the guerrilla warfare of the Cossacks than to the systematic science of the Germans. By setting fire to the timber they threw the German troops into confusion and caused great destruction of life and munitions. The Germans were not able to make a stand at Radom, but withdrew to Kielce.

The German troops which had advanced up the east side of the Vistula from Mlawa and Thorn have retired beyond Plock.

The right wing of the invading army, composed of Austrians under General Dankl, crost the Vistula about thirty miles south of Ivangorod and, according to Vienna re-



WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAVE WON

According to the German plan five armies were to advance simultaneously on Warsaw, the Polish capital; one up and one down the east bank of the Vistula and three from the west. The Russians encountered these singly and drove them all back, so now they occupy positions respectively behind Plock, Lodz, Kielce, Ostrowiec and Zawichost



THE BALKANS AND THE BLACK SEA

The attack by the Turkish cruisers on Russian ports and shipping on the Black Sea is likely to involve all this region and more in the Great War. Greece has invaded southern Albania. Italy has occupied Avlona. Montenegro is attacking Cattaro, the Austrian port nearest Cetinje. Servia has invaded Bosnia and Hungary. Roumania is likely to join with Russia. Bulgaria may be drawn into the conflict on the Turkish side

ports, captured 8000 Russians and 19 machine guns. But when the Russians turned upon them they were caught among the windings and islands of the Vistula and severely punished before they could retire.

In Galicia there is little change of position, altho the fighting continues along the San River and near Sambor and Stryi. On the East Prussian frontier the Germans claim to have made progress. According to Berlin reports they captured in the last three weeks of October 13,500 Russians, 30 cannon and 39 machine guns.

Turkey Enters the War

Without any previous declaration of war or even notification to her representatives abroad the Ottoman empire began active hositilities on October 29 by an attack on Russian ports. Two Turkish destroyers entered the harbor of Odessa and without warning torpedoed the old Russian gunboat "Kubanets" and fired upon the city and shipping. Three Russian and one French merchant steamers were hit. The same day two Russian steamers were torpedoed by the dreadnought "Goeben," which was transferred from the German to the Ottoman navy to escape capture in the Mediterranean, August 11. The "Goeben" is in charge of the German Admiral Sorchon, now Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish navy. The Turkish army is also under the command of German officers with General Leman von Sanders, who was sent to Constantinople before the war, at their head.

The reason given for the Turkish attack is that the Russians were discovered laying mines in the Bosphorus. The Russian mine layer "Prut," carrying 700 mines, was sunk by a Turkish cruiser. Sevastopol, the stronghold which held out for nearly a year against the French, Turkish and English forces in the Crimean war, was shelled by one of the Turkish vessels. The "Breslau," a light German cruiser which came into Turkish hands with the "Goeben," appeared before Theodosia, a Crimean seaport, and threw some shells into the cathedral, the bank and railroad station. The same day, October 29, the Turkish cruiser "Hamidieh" appeared before the port of Novorossisk on the northeast coast of the Black Sea and bombarded it for three hours.

The land campaign of the Turks will probably be directed toward Egypt, which is still nominally under the suzerainty of the Sultan, altho actually a part of the British empire. Turkish cavalry are said to be concentrated at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, which is separated from the Gulf of Suez by the Sinai peninsula. Three thousand Bedouins have already crost the Egyptian boundary. Turkey can put into the field from 500,000 to 800,000 troops, good fighting stock but indifferently trained and imperfectly equipped.

Italy and the Balkan States

One serious aspect of Turkish participation in the war on the German side is that it is likely to drag in Italy and all the Balkan states. As it is Greece and Italy are at odds over Albania. The Greek Government has announced its intention of occupying northern Epirus for the purpose of putting a stop to Albanian raids, altho holding it subject to the later decision of the powers. This is the territory which was taken by the Greek forces in the Balkan war and relinquished with great reluctance when the powers decided that it must be included in the new Albania. A force of 1200 Greek troops has already been landed at Santi Quadranti, which gives Greece the control of both sides of the Corfu channel.

Not far above this on the same coast is Avlona, where Italian marines have occupied both the town and the island of Saseno. This is only about forty miles from the Italian coast, just across the Strait of Otranto, and Italy has long had aspirations for territory on the other side of the Adriatic. It is assumed that Italy as the only neutral among the powers which guaranteed the independence of Albania is acting in behalf of the guardian powers in taking possession of Albanian territory.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned and it seems likely that it will be replaced by a ministry less peaceably disposed than that of Premier Salandra.

Carrying the War into Africa

The insurgent movement led by Lieutenant Colonel Maritz has been nipped in the bud by the action of the Government of the Union of South Africa, which promptly sent a force under Colonel Brits to the northwest part of Cape Province. The rebels were defeated with considerable loss and Colonel Maritz wounded. He escaped with the remnants of his band into German Southwest Africa, leaving their tents and stores behind.

This defeat did not, however, put a stop to the Boer revolt, for the movement has been taken up by two leaders of greater prominence, General Christian De Wet, the most formidable of the enemies of Great Britain in the Boer war, and General Beyers, who was commandant of the



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THE LOW-LYING TERRAIN OF FLANDERS

Here, where the photograph was taken, three separate actions were in progress. In the center Andogen, being shelled by the Germans, is on fire. Terconde, on the left, was an artillery base from which the Germans were shelling Grembergen, and a cross-river action was taking place at Balaere, on the right

Union Defense Force when the present war broke out but resigned his commission rather than invade the German possessions in Africa.

Premier Botha has taken the field in person with a commando formed on the old burgher lines and overtaking General Beyers' men routed them and took eighty prisoners.

A small party of German cavalry is reported to have crost the border into Angola, the Portuguese territory in West Africa and to have come into conflict with the Portuguese soldiers. An expeditionary force of Portuguese left Lisbon on September 10, in part on British transports, for the protection of Angola or the invasion of German Southwest Africa. The report that there are 25,000 Portuguese serving with the Allies in France has not been confirmed, altho the Portuguese Government has declared its intention to furnish such aid whenever needed in accordance with the Anglo-Portuguese treaty.

The Belgian troops are reported to have defeated the Germans in an engagement on Lake Tanganyika on the eastern side of the Belgian Kongo.

The War on the Sea

The German cruiser "Emden," which has been preying upon British commerce in Indian waters and has sunk or captured more than twenty ships since the war began, is becoming bolder and on October 28 she entered a fortified British port in the daytime and destroyed a Russian and a French warship. The "Emden" was disguised by the addition of a fourth and fictitious smokestack and she flew the Russian flag as she entered the harbor of Penang by the south channel under the guns of the fort. Approaching the Russian cruiser "Zhemchug" at anchor undergoing repairs, the "Emden" launched a torpedo which missed its aim, then another which took effect and sank the vessel. The "Zhemchug" replied with her guns, but not having up steam was not able to maneuver. Out of her crew of 250 eighty-five lost their lives and 112 were wounded. As the "Emden" past out thru the north channel into the Strait of Malacca she encountered and sank the French destroyer "Mousquet."

The use of a false flag for the purpose of slipping up upon an enemy's vessel is a permissible ruse under the international code of naval warfare provided the ship displays her true colors before firing as the "Emden" did. In the Russo-Japanese war the "Zhemchug" escaped to Manila after the Russian defeat in the Sea of Japan and was there interned till the end of the war.

The German cruiser "Geier" arrived at Honolulu from Kiao-chau on October 15 and two weeks later was still there. A Japanese warship has been watching for her just outside the three-mile limit. It is not permissible for a belligerent vessel to remain in a neutral port longer than necessary for coaling and repairs, but Japan has so far made no official protest.

The British ships have been making their way around the north of Ireland, believing this was a route safe from German interference, but the sinking of the freighter "Manchester Commerce" twenty miles north of Tory Island showed that the Germans had planted a mine field on the northwest coast. Another steamer was sunk north of Malin Head.

Colorado's Labor Controversy

James Lord, of the Federation of Labor, accompanied by "Mother" Jones, the strike leader and agitator, had a talk with the President last week and urged him to close the mines in Colorado if the owners should persist in rejecting the mediation plan which the strikers have accepted and the President has approved. He said he was not sure that he had authority to do this. It seemed to him, also, that such action would be more to the disadvantage of the miners than to the owners. It is said that he asked the Attorney-General for an opinion as to his authority.

Governor Ammons, of Colorado, said he could not see why the mines should be closed at a time when the greatest demand for coal was beginning to be shown. In his opinion, the Federal troops could safely be withdrawn. The president of the leading company asserted that the mines were employing 11,000 men, with whom the owners had no controversy, and that there were less than 1000 of the strikers in the state. On the other hand, the president of the miners' union said that 8000 were drawing relief; that the companies and the state authorities were recruiting the militia from strike-breakers and mine guards, and that withdrawal of the troops would be followed by a renewal of the labor war.

On the 30th, the President's secretary said: "It is not true that the President has in contemplation any plan for the closing of the mines in Colorado."



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EAST PRUSSIA—WHERE HEAVY GUNS ARE WHITE ELEPHANTS

In this marsh and lake country much fighting between Germans and Russians has taken place. The roads between the many lakes are few and treacherous. Bogs, forest and water cover the whole region

The Convention in Mexico

After the arrival of Zapata's delegates and the return of the committee which had been sent to Carranza, the convention at Aguascalientes took up its work again. The twenty-eight men who came from Zapata had been met at Guadalupe by Villa, who greeted them with marked cordiality. It was soon to appear that in the convention they were his allies. But they were not needed to make a majority against Carranza, for many of the First Chief's generals no longer gave him their support. There was abundant evidence that the convention was controlled by a combination of Zapata's men, Villa's representatives, and those who had turned against Carranza. The latter's message was read. His retirement, he said, must be conditioned upon Villa's resignation and retirement to private life, and the resignation of Zapata, who should turn over his command to a general named by the convention.

It was not expected that a convention controlled in the interest of Villa and Zapata would accept these terms. The delegates turned from them to plans for a distribution of the land included in great estates. The platform of Zapata's bandit army has been the plan of Ayala, adopted in November, 1911, which is generally regarded as one that calls for virtual confiscation. It was defended in the convention by Zapata's men, and when a vote was taken all of Villa's representatives supported it, being a part of a decisive majority. Several articles of the Ayala plan were formally approved. It would give the great estates to the "common people," allowing payment of two-thirds the value where the titles are good, and calling for confiscation if resistance to such terms is offered.

The final action of the convention cannot be satisfactory to Carranza. At a point twenty miles from Aguascalientes he has placed 15,000 soldiers of his army. On the other side, and within twenty-five miles, Villa has 18,000. There has already been a collision of parts of these two forces. The Carranza men were routed, with the loss of twenty killed and 150 prisoners.

Carranza and Villa

In his message to the convention, Carranza denounced both Villa and Zapata. He had already attacked Villa in a remarkable statement sent to Washington by Roberto Pesquiera, his personal representative. Villa's real name, he said, was Doroteo Arango, and what crimes the assumed name was designed to conceal he did not know. While professing friendship for the United States, Villa had been threatening to invade this country and to conquer it "in a few months' campaign." He was now, Carranza said, assisted by Cientificos and Huerta men, and was supported by "the special interests that have played such an important part in American politics and sustained the corrupt Administrations of the past." Accredited representatives of our Government, he added, had sold out to Villa and were working servilely for him. Reference was here made to Consular Agent Carothers.

A plot for the assassination of Villa was discovered. Francesco I. Mugia confest his guilt in the presence of Mr. Carothers, was tried, sentenced and put to death. A resolution denouncing the conspiracy and expressing approval of the execution of Mugia was adopted by the Aguascalientes convention. According to a report from Villa's secretary, Mugia said he had been commissioned by General Robelo, Carranza's chief of police at the capital, and paid by General Pablo Gonzales. The latter, a trusted supporter of Carranza, says the story is false. He is warmly defended by Carranza himself. Mugia fired one shot at Villa.

In a reply to our Government's request for guarantees concerning taxes at Vera Cruz and the residents of the city, Carranza does not give them but asks that a date for the withdrawal of our troops be definitely fixed. It is understood that until the guarantees are given the troops will remain. He had been instructed by the Aguascalientes convention to comply with the request from Washington. The suspension of hostilities at Naco, on the northern border, continues, but while his delegates are attending the convention which ordered an armistice, Zapata has permitted his followers to fight within fifteen miles of the capital. In a town in the State of Jalisco, the churches were recently closed and the priests expelled by the Carranza authorities. Whereupon the garrison was attacked by the people. With the help of reinforcements the uprising was checked. Many of the civilians were killed.

Killed in a Coal Mine

In a mine owned by the Franklin Coal and Coke Company and situated about a mile from Royalton, Illinois, 51 miners were killed, on the 27th, by an explosion of gas. Twenty minutes before the explosion, 336 miners

had entered the mine to begin the day's work. The bodies of the dead were recovered with great difficulty, because fire prevented the rescuing parties from reaching the lower levels. On the following day two women whose husbands lost their lives were found dead at their homes. They had not committed suicide, but had died of grief and shock. For more than twenty-four hours they had waited at the mouth of the mine, only to learn at last that they were widows.

On the day of the explosion the superintendent of the mine said that he was unable to account for it, as the mine had been worked continuously and no gas had been discovered. On the second day, however, it became known that in the night preceding the explosion the mine inspector had found a "pocket" of gas and set up a warning notice. This gas was ignited in the morning by a miner's lamp. It is said that a majority of those who died were sacrificed by a reversal of the air pumps, to save the 285 who escaped, and who were in parts of the mine at some distance from the "pocket" of gas.

Republican Convention Delegates

The new plan of representation for national conventions of the Republican party which was submitted to state conventions has been approved by the the party in states which cast a majority of the votes of the Electoral College. As this was the condition attached to the proposition, the plan has been made effective. The new basis of representation will reduce the whole number of delegates by eighty-nine, and nearly all the loss is in the southern states. The old plan, based upon the electoral votes of each state, gave excessive representation in states where the number of Republican voters was small. As a member of the national committee said, when one state sends a delegate for every 447 Republican votes, and another a delegate for every 11,633, a change is required. The new plan is based in part upon the number of Republican votes cast.

The losses are as follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 8; New York, 2; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 16; Virginia, 8; Hawaii, 4; Porto Rico, 2; Philippine Islands, 2. New York shows the only reduction in the North. Among the states which voted in convention for the change were Arkansas, North Carolina and South Carolina. The only state thus far counted against it is Texas, the number of whose delegates is reduced from 40 to 24.



Paul Thompson

GERMAN SHOOTING AT RHEIMS

This factory chimney was pierced by a German shell. The British photograph dealer's caption shows a quaint animus: "This was probably taken for a cathedral spire by the Hunnish gunners"



From the New York Tribune

THE CONJURER—"WHY, I THOUGHT IT WAS A HARE"



From the New York Evening Sun

MR. MICAWBER WAITS FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP

"TOMMY ATKINS" IN THE TRENCHES

BY ALFRED STEAD

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPEN DENT AT THE FRONT

"GIVE me a British army and I will conquer Europe," wrote the great Napoleon.

When one sees the men who are engaged in beating the German masses, one knows the great fighter was right. In or out of the trenches, marching or fighting, bayonetting or being shelled for hours at a time, the British Tommy is unique. He is cheerful, full of good spirits and knows what he is doing.

"You cannot wear out their spirits, even if you walk them off their legs . . . they will crawl somehow, anyhow," "they will never stop." That is what their French comrades think of our men. The Germans know that it is not easy to stop them.

If you want to know what a soldier has to do, bar fighting, just load yourself up with all his kit, put on regulation boots and walk steadily some fifteen miles a day for a week on end—not as and how you wish, but as some one else wishes. In peaceful England a walk of fifteen miles is a thing to talk about, without any sack on the back or rifle or ammunition. And it is wonderful what a soldier does carry on active service. If his load did not balance nicely he would never be able to carry it at all. But the muscles of the British army are developed in a way that makes marching with their heavy load even preferable to marching unencumbered. As one man put it, "When we have the safety of Europe on our shoulders, what does it matter if we carry a few more pounds?"

The British army marches much more silently than do the Russians, for instance, at least in war time. There is some whistling, but little singing. The wonderful songs of the Russian regiments are things apart; no other army can compete with them.

The Germans sing, but nobody sings much during war marches. These are generally carried out at night and in the utmost silence. You may meet masses of shadowy forms in regular column suddenly emerging from the darkness and hear nothing but the thud, thud of their feet as they go along to take up a new position in the battle line.



Brown Brothers

THE BADGE ALL TOMMIES WEAR

An identification tag bearing the soldier's name and number is always worn

Once near the firing line Tommy Atkins is principally in and out of trenches. He has to be and remain alive—for this is an artillery war.

The voluntary service system does make real soldiers, intelligent and bright-eyed, hard to beat, easy to lead to victory. But when one sees Tommy at work in the field one is inclined to think he should be called Thomas at least, he is so grown up. And yet with it all he remains young; even the most veteran N. C. O. has a fount of youth.

"The army is always smiling and always washing," that is what the French population say. The smile may be a little more grim after a long retreat or when the nerves are on edge after days and nights unrelieved in the trenches, but it is there all the same. And water and soap are the first things asked for when a column arrives in a village.

I have often seen crowds of men surrounding a local barber's, clamoring to be shaved, and the good barber, often just back in his pillaged house, unable to find any of his tools, nearly distracted with emotion and excitement. He has to work for his money, too, because campaigning brings out good, stubborn beards. The army razors are somewhat below par, "dragging it off" rather than cutting. But they are used all the same. In the trenches under heavy shell fire it is customary to see men shaving—using anything for a mirror, a pail of water, a bit of a petrol can. That is in the deep trenches, where troops have time on their hands. For there are trenches and trenches, just as there are hovels and palaces.

In every fight the infantry makes itself little local trenches, to cover the head; not easy work this to grub up enough soil often hard as rock lying flat on your stomach.

Then there are the more serious continuous trenches, which are often the outcome of the preliminary work, if the troops have to dig themselves in pending nightfall. These are not much shelter against shell fire or shrapnel, but the palatial trenches are those which now line the banks of many French rivers,



From Punch

THE INCORRIGIBLES

New Arrival at the Front. "What's the program?"

Old Hand. "Well, you lay down in this water and you get peppered all day and night, and you have the time of your life."

New Arrival. "Sounds like a bit of all right. I'm on it!"

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THE MANLY ART—ANOTHER OF TOMMY'S RELAXATIONS

permanent trenches six feet deep, half covered in, practically bomb proof, with a ledge on which a wearied man can sleep. In some of the German trenches, prepared beforehand, there were rooms for the officers dug out, and furnished with pillaged furniture, even a candelabra was hanging from the ceiling.

The wet is the greatest discomfort in these trenches and that despite the gutters made to carry water away. The trenches may be good, but life in them under heavy shell fire is apt to be monotonous. It is all right to be a mole, but it is a little wearing after the first few days. The troops remain day after day in the trenches with hardly a sign of the enemy, waiting, just waiting.

Everything possible is done to relieve the strain upon the men. As one miner who had been in more than one accident in a coal mine put it, "we are waiting all the time for the roof to fall in or the coal damp to fire." It needs all the noted phlegm of the British Tommy to stand up. The supplies of food and tobacco are brought up with unfailing regularity; the army newspaper and others are distributed, letters come and go —the latter perfunctorily censored sometimes, because it is a little difficult for the censor to read closely with heavy shells bursting overhead and around—and the men's families must have news. But when everything possible has been done, there remain long hours in which the men can only sit and talk and talk, while over their heads flies a constant stream of shells.

The humor which develops in these human rabbit warrens is wonderful. New games are played, often under difficulties. It is more difficult playing shove halfpenny along an earthen uncertain ledge than a table in the village institute, but the chances are the same for all. Packs of cards would need to be of resisting metal to stand the wear and tear—nap is the favorite game, but sometimes one or more cards go astray and then new and strange variants of the game "according to Cavendish" are developed.

I remember one trench being furious and bitter because one of their number had gone on a sortie with the ace of clubs on him, and never came back—"the only ace we had left in the pack, too." I saw the truant two days later. Alas, he had no use for the ace of clubs, nor for any pack of cards—he was lying blown to bits by a German shell.

I asked one man what the soldiers did all day in the trenches. "We talk about home and wonder what the Fleet is doing." What an epitome of England! Can we not imagine the stories of village friends, of sweethearts—and the efforts of those with more nimble imagination not to be left behind in the the race of gossip? But the Fleet always is asked after —many of the men have friends on board one or other of the vessels—all expect it to smash the German Fleet when it comes out. "But the beggars stay in their trenches on the sea, just like they do here on land," as one Tommy put it. A crack marksman he was, and had been under shell fire for days without seeing anything to loose off at.

That is the maddening thing of it, to do and die and never have a chance of getting your own back. It is all very well for the gunners, they do see something and can believe they are doing damage, but the unfortunate infantry are denied that privilege.

An infantry attack by the enemy is a godsend; the word past down by the observers that the German infantry is on the move, is like the declaration of war in the barracks of an Irish regiment. Wild excitement fills the trench—all the emotion of days of shelling are to be released. Careful aim is taken—"when you really have a chance, it would be a crime to miss it,"—and bets are made as to the number of soldiers brought down.

There is no animus; it is just relief. Often when the Germans used to advance in close formation and be mowed down again and again, there was actual pity for them in the trenches. "I suppose we *must* let them have it again," remarked a first class shot at his loophole, as the shattered Germans came on again, game but terribly cut about. And they did "let them have it," for that is the only way to finish this war.

Bayonet charges are rare and only the envied few really get this chance. A bayonet charge is the only real survival of old hand to hand warfare, in which the real joy of fighting comes to the surface. The rest of modern warfare is just digging yourself in, being shelled, and night marching in order to outflank the enemy. Much of the time the infantry are protecting the guns, and get the full benefit of shell fire because the guns always attract guns. And sometimes when the opposing trenches have crept nearer and nearer and an attack with the bayonet is possible, they find, as a Scottish Borderer said, "there are not enough of them left to make the charge."

The French troops and especially the Africans, are much more restive in the trenches. Many times a Zouave regiment or Senegalese troops have taken matters in their own hands after a few hours' shelling and "gone for" the enemy, only to suffer terrible losses.

In the trenches there is none of the comfortable ease and leisure which marked life in the blockhouses in South Africa. There it was possible, with your stores list before you, to indulge in the game of seeing how much you could purchase for a given sum—having neither money nor means of reaching the stores. This was a good rival to the excitement of working out quickest times between two railway points in the British Isles with a Bradshaw. In this war there is none of that possible. Shells are too frequent, things are apt to be too rushed.

It is wonderful how little details become of importance. In one trench, where a German sharpshooter regularly opened the day with a shot thru a certain loophole, the trench amused

itself by ensuring being waked up for the fighting by hanging a strip of metal back of the loophole. The clang of bullet on metal woke them up—an alarm clock "made in Germany." "It is more pleasant than long marches," writes a private in his diary of life in the trenches. "One would finish by becoming accustomed to this existence if the corpses of men and horses did not smell so badly, and if the flies did not multiply so rapidly. . . . We could not sleep because we were too wet, but plenty are worse off than we. . . . All night long there are shells every ten minutes, so that no sleep is possible. When it rains in torrents we can have no fire. Afterward we cook tea and tinned food with rainwater . . . sometimes on our knees for hours . . . Very grateful for rum served out at night; nothing warms so well and we need it. . . . At 800 to 1000 yards we can see the heavy works hiding the German lines. . . . Today I had my first shot, a German in a tree. I made no mistake."

And so it goes. There is no repining, some grumbling, but not much.

It is astonishing how little fear there is, how fatalistic everyone becomes under fire. Bravery has become a habit; nobody thinks to be agitated at shells and bullets. Friends and pals are killed close by and there is not much more comment than "Bill's gone."

"The only time when anyone can be afraid," said another man, "is when we are far off from the Germans. When we are near we are too busy and too keen to fight."

Dead bodies call for small comment among those in a firing line; only those in curious attitudes are remarked . . . There are so many and since the beginning of the war there have always been so many.

If there is indifference to the dead there is wonderful devotion to the wounded. V. C.'s are won or deserved every day, almost every hour. Men will do the most astonishingly brave things for wounded pals or officers. "In humanity there is no rank," as a British officer said to his men in the initial retreat. "We have only one rank—that of British soldiers."

The spirit of the men may be seen by this extract from an officer's letter: "Our little trumpeter came back after the charge with a German helmet on his head, wild with excitement, crying, 'I've got it.' He is an extraordinarily brave boy."

The British soldier likes his meals; he would like his beer, but as one put it, "The Germans have drunk it all. What wouldn't I give to have a 'pub' 'round the corner." In the advanced trenches under heavy fire it is impossible to have hot food. Brave men of the A. S. C. dash up and bring tinned food . . . sometimes the men have to fall back on their emergency rations. These are good, but do not compare, in the men's minds, with a good hot meal. This he gets whenever he can. And what memories I have of a stew prepared by an Army Service man of bully beef, tomatoes and potatoes, eaten hot from the billy in which it was cooked. Frozen mutton and beef are welcome variants to bully beef.

On the march tinned meats are the rule and one can follow a British army by the trail of opened tins left behind; the German trail is bottles. Jam and biscuits are much eaten—in some of the villages of France there are stores of these commodities, left in rapid marches, which will last the thrifty housewife for months and leave her with a taste for British jams.

In the Park Lane trenches, food comes so regularly that the men are grumbling if there is any delay. In one trench under heavy fire a Highlander was very voluble in his disapproval of an hour's delay in his morning meal.

"I do not mind being shot," he said, "nor shelled, but I do not like going without my breakfast!" A very good commentary upon the regular efficiency of the supply columns.

In Africa we had the "greatest transport office since Noah"; here in France there are the most efficient commissariat officers since quail and manna came from the skies to feed the children of Israel in the desert. It has made possible British victories, it is the strength of the army above other armies. If victories are won on full stomachs, then the British army has a good chance. For it is a standing joke in the trenches that the Germans are starved—many have

Chorus

It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go;
It's a long way to Tipperary,
To the sweetest girl I know!
Good-by, Piccadilly,
Farewell, Leicester Square!
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there!

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"IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY"—TOMMY ATKINS SINGING HIS FAVORITE DITTY OF THE WAR

This song, the chorus of which is reprinted above, has nothing whatever to do with this or any other war, but its easy melody has caught the British ear and it is sung everywhere. It was composed in this country, by the way, by Harry Williams, who gave to a sympathetic public the music for "I'm Afraid to Go Home in the Dark"



WHEN TUR

A BRILLIANT EPISODE IN THE WORK OF THE FRENCH ALGERIAN TROOPS WHICH HAVE MADE FOR THEMSELVES A TERRIFYING REPUTATION AMO
TROOPS AND AFTER A HOT FIGHT CLEARED THE TOWN OF ITS INVADERS. THE PICTU

By special arrangem

I TAXICABS

DASHED INTO THE TOWN OF SENLIS, HELD FOR THREE DAYS BY THE GERMANS, BY TAXICABS, BURST OUT IN THE MIDST OF THE ASTONISHED STARTLING INFORMATION FURNISHED BY A LONDON DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT

Above: A M Y H

been altho now there seems some question as to whether these were not outposts and outlying bodies left out of range of food supply.

To catch a German, Tommy has an excellent recipe. "Go outside a wood with some toasted cheese on the bayonet, whistle "God Save the King" —first one will come out to see if it is really British soldiers and not French, then he brings out the rest."

It is certain that the Germans for all their hatred of our country prefer to be prisoners of the British Tommy than of the French troops. They are well treated—some think too well—it is probably a survival of the old idea in native warfare, that good treatment of prisoners leads to more rapid surrenders, but I doubt whether it works here.

When Tommy is able to leave the trenches he indulges in football behind the lines. This led to the amusing report of a German air scout that there was great confusion in the British army, men running about in all directions, evidently a panic. Every opportunity is seized for football, and a ball is one of the most treasured possessions of a regiment. Scratch matches are got up, and before the war is over we shall probably have an army challenge being competed for on the field of battle. The difficulty is, however, as one football devotee explained, that "you can never count on getting your team together—only the other day I was talking to four of our best men when bang came a big shell and when I picked myself up I couldn't see a trace of them—blown to atoms like that."

Football is difficult in such circumstances, but think of the spirit which makes football possible!

Another amusement, or sport rather, is the finding of spies. Some of these go even into the trenches. One day a sergeant major saw what looked like a British officer in the trenches, talking to the men, giving them cigarettes, etc. Not recognizing him as one of the regiment, he called his officers. The man was found to be a spy, with a French uniform under his British great coat.

He was shot at once—there are no delays in the field and in the trenches the men may often be heard discussing with wonder the fact that in England thousands of potential spies are allowed to go and come as they please, with at worst only a few months' imprisonment to fear. There, spies are shot; "if we weren't so busy, we would do worse," said one man who had just taken his share in a firing party.

Ever and again, in the trenches, one is struck by the fatalism of the soldier; even chaplains and Salvation Army men with the troops become fatalists while losing none of their power to comfort. Mahomet knew what he was about when he made his religion for his fighting men; now the fighting men have made a religion very similar to the teaching of the Koran for themselves, molded and thought out to the accompaniment of the ceaseless roar of the guns, the shriek of the shells, the whistle of the bullet.

Tommy in the trenches has little to do with his French comrades; for a considerable time at the beginning of the war he never saw them; now they are always somewhere to the right or to the left. In modern warfare, in the trenches especially, one's view is strictly limited. But when behind the lines or in the way up and down, Tommy makes himself quite at home with all the world. The population of France admire him, they try to spoil him. Nothing is too good for him. His baths and his shaves are going to make life much harder in the future for Frenchmen.

"Why do you not get shaved like a British soldier?" their womenkind ask them now. There should be a boom in razors after the war!



International News

TOMMY MAKES FRIENDS IN FRANCE

With all his qualities the British soldier is not a linguist, and so there is growing up a sort of Pigeon English for use in France, or as one officer put it, the British army is speaking "Frenglish," a new language, the golden bridge between allied armies. The African troops of the French are the source of much amusement to our Tommies because of their colored uniforms, while he admires their courage if slightly contemptuous of their methods of fighting. "Colored fellows in Turkish Delight Hats and big trousers from Morocco," as one man put it, adding, "they fight in lumps like the Germans."

As I have said, in the fighting line Tommy sees little of the French *pion-pion*, with his red trousers, blue coat and indomitable courage and rare dash—but he knows and likes him in hospital or in the streets. Never any fear of disputes or brawls such as occur between Prussians and Bavarians in the enemy's ranks. There mutual admiration and comprehension of the task before them knit firmly together the soldiers of the two lands.

The Indian troops, *les Hindous*, as the French call them, rapidly ousted the African troops from the first place in the French hearts. For are they not come from afar to be the saviors of France?

After the first month Tommy began to find that the spreading belief in his mission "to save France" began to lead to demonstrations of affection embarrassing to a sober-minded British soldier. The only grievance against the French which he has is their tobacco. There are no "Woodbines," that fag beloved above all others by the British army, to be had in France. And as for French tobacco, altho it is smoked, it is not the same thing. "I never could like it; it is too much like kissing one's own sister, no taste to it." But soon doubtless "Woodbines" will be obtainable and then all will be wonderful—the last cloud removed, and then if there would only be a little less trenches and a lot more hand to hand fighting, Tommy will be in his element. For Tommy is a fighting man, and a good-natured one as well.

He is a fine man, and everybody says so; he knows it himself and in that knowledge lies security for the British Empire.

THE DIRECT VISION OF GOD

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—FOURTEENTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

THE evidences from God drawn from nature, from matter, life and mind, the things visible to us and experienced by us, are those that appealed to the author of the biblical poem which summoned all the forces of nature, the lightning and the cloud, Orion and the Pleiades, the horse that snuffeth the battle afar off, Behemoth and Leviathan, to testify of God, and who asked, "Who knoweth not in all these that the hand of the Lord has wrought this?" It was to this argument that Paul looked when he said: "The invisible things of him since the creation of the world are clearly seen, being perceived thru the things that are made, even his everlasting power and divinity." These are the arguments which have convinced the world, and on which I would chiefly depend. They are based on the presumption that if, as has usually been believed, God made the universe, marks of his handiwork will be visible. They do not command utter conviction as does a mathematical demonstration, nor as would a direct vision of God, such as we are told was granted to Moses. But there have been, and still are, not a few who do not need and may properly disdain arguments and proofs for the existence of God because they have, they believe, seen him in their souls as truly as Moses saw him on the mount.

But does it follow because one does not possess the power to recognize the consciousness of God, that he cannot have any comfort in prayer, nor any assurance that God is present with him to hear and answer? Certainly he can. Faith is not sight, but it is the assurance of things hoped for, the proving of things not seen. One can believe in an invisible God, in his presence, in the influence of his Spirit, in guidance and inspiration. That is the lesson of the whole eleventh chapter of Hebrews. Such faith can give peace and even joy in him whom not having seen we love; in whom tho now we see him not, yet believing we rejoice greatly with joy unspeakable and full of glory: receiving the end of our faith, even the salvation of our souls.

If direct vision were generally given no other evidence would be needed. But it is given to comparatively few of us. I have never had it, and in my younger days I used to seek and pray for it. It did not come, and I gave up the effort, believing that if God wanted me to have it he was good enough to give it without my straining further in prayer for it. But others say they have it, and if their testimony is to be accepted that ends the matter. But that needs consideration, for there are chances of error. Meanwhile we hear the common petition in the pulpit and prayer-meeting that we may be conscious of the presence of God in our hearts. I never make that prayer.

THE PRESENCE OF GOD

What is it to be conscious of the presence of God? It is not to have faith in God, to believe he is present with us by his Spirit in our souls helping our infirmities and answering our prayers. Faith is not sight. But consciousness of God is to feel in the soul such a touch of his action on the soul that one will know that it is not the working of his own imagination, but an external appulse, as surely external as when we know that a friend is seen or heard. It is something more and other than feeling happy or exalted. It is the soul hearing the voice which we know is not our voice but God's voice.

I do not think this is a very common experience, not nearly so common as is a peaceful reliance, trust, in the goodness of God. When it is found it is evidential; but is it really found?

The seeking and finding of such spiritual experiences is what is called mysticism, and theology has made much of them of late. In past times it has taken the form, very much, of the effort to identify one's self with, to sink one's self in, the infinity of God. This is not an active but a passive form of religion, and has had its widest vogue in the Hindu *Yoga*, in which absorption in God induces indifference to the world and asceticism. The more usual form of mysticism is that which is less tending to Pantheism, and seeks to know God as one knows his neighbor, by recognizing God in his assured presence in the soul.

THE CHECK OF REASON

While such a consciousness of God is evidence enough of God to him who believes he has it, it can be no evidence to one who does not feel it, and who thinks the subject of it is mistaken and has simply imagined that a response had come from God to his desires. In dreams and in insanity alike one imagines what is not true, and there is with many an imaginative soul a stage midway between the two. We have had multitudes of cases in revivals of those who, after much excitement, have sought and found, they believed, the positive, recognized voice of God forgiving their sins, and they have fallen to the ground in an ecstasy of joy. Just as much the American Indian goes into the forest and fasts for days and nights till he has his response from the Great Spirit. Indeed, such experiences are most frequent with those, whether ignorant or cultivated, who have less of the rationalizing nature and more of the imaginative temperament. I am very suspicious of such supposed experiences. I am myself a complete rationalist in my religious faith, and desire to believe nothing that I do not understand and find a good reason for. One of my valued friends was a clergyman who in his old age developed the power of recognizing the response from God, and equally from his deceased wife, with whom he talked freely at night and whom he consulted on various personal matters. He had no doubt of her presence. I doubted; and equally I doubt in the cases of those who have this easily responsive, mystical nature. I do not envy their facile assurance; I would rather trust cold, suspicious reason.

I suppose religious mysticism is closely allied to a philosophical idealism which reduces even reality to thought. The world is God's thought; he thought it into existence. All we know is our thinking. We can think ourselves apart from anything material and into God. So in a new sense the world passes away and the fashion thereof. Hence the so-called New Thought, the Christian Science, Hindoo swamis, and any religious philosophy which can think suffering and sickness out of reality and God in us and us in God.

COROLLARIES OF MYSTICISM

The assurance of the existence of God which comes out of first assuming God, and then by vigorous willing convincing one's self that one has a conscious experience of God, appears to me an abuse of reason and a fallacy, and may be dangerous. By its claim to an immediacy of vision, its union of the soul with the Source of all being, it creates a superior class, a religious aristocracy, above the rest of us who can reach no higher than loving submission and obedience to the Heavenly Father, and with it have often come strange delusions to believe a lie.

Closely allied to this mysticism, if not identical with it under a different name, is the teaching of the immanence of God, with its certain assurance, direct and unmistakable, of the existence of God. Yet under the teaching of immanence God is assumed as the substratum of all that is, the supporter and active agent in all nature, and particularly in the soul of man, so that in him we live and move and have our being in a very literal sense. I have heard intelligent people use its language and defend it when all they really meant by immanence was the old doctrine of the divine omnipresence and providence. Yet one can persuade himself in using its language to believe that he has reached a real personal touch of his spirit with God. To me all this has no evidential value, and it is mainly, if I am not mistaken, an assumption rather than an experience.

I can see that the assumption of the immanence of God in one's self and in nature may give comfort to certain souls who are ready to believe that they are a fragment of God, like a little island peak rising out of a vast, invisible, submarine mountain range. In such presumed immanence, or idealistic monism, or whatever it may be called, there may such a relation with God be assumed or imagined that the individual may seem to recognize somehow that larger something of which he is a part. It is beautiful thus to discover one's self to be a little uprush or outburst of God. But what of the criminal man? It seems profane—it is nothing less than profane to think of a criminal as a small disfigurement appearing on the visage of God. But what else is he?

THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF GOD

There are many who would say that consciousness of God is the strongest proof of God. Then the great multitude who have no such consciousness can have no proof. Consciousness would be for the individual the final, conclusive proof. I never could cheat myself into feeling it. We must remember what such consciousness is. It is the recognition that you apprehend, feel, grasp God as something which you are sure is not yourself, which touches you from the outside; just as when a person touches you you recognize his touch as something exterior to yourself, or when you hear your friend's voice you instantly recognize its otherness; you did not make that sound, it came to you from the outside. Now I have never felt clear that I could recognize an exterior stroke appinging on my mind which I instantly perceived was not of my own mind's origination. That is what I mean by saying that I have never been conscious of God, and the great multitude of common people have never had this proof of God, and are as incapable of having it as I am. It is the supposed possession of those only who either blunder in terms, or who simply repeat a formula of words without knowing their meaning, or who identify their own mental processes with the voice of God, or who are a genuine sort of mystics that have a mentality and a reach into the Infinite above and about them which is special to them and beyond the reach of the common mortal of this generation of objective reality and rational common sense. Theirs is instinct rather than reason.

So I have no interest in the argument of consciousness, consciousness of a perception, which is itself the direct apprehension, grasping, laying hold of God, and which needs no other argument. That the world begs for argument of God is evidence that the world has no consciousness of God. I would not say it is impossible that any one should have immediate and real consciousness of God. There may be rare souls which have transcendental and transcendent power. Yet I doubt if they really have a gift not given to others. I know that imagination plays strange tricks. In some perfectly sane children imagination is next to reality. And there are imaginative people who see visions and have experiences which are purely subjective, but which to them seem objective. I shrink from much of the stock phrases in religious conferences and prayer-meetings about our communion with God, practising the God-habit, the consciousness of the divine presence, which would be dangerous and fanatical, if it were not to be reduced, and practically is reduced, to its lowest terms of simple faith and love.

IS THE IDEA OF GOD INHERENT IN MEN'S MINDS?

Closely related to these doctrines of mysticism, tho not itself mystical in spiritual experience, is the teaching of some that the idea of God is one of the fundamental principles of thought. They simply assume God as something bound up in the mind itself, so that whenever one thinks, he thinks with God in the background. If so, we need nothing further, but so far as I know it is not so with me, and the testimony of others will, I think, agree with mine. Nor do I see that the mind is so constituted that men must necessarily think on the basis of God, as they think on the basis of the axioms of geometry. Indeed, some people do not believe in God.

Nor will I burden myself with trying to understand what is meant by Absolute Being, and asserting the necessity of Absolute Being, and declaring that Absolute Being is God. If Absolute Being means nothing more than Being which exists of its own necessity of being, the term is a needless mystification of thought. That there is being that exists by its own necessity of being I believe; but I believe it because I know of finite, dependent, contingent existences, and there must be back of all something which is not dependent, on which they depend. But this has been considered in previous chapters.

Another form of this argument is the claim that the mind possesses an inherent sense of truth, goodness and beauty, and that there must be a perfect objective standard of truth, goodness and beauty by which they are measured, as length is measured by a yardstick. These ideas certainly are inherent in the soul, but why that should involve the objective existence of a Being who is the standard of perfection in these attributes I fail to see. I imagine a perfect or an imperfect being, but one fancy no more than the other assures its existence in reality. The argument is too much like those for the Platonic ideas that exist realized in heaven, the substantive generic patterns of the things on the earth, or such as the Lord showed to Moses on the mount, copying which he was to build the Tabernacle.

THE MORAL ARGUMENT

Neither am I convinced by the moral argument, which asserts that there must be a great Being who in another world will correct all the inequalities and injustices of this present life; that the righteous man who has been buffeted all his life here will find, must find, that a great and infinite Ruler and Judge will by and by straighten all this out, that only thus can final justice be reached. So I believe and hope; but I fail to see why, in the nature of things, final equal justice must be victor. Of course, after we have reached the conclusion that there is a God we will then say that he will righten there the wrongs here; but before we have found a God to exist I do not see why it is necessary to assume that the present sufferings and defeats of the righteous, these miserable, often horrible inequalities and injustices here, must find a future vindicator; any more than I can

see why the inferior man, given the handicap of a low mentality, unable to be a Bacon, a Newton or a Shakespeare, should and must perforce in another world be given in justice an intellectual equality with the favored geniuses of this life.

The arguments for theism considered in this article appear to me to rest mainly on the wish to believe. But the fact that we wish to believe in God, or immortality, or anything else, is no weighty evidence or none at all, in favor of such belief. It is of that fallacious pragmatic sort which holds that a belief is proved true by proving that it would be a good thing to have it proved true. Science ever "refuses to regard our own desires, tastes or interests as key to the understanding of the world."

I have no hesitation in writing this chapter caused by any fear of disturbing the faith of those who have been pleased to repeat the arguments which to me seem of little or no validity. They already believe, and nothing can disturb their faith. They ask no reasons; their power to need or ask questions was long ago aborted. They rejoice in their inability to question. They are glad hearts without reserve or doubt, who, to change a word of an earlier mystic, may be described in his language: "Jam non consilio *credens*, sed more eo perductus ut non tantum *credere* possim, sed nisi *credere* non possim."

No proofs henceforth I seek for my belief;
For to such mind God's grace has lifted me
That I not only can believe, but now
Not to believe is quite impossible.

THE MIGRATION OF A NATION

HOW ENGLAND IS MEETING HER OBLIGATION TO HER LITTLE ALLY, BELGIUM

BY LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT

THE curtain has fallen on the first act of the terrible tragedy in Belgium, and the heroic people of that unhappy land are today without a country or a home. Seventy days ago the 7,000,000 people of Belgium were among the happiest, most industrious and contented to be found in the world. Thru no fault of their own their land has been devastated, their fortresses shattered, their people killed or terrorized and driven by thousands to seek shelter on foreign shores. But their little army is still intact despite its losses, and the courage of the people is still undaunted even against such enormous odds as they were suddenly called upon to face.

Their splendid failure is but temporary. Of this they are fully confident. It echoes from every line of the proclamation as issued from Havre on the fourteenth of October, in the following language: "The Belgian services will continue to work in full measure where the local circumstances enable them to do so. The King and Government will rely on your prudence and patriotism. For your part, you may rely on our entire devotion, on the valor of our army and on the assistance of our allies to hasten the hour of our common deliverance. Our dear country, so hatefully betrayed and ill-treated by one of the powers which had sworn to guarantee her neutrality, has aroused increasing admiration all over the world, thanks to the union, the courage, and the clear-sightedness of all her children. She will remain worthy of this admiration which is her comfort today. To-morrow she will issue from these trials, greater and more beautiful for having suffered for the justice and honor of civilization. Long live free and independent Belgium."

I have just returned from Folkstone, where the Belgian refugees are arriving daily by thousands, and in most pitiable condition. The little collier "Kennilworth" from Ostend had just docked with 2263 so closely huddled on deck and in gangways that it was almost impossible to move. All were famishing with hunger and thirst, cold and wet, for the rain had fallen in torrents during the crossing; many had not tasted food or water for forty-eight hours. They presented a picture of abject misery difficult to exaggerate.

Thousands more braved the Channel in fishing smacks, tugs, pilot cutters and other small craft. In all about 5000 reached Folkstone yesterday; 8000 more came by way of Dover, and the day previous 5000, mostly women and children from the peasant class, many bringing all their earthly possessions in little handkerchief bundles. Among them were some who a week ago were considered rich, but today are penniless.

Of the refugees who arrived in England yesterday 2000 were sent direct from Dover to Glasgow, 500 to Liverpool and 200 to Manchester. Six thousand reached London Wednesday, many of whom were absolutely destitute. Large numbers were distributed to Woolwich, Bethnal Green, Holborn, Marylebone, Edmonton and other sections of London. Some three hundred fishermen and their families were sent to Milford Haven and Swansea. Among the refugees are numerous Jews, large parties of whom have been sent to Poland and Leman streets, where the better class of Jewish residents assist in their care.

Nearly 5000 of the refugees past thru the headquarters of the Belgian Relief Committee in Aldwich yesterday. The old skating rink was crowded to overflowing as the refugees were being registered, fed and distributed to various destinations. Many were given boots and garments at the emergency clothing department, which is under the management of the Red Cross nurses, assisted by voluntary workers.

Among the refugees were wounded Belgian soldiers, artillerymen, infantrymen, chasseurs and others, some with bandaged arms and heads; also marines from the Congo force and black soldiers in uniform, together with several priests. One of the latter, who wore a Red Cross badge, had been with the Belgian army since fighting began.

From the beginning of the war the Belgian army has played a splendid, but costly game. In their heroic battles, from Liège to Antwerp, they bravely contested every foot of territory, often driving back the enemy's advances, thereby frustrating his plans and *for weeks* checking his progress. To this fact the people of France owe the city of Paris, and Great Britain owes an equal debt of gratitude. The delay cost Belgium more than half her army and all her territory—a sacrifice unsurpast in history. But it enabled the Allies to mobilize their forces and to check successfully the Prussian advance in France. A part of England's gratitude is being shown in her generous welcome of the expatriated Belgians, but the numbers are so overwhelming that America's coöperation is much needed in this great work of humanity.

London

BOTH SIDES A DEBATE



MOTHERS' PENSIONS

RESOLVED: That allowances or pensions should be paid from public funds to needy mothers of dependent minor children.

The first "mothers' pension" law was past in Missouri in 1911. Now twenty-one states, including Oklahoma, have similar laws. Their purpose is to prevent separation of children from their mothers because of poverty. Tho differing in detail, most of the laws have the following general provisions: need must exist, the mother must be a fit person physically and morally to care for her children, she must not be employed regularly outside her home and she must maintain certain standards of living if the allowance is to continue. "Mothers' pensions" laws have been strongly advocated and have also met strong opposition.

BRIEF FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. Pensioning mothers is wise public policy.

A. Need exists and no other remedy is adequate.

1. Support of the family at home by the mother's labor results in: (a) Overwork of the mother for insufficient wages, (b) tendency to run in debt, (c) lack of proper nourishment and proper housing, (d) lack of intellectual stimulus, (e) frequent delinquency of the children.

2. Placing children in institutions results in: (a) Heartbreaking separations, (b) lack of normal home atmosphere, (c) tendency to uniformity.

3. Boarding children out in private homes results in: (a) Unnecessary separations, (b) difficulty of finding homes to give good care.

4. Social insurance will not meet present needs. (a) Years are required to start it. (b) Insuring against desertion is impossible. (c) In the countries which have gone farthest into social insurance we still see the development of special measures of aid and protection for the children of widowed mothers." *Survey* 32:3.

B. Pensioning mothers meets the need.

1. It is just. (a) Prevents separation. (b) Relieves relatives of unfair burdens. (c) "Pensions" are salaries earned by mothers who serve the state in giving all their time to rearing good citizens.

2. It is advantageous socially. (a) Makes better citizens. (b) Raises standards of living. (c) Makes child labor unnecessary.

3. It is advantageous economically. (a) Is the cheapest way to care for both mothers and children. "A mother would raise a child for one-half, or even one-third or one-fourth as much as the state. . . ." *Delineator*, 80:86. (b) Would eliminate much of the expense caused by delinquency and crime.

II. "Mothers' pensions" should be paid from public funds.

A. It is a proper function of the state.

1. Prevention of needless poverty is as much so as prevention of disease.

2. Without children's physical well being state education fails.

B. Private funds are inadequate.

1. They are irregular.

2. They are insufficient for all cases.

3. They generally give only partial relief in any case.

4. They can not do preventive work as public funds can.

C. Private relief is charity.

1. Destroys self-respect of recipients.

2. Often those in great need will not accept it.

D. Adequate funds can be raised by taxation.

E. The difficulty of administering "mothers' pensions" should not prevent their adoption.

1. This is no objection to the principle.

2. The difficulty is overestimated. (a) Supervision will prevent extravagance and fraud. (b) Desertion will not be encouraged. (c) Work of investigation and administration will improve as it continues.

3. So important a social experiment should be given time for a thoro trial.

F. "Mothers' pensions" are working successfully in many states. "I consider the law a pronounced success."—Judge Hulbert, of the Wayne County (Michigan) Court. Independent, 78:425.

BRIEF FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. The principle underlying "mothers' pensions" is wrong.

A. Money alone will not make good homes.

B. The need for relief is overestimated. Few families are now being separated because of poverty alone.

C. Pensioning mothers would be harmful socially.

1. Would lessen the interest of private charities.

2. Would relieve parents and relatives of responsibility they should feel.

3. Would destroy self-respect because "pensions" are charity. Education is offered to rich and poor alike; "pensions" are offered only to the needy.

4. Would increase desertion and divorce.

5. Would rob mothers of interest in outside work which is often a safeguard.

6. Would discriminate against the provident.

7. Would tend to increase the proportion of population derived from the poorest stock.

8. Prohibition of outside work would increase sweatshop work.

D. Pensioning mothers is at best relief. It would delay the following constructive measures which, if adopted, would make relief unnecessary:

1. Better industrial education with its better wages.

2. Better conditions and hours of work.

3. Better safety laws.

4. Better employer's liability laws.

5. Laws decreasing insurance rates.

6. Better enforcement of laws on desertion and on support by relatives.

7. Social insurance.

E. Pensioning mothers would be expensive.

1. Would create a new and constantly increasing class of dependents.

2. Expense of actual pensions would be small compared with enormous expense of investigation and administration.

II. If "mothers' pensions" are needed for temporary relief, they should neither be raised nor administered from public funds.

A. The question has not been studied thoroly enough to warrant legislation.

B. It is harder to annul laws than to pass them.

C. Public pensions would advance socialism.

D. Pensioning mothers would reëstablish public outdoor relief.

E. Public pensions are liable to abuse by applicants.

1. Public funds are considered inexhaustible.

2. Application would be made merely because pensions exist.

3. Children would be committed to institutions unnecessarily by disappointed applicants.

F. Private charity can administer relief better and at less cost.

1. Administrative machinery and experience already exist.

2. Effort can be made to raise more adequate funds.

G. Administration of public pensions is open to insurmountable difficulties.

1. Administration of public funds by private societies is impossible.

2. The juvenile court, the only public agency qualified to administer "mothers' pension" laws, can not do so without curtailing its regular work.

3. Sufficient funds are seldom appropropriated to do the work properly.

4. It is difficult to secure competent workers when they are needed. (a) Civil service causes delay. (b) Without civil service there is danger of political influence.

H. In many states "mothers' pension" laws have not worked so well as their advocates expected.

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WEARING DOWN THE BRITISH NAVY

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

A BATTLE line 300 miles long with the left flank of one belligerent supported by a fleet including three "British monitors" is something unusual. It is unusual for warships to be thus intimately combined with a battle line, and somewhat surprizing fifty odd years after the "Monitor" demonstrated its efficiency in Hampton Roads to find the British Navy reversing its adverse opinion of Ericsson's "cheese-box on a raft." Whether the "Monitor" in its original form is coming back to stay is perhaps a question, but its peculiar advantages have always been plain. No other vessel of equal offensive power presents so small a target, nor offers an unobstructed circle of fire around the whole horizon, nor is of such light draft. Used as Ericsson meant it to be used, the "Monitor" retains its pristine efficiency; but sent to make long cruises, and encounter heavy seas, or reconstructed out of all semblance to his original design, it loses. We might do worse than again build monitors after the original pattern for coast defense, but with modern guns, modern armor and modern engines. After the recent quick destruction of supposedly impregnable fortresses, fortifications—at the Panama Canal, for instance—do not look quite as dependable as they did. To withdraw sea-going battleships from the fleet in order to keep them ready at hand to support these defenses is to weaken the mobile fighting line. A few single-turret monitors armed with fourteen-inch guns and permanently stationed at the Canal terminals might prove very useful hereafter. And even if never called upon to oppose an attack on the Canal itself, they would be distinctly handy to send to Mexican ports or other points of trouble in Central America, in place of battleships. In fact, we are already keeping some old ones at Vera Cruz, but these are antiquated, and hardly to be compared with what we could now produce without materially departing from Ericsson's first design. If the British monitors of today should get into action with modern German cruisers, or even battleships, it would be most interesting and instructive to observe what they can do, and the results might well be astonishing to those who believe that they are as obsolete as Noah's ark.

Two sources of trouble still continue, the first being the elusive German cruisers from which "the seas" have not been "swept," and the second, mines. The "Emden's" present score of British merchantmen destroyed in the Indian Ocean has now reached twenty-seven. Out of fifty vessels lost by Great Britain she has disposed of twenty. Her latest exploit has been to disguise herself as a Japanese, make her way into the harbor of Penang, and there sink the Russian cruiser "Jemtchug" and a French destroyer. Disguise is a perfectly proper ruse provided the false ensign is hauled down and the right one hoisted before a shot is fired. In the Civil War, our ships hunting for the "Alabama" or "Florida" often displayed British colors.

The "Karlsruhe" in the South Atlantic has made fifteen prizes. None of the free German cruisers has as yet been caught, to the openly exprest discontent of the British public. The Admiralty's explanatory manifesto recurs to the bigness of oceans and the consequent difficulty of finding fast ships in them which do not wish to be found—a consideration which has not altogether escaped other people—and by way of further palliation it is announced that a great many more German than British merchantmen have been destroyed or captured, and that no less than seventy warships—French, British, Japanese and Russian—are hot on the trail of the audacious raiders. This would be more satisfying if a list of the "seventy" ships were given. As there are assurances that it has not been desirable to withdraw cruisers from the blockading fleet in the North Sea to do this sort of work, and as about all the Russian navy is shut up either in the Baltic or in the Black Sea, it is not clear from an inspection of the French and Japanese navy lists how, even allowing for converted merchant auxiliaries, so large a searching force can be available.

The mines continue their destruction of neutral ships, fishermen, and even vessels carrying refugees from France and Belgium, and are appearing in very unexpected places, such as north of Ireland. How the Germans could go there and plant a whole field all unbeknown to the British Admiralty remains to be explained. It is a queer kind of coast patrol that lets the enemy's minelayers get near enough to put down so many mines as to warrant the Admiralty's warning that "ships should not pass within sixty miles of Tory Island," without the Admiralty finding it out until after the "Manchester Commerce," on her way from Manchester to Montreal, is blown up. It is now questioned whether the Oceanic did not meet the same fate. How the Germans ever got to the west of England is a mystery, but they seem to have done so about as easily as Paul Jones did. If the British navy cannot protect that coast now any better than it did in revolutionary days, it might ask the French navy, which has plenty of destroyers and small cruisers, to lend a hand. War risk insurance soared skyward in 1778 after Jones's exploits. It has doubled on voyages to America since the Canada boat went down. Matters look now as if the Germans were trying to mine the paths of the transatlantic steamers in the effort to stop the transport of troops from Canada and to block the all important food route. If they can succeed in forcing the British to send ships to distant seas to hunt commerce destroyers, and ships to the coast of France to assail the German right wing, and ships to prevent mine-laying around Ireland, and meanwhile keep up steady and successful submarine attack, it will be very plain that the process of "wearing down" the British fleet is in full swing without any imperiling of German ships in decisive actions against superior numbers.

Except for the report that the North Sea trawlers have discovered that to pull up mines for a reward of ten dollars each is more lucrative than catching herrings, and the sharp tho pacifically received demand sent by Italy to Austria, to take her mines out of the Adriatic, no systematic effort at mine destruction seems to have been made. We bought the "Vesuvius" before the Spanish War for exactly that purpose, the intention being that she should use her air-guns to throw dynamite projectles into mine fields in order to blow up the mines and so open a channel for an attacking fleet, but we never used her for intended object. The plan or some modification of it might still be worth trying out.

Meanwhile Mr. Simon Lake calls attention to his submarine provided with wheels to travel on the sea bottom, from which a man in diving armor can emerge and walk on the bottom for quite a distance around the, vessel, his path being illuminated by electric lights. Mr. Lake now suggests that this explorer could easily find the mine anchors and cut the retaining cables of the

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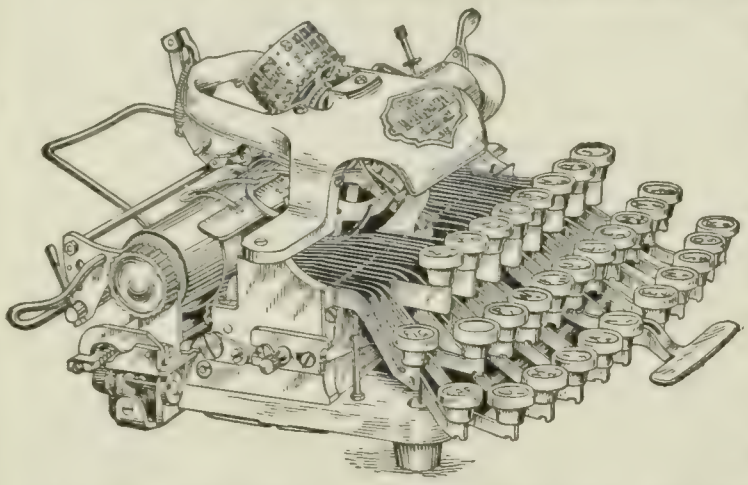
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mines, so that the latter would float to the surface and either be gathered or carried away by the currents. A channel thru the mine field could thus be opened by which submarines might get into harbors or surface vessels traverse otherwise closed straits. Of course, there remains the objection that if the mines did not happen to be gathered as soon as they were freed their subsequent wanderings might prove troublesome for both friend and foe.

The bartered "Goeben" and her consort, the "Breslau," now under Turkish colors, have attacked the Russian navy in the Black Sea. The Russians have the numerical advantage in vessels, but nothing to match the "Goeben." As the Dardanelles are mined, the task of forcing an entrance will quickly confront the French admiral unless the "Goeben" is to be permitted to work unchecked havoc. Meanwhile a British admiral has been recalled to answer for not having tried conclusions with her before the Turks bought her out of the arena. The law of "the utmost" is not construed so strictly nowadays as it was in the days of Admiral Byng, a hundred and fifty-seven years ago. The death penalty is still enforceable in the British navy—as well as in our own—against him who fails to do "his utmost" to capture and destroy the enemy, but the brutal tragedy which ended in Byng dead on his quarter-deck riddled by the bullets of his own marines is not likely to be repeated in these gentler days, for governments know better how to *encourager les autres* than by the aid of a firing party.

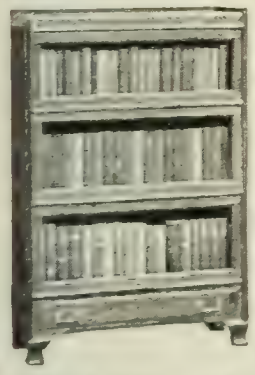
As for the high strategy of the campaign, the British censor cuts off information and the German reports merely indicate that the Kaiser's navy continues to do exactly what it has been saying for the last three years it meant to do. Admiral Mahan, in an interview in the London *Daily Mail*, is reported as declaring: "I should expect the British fleet to win." Also that "Germany's hope is to strike immediately," and that "the suggestion that Germany might demonstrate with her fleet in the Baltic is not tenable.'

Nevertheless Germany not only does not "strike immediately," but clearly prefers slow attrition and gradual disintegration—and "tenable" or not it seems quite well established that she has a sufficient fleet in the Baltic to dispose of the Russian vessels whenever she decides to do so. Still it may be that His Majesty's admirals will derive from Admiral Mahan's "I should expect the British fleet to win" an electric encourage-



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ment not incomparable with Nelson's "England expects every man to do his duty."

Of course, absence of information does not imply that the profoundest strategy may not be in play. This seems to be overlooked by those who are asking why Great Britain's two hundred hydroplanes are not put to some use, and why the bomb-dropping experiments conducted by these aircraft before the King two years ago cannot be repeated against the German fleet. So also there may be strategy or merely coincidence in the presence of British cruisers as close to New York as international amenities permit and the hoisting of signal flags said to be indicative of the ship's name on every American vessel leaving the harbor. Perhaps the American coasters going peacefully from one of our ports to another prefer to hoist those flags—perhaps they do not: but if the information they afford is intended for the British cruisers it might be better manners if the giving of it were begun not in, but out of, sight of the city of New York. One does not like to have his family scrutinized by policemen sitting on the doorstep.

The industrious and enterprising Weddigen has run into port to mention that not only did his "U-9" sink the "Cressy," "Aboukir" and "La Hogue," but also the "Hawke." Four British cruisers to the credit of one German submarine and the latter ready for more work! Weddigen in addition to the Iron Cross gets the Order "pour la merite," the appropriateness of which depends on the point of view.

It was stated in last week's article on the flying-fish torpedo that an expert torpedo officer can strike a battleship with a fish torpedo every time at a distance of one mile. The reports of our own torpedo trials in Gardiner's Bay, since published, show that the fifteen destroyers taking part made seventy-five per cent of hits against a target *two* land miles distant and that if that target had been the size of a battleship they would have struck it every shot. As a matter of fact, six out of the fifteen boats did make 100 per cent of hits against the small target used. Those finished horsemen, the Portuguese cavalry, some fifty years ago were famous for possessing spurs and riding-whips, but no horses. This is mentioned merely incidentally because we have only one torpedo to each tube in our destroyers, and so far we have been unable to get any money from Congress to provide anything beyond this glaringly inadequate supply.

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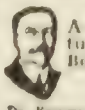
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A quarterly dividend of three per cent (3%) on the Common stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company was this day declared, payable December 1st, 1914, to the Common stockholders of record, at the close of business on November 16th, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

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THE NEW BOOKS

OUR MUTUAL MIND

WHEN a science becomes old and respectable it tends to fix its habits and fall into a sort of routine. Whether this is due to the growth of a conventional technical vocabulary or the class-room necessity of splitting human knowledge along definite lines of cleavage so that each slice may accommodate one professor with no fraction left over, is hard to say, but the fact remains that a new science must be created from time to time unless we wish a great many valuable facts to escape our text-books. Thus, after psychology had settled down in the laboratory to study reaction times, and anthropology went out in the fields to look for flints and totem poles, and sociology turned its attention to the further complication of an ingenious terminology, another science called "social psychology" had to be invented because the other sciences of man left us in the dark about so many of his actions and institutions. Social psychology, having no traditions, is free to treat any subject that happens to interest and in any manner that happens to be interesting, as can readily be illustrated on any page of Graham Wallas's *The Great Society*.

Mr. Wallas touches upon many current topics in the course of his book, but not solely to illustrate his arguments. Rather does he seem to use his more abstract discussions to explain the phenomena of our civilization that press themselves upon his attention. The author is, for example, greatly concerned about the prospect of a general European war "which so many journalists and politicians in England and Germany contemplate with criminal levity," and so he devotes a large part of the chapter on "Love and Hatred" to a discussion of the subject. First the arguments of the militarists, who include, says the author, "probably more than half of the professed historians and psychologists in Europe," are duly given:

> The biological statement that War is necessary for the improvement of the race by the survival of the fit; second, the psychological statement that War is, owing to the existence in Man of warlike dispositions, inevitable, and that wise nations should concentrate all their resources on preparing for it; and, third, the further psychological statement that peace, even if it could be secured, would leave the warlike dispositions permanently unstimulated, and would therefore produce the nervous condition which I have called balked disposition, and that man in such a condition cannot live a life which any one would call good.

Then the author considers each of these arguments in turn from the standpoint of his science. Most people will agree that modern war means the survival of the least fit among individuals. But Mr. Wallas goes a step further and denies that a victorious war will give the victorious *race* the upper hand: "A decisive victory in south-eastern Europe of the Germans and Magyars over the Slavs would not mean that a hundred years hence there would be more Germans alive and fewer Slavs than if the war had not taken place. It only means that the Slavs would be less free and less self-respecting." To the argument that war is inevitable, and no court of arbitration could have the coercive power among sovereign nations that the police court has among individuals, he replies that "as a matter of historical fact, the irresistible force by which men are now compelled to resort to the law-courts in their private quarrels is the result of custom arising from thousands of free decisions to do so," and traces the history of law in northern Europe from the days when each head of a free family was a law unto himself and could levy private war at will. The third contention, that war meets a psychological need for dramatic crisis and struggle that the routine of peace can never afford, Mr. Wallas considers, as did William James, the strongest of all. But he remarks, very pertinently, that to burn down civilization to "warm our souls" is no more rational than the old Chinese custom of which Charles Lamb has told us of burning down dwelling houses in order to cook roast pig.

As the reader will gather, Mr. Wallas cannot keep his ethics apart from his sociology. Indeed, one of the most interesting discussions in the book is that in which the author outlines his ethical theory which can, perhaps, best be stated in his own words:

> If I try to make for myself a visual picture of the social system which I should desire for England and America, there comes before me a recollection of those Norwegian towns and villages where every one, the shopkeepers and the artizans, the schoolmaster, the boy who drove the post-ponies, and the student daughter of the innkeeper who took around the potatoes, seemed to respect themselves, to be capable of Happiness as well as of pleasure and excitement, because they were near the Mean in the employment of all their faculties. . . . But I recollect also that the very salt and savor of Norwegian life depends on the fact that poets, and artists, and statesmen have worked in Norway with a devotion which was not directed by any formula of moderation. When I talk to a New Zealander about the future of his country, and about the example which she is creating of a society based upon the avoidance both of destitution and superfluity, I sometimes feel that she may still have to learn that the Extreme as a personal ideal for those who are called by it is a necessary complement of the Mean in public policy.

The Great Society, by Graham Wallas. The Macmillan Co. $2.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

The Modernizing of the Orient, by Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. What industry and commerce is doing to reawaken the Far East from its dreams of the past. Vivid and intimate pictures of the conflict between the old cultural and religious institutions and these new utilitarian forces.
McBride, Nast. $2.

Drift and Mastery, by Walter Lippmann. A cocksure, tho brilliant analysis of our social ills, and a new scheme for making over the world—just what is to be expected from an ambitious man but four years out of Harvard.
Kennerley. $1.50

Beauty for Ashes, by Albion Fellows Bacon. The story of the regeneration of Evansville, Indiana, when one woman discovers that "slums" can exist in small towns as well as in cities. A manual for civic reformers.
Dodd, Mead. $1.50.

Christianity and the Social Rage, by Adolph A. Berle, D.D. Much vigor in utterance but confusion in aim. Voices a desire to the church lead in social effort, but presents no positive methods. Stirring, but unsatisfactory.
McBride. $1.50.

The Pan-Angles, by Sinclair Kennedy. A consideration of the federation of the seven English speaking nations of the world. Exaggerates outside racial dangers and minimizes interior national differences.
Longmans. $1.75.

Modern Values and Their Christian Sources, by Philip C. Walcott. Clear and logical in thought, simple and forceful in style. The best in modern life traced to religious faith.
Pilgrim Press. $1.

A HISTORY FOR EXPORT

Professor William Milligan Sloane's *Party Government in the United States of America* is misleading in its title and dry in its contents. It is not an analysis of the workings or the development of political parties, as might be thought, but an arid summary of American history from the Revolution to the Wilson Vera Cruz incident, with emphasis on the influence of politics in causing the events. But as Professor Sloane says, by way of introduction, his volume is practically a translation of lectures delivered in Berlin as Roosevelt Exchange Professor, allowance may be made for a certain degree of elementary information. Professor Sloane pleasantly alludes to Bryce's "American Politics," an unwritten book, states that the Convention of 1787 met May 5th, whereas it convened May 14th and kept adjourning until May 25th before it organized, asserts that the first Congress "proposed ten amendments," tho it proposed twelve, and gives (page 55) the dates on which the states ratified the Constitution quite wrongly and quite at variance with the table on page 408. That American politics has made the President progressively dominant is the conclusion of the volume.

Party Government in the United States, by W. M. Sloane. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

BENNETT ON NOVEL WRITING

When Mr. Arnold Bennett is not a novelist and a conscientious artist he is somewhat of an iconoclast, and for the sheer joy of idol smashing, apparently, he wrote *The Author's Craft*—a curious

blend of wisdom and folly. It contains four short papers.

Thus we learn in the essay on "Writing Novels" that Dickens is losing place because the "texture of his mind was common," while Thackeray's mind also was "somewhat incomplete for so grandiose a figure, and not free from defects which are inimical to immortality"; only Turgeniev, of all the great novelists of the world, properly understood technic. "Balzac was a prodigious blunderer"; Guy de Maupassant and Flaubert "are both now inevitably falling in esteem to the level of the second-rate," and last but not least Mr. Bennett confides to us that in his opinion Shakespeare was "amateurish!" Truly Shavian is this tribute to the author's own greatness.

Again in "The Artist and the Public" Bennett makes a bold-faced argument for the worldliness of authors, obviously an attempt to justify his own practise of alternating a worth-while novel with several trashy ones. He quotes the example of George Meredith, a poet who wrote excellent novels to earn his living. "Meredith," he says, "wrote potboilers, because he was a first-class artist and a man of profound common sense." How Meredith might have envied this incomparable study of a superegoist.

The Author's Craft, by Arnold Bennett. George H. Doran Company. 75 cents net.

THE SUMMIT OF LIFE

Achievement, by E. Semple Thurston, is a sequel to "Richard Furlong," and follows the further fortunes of that artist hero, whose etchings were marvelous in their delicacy and spirit. It drops into melodrama at the end, but after much that is worthy of praise, for its sincerity and its belief in the power of man and woman alike to be unselfish to the last toward those unworthy of their supreme sacrifices.

Appletons. $1.35.

WHEN ANNAPOLIS WAS IN FLOWER

It is little enough time that the average American has had to give to the political annals of his country, much less the social history of his early forbears. But around the *Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware* John Martin Hammond, besides depicting the best of the pre-revolutionary architecture, has pieced together, with legends and bits of anecdote from family archives, a fascinating story of the leisurely planter-life which found its particular flower at old Annapolis.

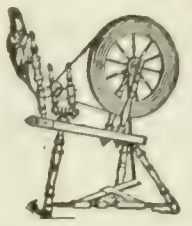
Lippincott. $5

A LITERARY WEED

The demand for ugly excitement seems to be a bottomless pit into which men and women of imagination throw the products or by-products of their pens. Rex Beach, author of *The Spoilers*, has joined this throng with the contribution of his last book, *The Auction Block*. An age-old skeleton of plot, a woman's soul bartered for gold, decked in the usual frills of wealth and coarseness, is past redemption even by occasional humor and a righteous finale.

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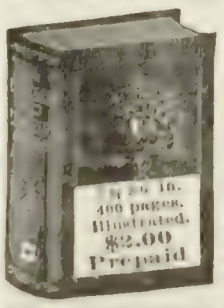
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THE MARKET PLACE

THE COTTON SITUATION

With the adjournment of Congress the ill-considered efforts of congressmen and senators from southern states to commit the Government to a scheme for valorization of the cotton crop came to an end. They may attempt to revive them when the short session opens in a month. For it is an interesting phenomenon that those who are loudest in their denunciation of special privilege in general fail to recognize the hated principle when it is a question of benefiting their own constituents in particular. But the opposition to their schemes is too solidly founded to let them get far.

As time goes on, furthermore, the situation continues to improve so that their case, weak as it was from the beginning, languishes more and more.

Progressive steps toward the solution of the great cotton problem are being taken steadily. The two most important things to be accomplished are the financing of the cotton planter, who has raised his crop on credit; and finding him a market for his cotton.

The plan for a Cotton Loan Pool, proposed by St. Louis bankers to meet the financial needs of the planters, is well under way. It has received the sanction of the Federal Reserve Board and is to be carried out under the direction of the members of the board acting as individuals. The central committee, so constituted, is to appoint a Cotton Loan Committee to have the actual administration of the fund.

This committee is to be composed of W. P. G. Harding, chairman, Washington; Paul M. Warburg, Washington; Col. E. M. House, Austin, Texas; Albert H. Wiggin, New York; James S. Alexander, New York; James B. Forgan, Chicago; Festus J. Wade, St. Louis; Levi L. Rue, Philadelphia; William A. Gaston, Boston.

Each cotton producing state is to have a central committee subordinate to the Cotton Loan Committee, and local committees subordinate to the state central committee.

A fund of approximately $135,000,000 is to be raised—$100,000,000 from the states which do not raise cotton and about one-third as much from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee. The banks of New York have pledged themselves to subscribe $50,000,000 to the fund, provided the same amount shall be subscribed by banks in other non-producing states within a reasonable time. The subscriptions from the cotton producing states are to be made by particular banks only when loans are made from the fund thru those banks. Without such subscription no bank may obtain a loan for a customer from the fund; and when such a loan is made the bank thru which it is made subscribes an amount equal to one-fourth of the loan. Thus, in effect, in each individual case the local bank lends to the planter one-quarter of what he desires and the fund lends him the other three-quarters. But the whole loan passes thru the fund and is subject to the committee's requirements and safeguards.

Loans are to be made from the fund for one year at six per cent. They are to be secured by cotton stored in approved warehouses and fully insured, on the basis of six cents per pound for middling.

In addition to the six per cent interest, the borrower is to pay into a guarantee fund three per cent of the face of the loan. This guarantee fund will serve to pay the expenses of administration—estimated not to exceed one-eighth of one per cent of the loan fund, and to protect the subscribers to the fund from loss.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addrest a circular letter to the clearing house associations of the leading financial centers, urging their coöperation in making up the fund. In the course of his letter Mr. McAdoo thus describes the gravity of the situation:

The cotton situation in the South presents a problem of the most urgent character. It is imperative that some intelligent financial measures shall be immediately adopted to relieve that situation. The problem is not local, but national, because a serious hurt to the South affects the entire country. To help the South in this emergency must appeal, therefore, not only to our better instincts, but also to our material interests.

He appeals to the banks of the country in these words:

I wish earnestly to urge upon you the importance of the banks in your city and in your Federal reserve district promptly subscribing the amount allotted to you. New York has already led off with a $50,000,000 subscription, and I sincerely hope that there may be no doubt whatever about the raising of the remaining $50,000,000 in the other leading financial cities of the country. I am sure that we may confidently count upon the loyal and patriotic support of the bankers of your city in this emergency. The Federal Reserve Board itself, notwithstanding the onerous duties which now devolve upon it in the organization of the Federal reserve system, has, nevertheless, consented to constitute itself a voluntary committee for the purpose of supervising the administration of the proposed fund, because of the seriousness of the emergency and the necessity for unselfish service on the part of every citizen who wants earnestly to help his country.

He further announces that the certificates received by the banks of the non-cotton producing states in return for their subscriptions will be accepted as security for the issuance of emergency currency. This, as he says, should greatly facilitate the banks in making and taking care of their subscriptions.

The purpose of the fund is, of course,

to enable the planter to carry over his cotton to a more convenient season rather than to dump it upon an overstocked market in order to realize cash upon it. It should do much to meet the problem of the planter's financial necessities. The next thing to do is to find him a market for his crop. For a market is what he must have for his ultimate safety; the best loan plan in the world would be of use merely to bridge over an emergency gap.

The announcement of the policy of Great Britain in relation to contraband of war has helped to clear the sky in relation to the foreign market. Cotton is under no circumstances to be regarded by Great Britain as contraband, and may therefore be shipped with impunity to Germany and Austria, provided of course it goes in neutral bottoms.

In making this announcement, Great Britain is doing no more than should have been expected. The Declaration of London puts cotton unconditionally upon the non-contraband list. Altho the Declaration was not ratified by several of the great powers, including Great Britain itself, it represents the most advanced international sentiment on the subject of contraband. Nevertheless it is a distinct relief to have the matter made unequivocally clear by England's express declaration.

It is reported that purchases of cotton for Germany have already been made amounting to several hundred thousand dollars and the cotton shipped, and others are expected to follow. The difficulty to be confronted lies in the lack of neutral ships to carry the cotton abroad. So long as the Allies retain their present command of the sea, no German or Austrian merchant vessel dare sail from American ports. Shipments whether of cotton or other commodities must go in neutral bottoms if destined for Germany or Austria. The cotton shipments now being arranged are to be made in vessels clearing for Italian ports.

It is expected that an early opening of the Cotton Exchange can probably be arranged. A syndicate plan is under consideration for the relief of cotton brokers who may find themselves embarrassed when the Exchange opens. It is said that New York banks are prepared to lend $1,500,000 for this purpose. This should bring the reopening nearer.

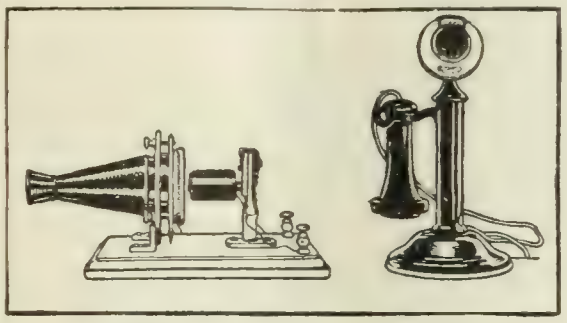
From many directions come word of big orders from the belligerent nations for American products. Orders for two and a quarter million pairs of boots are reported of New England factories. Increased demand for leather, to be made into boots in England, have set one big concern running its factories day and night at 125 per cent capacity. Before the war they were running at forty per cent capacity.

From Chicago it is reported that the meat packers have enough orders to keep them running on full time for a year. Over $7,000,000 of orders for clothing, trucks, harness, tinned meats and the like have already been placed in the Chicago markets.

A packing company of Oklahoma City has received an order for fifteen million pounds of canned meat to go to Europe.

How the Public Profits By Telephone Improvements

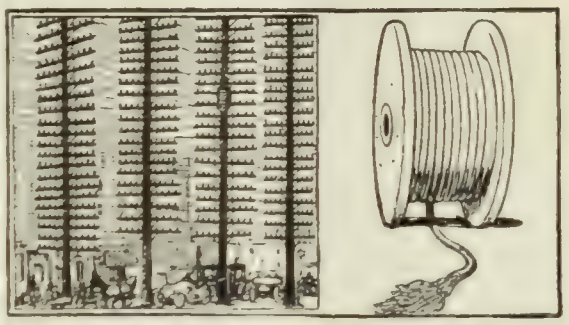
Here is a big fact in the telephone progress of this country:



Original Bell Telephone 1876 — Standard Bell Telephone To-day



Early Telephone Exchange — Typical Present-day Exchange



If City Wires Were Carried Overhead — 800 in Underground Cable

Hand in hand with inventions and developments which have improved the service many fold have come operating economies that have greatly cut its cost.

To appreciate these betterments and their resulting economies, consider a few examples:

Your present telephone instrument had seventy-two ancestors; it is better and cheaper than any of them.

Time was when a switchboard required a room full of boys to handle the calls of a few hundred subscribers. Today, two or three girls will serve a greater number without confusion and very much more promptly.

A three-inch underground cable now carries as many as eight hundred wires. If strung in the old way, these would require four sets of poles, each with twenty cross arms—a congestion utterly prohibitive in city streets.

These are some of the familiar improvements. They have saved tens of millions of dollars.

But those which have had the most radical effect, resulting in the largest economies and putting the telephone within everyone's reach, are too technical to describe here. And their value can no more be estimated than can the value of the invention of the automobile.

This progress in economy, as well as in service, has given the United States the Bell System with about ten times as many telephones, proportionate to the population, as in all Europe.

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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	282,298,429 80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

COMPULSORY INVESTMENTS

Five or six years ago the Legislature of Texas enacted a law requiring all "foreign" life insurance companies transacting business in that state to invest seventy-five per cent of the value of all reserves maintained under policies issued on the lives of the citizens in Texas securities. The term "foreign companies" is used in the laws of each of our states to designate companies incorporated by other states. This provision in respect of investments is one that the financial managers of most companies object to as one which deprives them of the discretionary powers essential to success. The result was that some twenty-odd life companies, including the leaders in that line, retired from Texas; and have continued to remain out.

Sentiment in the state is divided on the question. Business people generally are against it and, as we see it, correctly insist that the effect has been to reduce the amount of invested money from outside sources and to raise the average rate of interest. On the other hand, the politicians and their followers insist that the principle is a just one and that it has resulted in the organization of a number of local life insurance companies. In matters of this kind, southern and western states are radical. To them, insurance companies, particularly those of the East, are rich financial institutions, one of the objects of which is to drain the remainder of the country of cash and concentrate it in and around New York City. It is therefore gratifying to find one insurance commissioner in that section with a wider horizon.

Hon. T. M. Henry, Commissioner of Insurance of Mississippi, read a paper at the recent convention of insurance commissioners held at Asheville, North Carolina, utterly disapproving of compulsory investments and congratulating two successive Legislatures of his state on defeating persistent attempts to enact such a law there. He analyzed the conditions which had been set up in Texas by its law and proved that the state was a loser. He cited life company investments in Oklahoma, a free state on this point, and showed that the companies held mortgages there for $22,176,000—a sum equal to 147 per cent of the total Oklahoma reserves.

Mr. Henry observes that it seems to be undisputed that the farmers of Texas cannot get six per cent money. He quotes the Texas Welfare Commission to the effect that for several years prior to the enactment of the compulsory investment law there, the rate of interest on both farm and city property was steadily declining; and that since that time it had risen one-half of one per cent and one per cent. An examination of the loans on real estate mortgages owned by foreign life companies on Texas property for the year 1907 reveals an average interest rate of 6.46 per cent, as against 7.20 per cent in 1911. In Oklahoma the rate was 6.18 in 1907 and 5.93 in 1911.

Mississippi is securing, says Commissioner Henry, a constantly increasing amount of outside money as investments, and he expects to see it grow by a few million each year. "I am not going to put a premium on one kind of investment securities and blacklist another," he adds. In conclusion he said:

"I will stand for a free field and no favor among all kinds of investments and among all insurance companies. I want every reputable, solvent company that wishes, to do business in my state; the state wants them; and we are not going to spoil our welcome by insisting on impossible, illogical and uneconomical legislation such as this. . . . Until the policyholder, the most vitally interested party, is unmistakably heard from affirmatively, my conscience will not permit me to endorse any legislation so materially affecting him."

This is sound doctrine, and one regrets it does not prevail more widely South and West. Applying a familiar Jefferson maxim, that insured community is governed best that is governed least.

SECURITY VALUES

The financial departments of all insurance companies are concerned over the conditions which, as the result of the European war, affect the security market. The laws require that company assets shall be valued at date of annual statements, that is to say, at market prices on December 31. The stock exchanges have been closed since early in August and may so remain indefinitely. Abnormal conditions have prevailed and will continue long after peace has been concluded.

The insurance commissioners of the various states recognize the difficulties of the situation, and for some time past have been conferring among themselves in an effort to find a satisfactory solution of the matter. The heads of the departments of several states having heavy insurance interests incline to the opinion that the prices at the close of the stock market on June 30—the end

of the first six months of 1914—should be allowed in making up accounts for the year ending December 31. These prices are said to range from one to three points higher than those on December 31, 1913, and from two to seven points higher on bonds and five to sixteen points higher on stocks than at the close on July 30—a few days prior to the commencement of the war.

These fluctuations are not particularly important to the great life and fire companies, which compose the minority as to number of corporations, but it may be somewhat inconvenient to many companies of small and medium size with limited surpluses. In our opinion, however, there are few companies the financial condition of which would be seriously affected by the price reductions indicated.

In view of the fact that there will probably be no official exchange quotations for use on the last day of the year, it is eminently proper in the state commissioners of insurance to agree on a rule and to promulgate it for the guidance of companies, many of which will soon be engaged in the preliminary work of balancing their yearly accounts.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

V. B., Dallas, Tex.—Established in 1809; authorized capital, £6,000,000; entered the United States in 1866; United States branch assets, December 31, 1913, $8,787,077; surplus to policyholders, $3,380,216.

R. S. B., Pittsburgh, Pa.—There are two companies of that name, one in Chicago and the other in Des Moines. The Chicago company has $100,000 capital and $637 net surplus; the other has $175,000 capital and a net surplus of $16,000.

L. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.—There are many life companies, entirely worthy of confidence, which I would pass over in making a selection; but only because there are others I prefer. There are many factors to be taken into consideration in choosing a policy and the company writing it. Every man must choose according to his needs or desires in both cases.

R. S. M., Cleveland, Ohio.—The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York retired from business January 1, 1911, after a varied career of thirty-six years. Its capital stock and assets were acquired and all its obligations assumed by the Postal Life Insurance Company of New York. The Provident Savings' fortunes commenced to decline in 1906 and despite the efforts made to retrieve them it finally surrendered to the inevitable. The trouble seems to have been due to the extravagance of the management in charge from 1897 to 1906.

At the annual meeting of the Western Union, an association of fire insurance companies, held at Niagara Falls recently, the announcement was made that the loss ratio in the West had increased this year, and that, as the result of the troubles in Europe, the premium income of the companies were substantially reduced.

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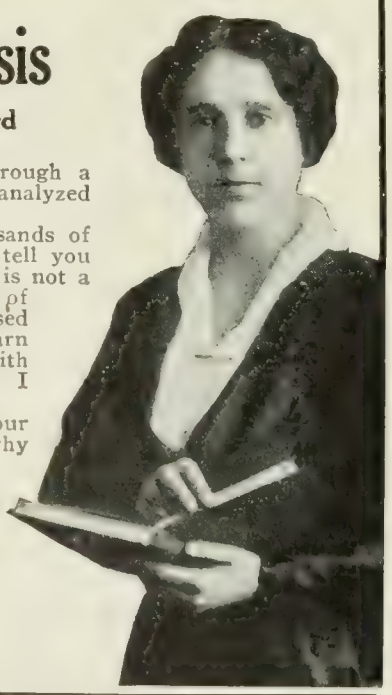
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The London war news tells how brave the English are; the Paris news tells how brave the French are; and the general result seems to tell how brave the Germans are.—*E. E. Howe's Monthly.*

NEW RED CROSS MEMBERS

Each Contribution of Two Dollars or more constitutes the giver a Member of the American Red Cross for the current year, with a free copy of the October issue of the *Red Cross Magazine*. The Independent will send —by authority—to each contributor a Certificate of Membership and a Red Cross Button.

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is $3148.88.

The following list covers the contributions of the past week:

Miss M. V. Ashton, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., $2; Mr. R. A. Bennett, 5084 Tennyson St., Denver, Col., $2; Miss Agnes M. Bates, care Rev. B. Bates, 1009 W. Marshall street, Norristown, Pa., $2; Mrs. M. C. Becker, Box 456, Niantic, Conn., $2; Miss Louise Brewer, 555 E. Washington street, Pasadena, Cal., $1; Mrs. W. H. Coffman, Georgetown, Ky., $2.50; Mr. Clarence Custer, care Rev. B. Bates, 1009 W. Marshall street, Norristown, Pa., $2; H. G. Campbell, 3817 Vine street, Sioux City, Iowa, $15.50; Mrs. T. H. Dunn, 119 D-S. W., Ardmore, Okla., $2; Bertha Demarest, Jeffersonville, Ind., $5; V. R. Davy, care Davy & Co., Evart, Mich., $5; I. N. Daniels, Indianapolis, Ind., $1; H. A. Stewart, care Valley Mercantile Company, Hamilton, Mont., $2; First Presbyterian Church, secretary, Parma, Idaho, $26.82; George B. Hatch, Ware, Mass., $2; Ralph Hampton, care Rev. B. Bates, 1009 W. Marshall street, Norristown, Pa., $2; William McKay, Hilo, Hawaii, $5; Katherine McFoster, $500; Mrs. H. B. Shuard, Oracle, Ariz., $10; L. Pflueger, Franklin Furnace, Ohio, $2; G. L. Stryker, Twin Creek Farm, Derby, N. Y., $25; Mrs. J. B. Shultz, Lexington, Va., $2; Rev. John C. Scott, R. F. D. 3, Cambridge, N. Y., $4, Charles B. Tenny, 45 Hisakatacho, Koishikawa, Tokyo, Japan, $10; L. B. Turnbull, Lexington, Va., $2; Mrs. Seville Weand, care Rev. B. Bates, 1009 W. Marshall street, Norristown, Pa., $2; Miss Jennie Walker, R. F. D. 1, Monte Vista, Col., $2; Florence A. Wilson, Ellensburg, Wash., $5; Mattie Whitaker, Galena, Md., $1.

PEBBLES

There are dumdum war correspondents, too.—*Washington Herald.*

Austria seems to be in last place in the European war league.—*Detroit Free Press.*

One result of the European war probably will be armored cathedrals.—*Chicago Post.*

Our idea of a standpatter is the man who continues to read "The Civil War Day by Day."—*Washington Post.*

California is having a hard time on account of the war, being unable to export her wines to Europe for importation to the United States.—*Chicago News.*

If Sir Lionel Carden is an example of an English diplomat it is no wonder Great Britain has become involved in war.—*Louisville Post.*

Has it occurred to the Allies' strategists to have the Russian soldiers dye their whiskers green and thus cause the foe to mistake the army for a field of alfalfa?—*Kansas City Star.*

"Nothing of importance" was Saturday's official word from the front. Only a few thousand women and children made widows and orphans! That's all.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Messrs. Lisen and Herem,
Ear Trumpet Manufacturers,
Dear Sirs: On Wednesday last, I purchased one of your patented, rubber ear-trumpets. Imagine my surprize, when the next day I heard from my husband in Honolulu. (Signed) MRS. D. E. F. AZAPOST.
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Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, November 16, 1914

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JUST A WORD

A subscriber of long standing, in renewing for himself and three friends, writes: "At first I rather resented the changed make-up of The Independent, partly from natural conservatism and partly because it came folded rather than flat, and with many of the pictures marred by the folding. But the improvements both in printing and substance have been so marked and so thoroly satisfying that I now look upon The Independent as the one indispensable magazine."

"The Independent is going to be alive and alert to the things that are about to happen, as well as appreciative of the immediate results of those that have happened." Such was our announcement in the first issue of the present year. Confirming the success of our efforts, a correspondent in California writes: "I have tried several times to send The Independent a timely article on some happening away out here. The Independent is so up-to-the-minute that it keeps me gasping. I could send a timely article only by writing about it a week or more before it happened, and Tolstoi is the only one I know of who has been really successful at that sort of writing."

The need for Red Cross contributions for the relief of the sufferers in Europe is increasing rather than diminishing and we are especially glad to record the fact that Independent readers have already contributed $4181. Further contributions are urgently needed and cordially invited. Every contributor of Two Dollars, or more, is entitled to membership in the Red Cross for the current year, and will receive from The Independent a Red Cross button, an evidence of participation in this great work of mercy.

An extraordinary group of contributions will appear in the special Efficiency Number of The Independent bearing date November 30. Following the first article in the series by Edward Earle Purinton under the general title "Efficiency and Life," there are shorter articles by Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Hon. Louis D. Brandeis, Efficiency Counsel for the Great Railroad Systems; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, National Educator and Former President of Harvard University; Harrington Emerson, President of the Emerson Company and Efficiency Counsel for the United States Navy; F. C. Henderschott, Founder of the National Association of Corporation Schools; Hon. John Wanamaker, Former United States Postmaster General and Leading American Merchant; Hon. William Russell Wilcox, President Efficiency Society, former Chairman of New York Public Service Commission. Orders for a large number of extra copies of this issue have already been received, and it is certain therefore to be very widely read.

How can we admire the poets when they are so contradictory?

A Book of Verses underneath the Bough,
A Loaf of Bread, a Jug of Wine and Thou.

Such are the essentials for Omar, but Shakespeare says, "Good wine needs no bush." Where I was raised the saying was, "A good bush needs no wine." Good bushes were rare on the Kansas plains.

FROM A GERMAN DIARY

AN OFFICER IN POLAND

Sept. 21.—The roads are beyond belief. When we are compelled to diverge from a so-called *chaussée* it is impossible to think about progress. . . . It is awful. No one can imagine the filth on which humans and horses live here. In one house were crowded fourteen persons. The houses in the villages are all the same, covered with dirty straw. The people have nothing to eat, and how they live is a puzzle. The cattle are fearful and the horses so small that they almost remind one of kittens. One is obliged to sleep on straw. At each cross-road instead of sign-posts there are crosses.

Sept. 22.—Still we have not seen the enemy. Only forty kilometers away appeared cavalry patrols. Tomorrow we meet Austrian Landsturm troops. It is amazingly dull here. We have received newspapers, but they tell us nothing new. I spend my time in reading wretched detective novels. I feed on eggs, abominable butter, and abominable bread. The only thing which it is possible to dream of is not to penetrate too far into this extraordinary country.
—From the London *Times*.

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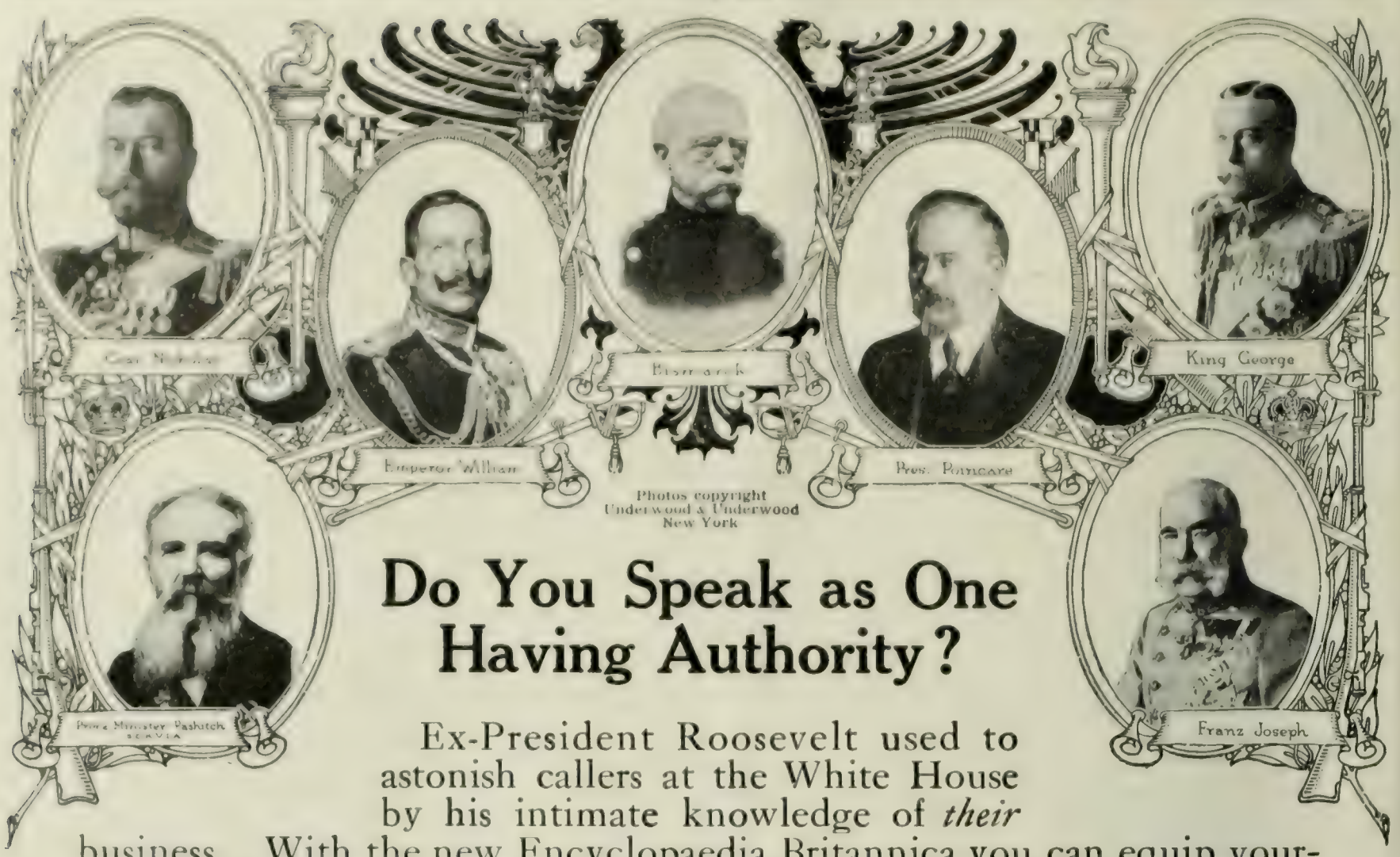
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VOLUME 80 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1914 NUMBER 3440

THE ELECTIONS OF 1914

THE result of the elections was surprizing. The Democrats did not expect such reverses. The Republicans did not expect such success. In the House of Representatives the overwhelming Democratic majority of 141 has been cut to the slim margin of 23. The great state of New York, in spite of a four-cornered fight for the Governorship, has gone Republican with a rush. In the great state of Pennsylvania, in spite of a three-cornered fight hotly waged, the Republicans have reëlected Penrose as senator and elected their state ticket.

Everywhere the Democratic vote has fallen off, while the Republican vote has swelled. The turnover has been largest in the East, but decided all along the line.

The prestige of the Wilson administration has received a severe blow.

What is the reason? Why has the country manifested this sudden purpose to repent and return to Republicanism?

Good and sufficient reasons are given by both sides. The partizan will accept those that jump with his convictions or his prejudices. But it is the task of the unprejudiced commentator to weigh them all and apportion to each as best he may its particular measure of merit.

The principal Democratic explanations are these:

1. It is really a victory for the Wilson administration, for on several similar occasions in the past—halfway thru an administration—the dominant party's majority in Congress has been wiped out.

2. The Progressives have largely returned to the Republican party and this is normally a Republican country.

3. Hard times are always bad for the party in power, entirely regardless of its responsibility for bringing them on.

The Republican contentions run about like this:

1. The Democratic tariff and Democratic interference with business are responsible for the low level of prosperity.

2. The President's foreign policy, which has been picturesquely described as "hiding under the bed," is a mistaken one.

3. There has been too much legislation.

4. It has been proved again which is the party of prosperity.

IN estimating the value of these contentions, it must be remembered that their essential truth is not the question at issue. It does not matter at all, in determining why people voted as they did, whether the record of the Wilson administration has been good or bad, its policies wise or foolish. It only matters what the people think about its record, how the people judge its policies.

If any large number of voters had come to believe that the hard times were due to the administration's deeds or to its negligences, they would vote for the opposition even tho the administration were in reality no more responsible than the man in the moon. It is not facts that decide elections; it is what the voters think about the facts.

Keeping this distinction clearly in mind, the situation may be interpreted with some approach to fairness and accuracy. There is truth, in varying proportions, in most, if not all, of the divergent contentions of Republicans and Democrats.

The Progressives, by and large, have returned, at least for the moment, to the Republican party. We have had times of reduced prosperity, and hard times are bad for the party in power. There has been a steadily growing feeling that the time has come to stop legislating for the restraint of business. This is normally a Republican country, and when the impetus of a successful attack against Republicanism, like that of the Democracy under Wilson at the last election, begins to die away, the Republican party naturally tends to return to power. Each of these influences undoubtedly had its part in bringing about the unexpected result.

PERHAPS the most surprizing thing about the outcome is that it naturally looks like an expression of dissatisfaction with President Wilson—and Mr. Wilson has been, indeed he is, a popular President. The country has seemed to like the strength of character which he has displayed, the singleness of his purpose, the fineness of his nature, the tone of high disinterestedness and sincerity which has marked his public utterances, his unremitting devotion to the public business, his firm leadership of his party. One would have said that the Democratic managers could not do better than to make Wilson the single keynote of their campaign. The words on the title page of their campaign handbook, "Thank God for Wilson," looked like a good campaign slogan. It was a cheap and meretricious phrase, of course, but unfortunately that would not disqualify it for use in political campaigning. But the thought underlying it, that President Wilson had rendered good service to the country, was apparently Democracy's biggest asset.

But the vote of confidence, which it would not have been unnatural for the President and his associates to expect, has not been given. If the result of the election should be interpreted as meaning anything in regard to Mr. Wilson, it comes close to a vote of lack of confidence.

But we do not believe that dissatisfaction with the

President was a considerable factor in the voting. The President is still popular. He has still the general approval.

But it must be remembered that Mr. Wilson was not elected by a popular majority. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft together received considerably over a million votes more than Mr. Wilson, while the Socialist and Prohibition candidates increased the discrepancy by a million more. In other words, Mr. Wilson was elected by a popular vote more than a million less than a majority.

A consideration of these figures throws into special prominence as a controlling factor in the result the return to the Republican ranks of the Progressives. This fact, combined with the inevitable effect upon the voter's mind of the empty dinner pail, the slender pay envelope and the shrinking salary check, will go far toward providing all the explanation that is needed. The other factors which we have set down were undoubtedly accessories in the result. In point of fact, the outcome of the elections of 1914, like many another event in human affairs, is much less surprizing in retrospect than it would have seemed before the event.

THE RETURN OF THE PROGRESSIVES

THE Progressive vote has vanished. Even in New York state, where Mr. Roosevelt led the campaign in person, the Progressive candidate for Governor ran fourth in the race. It is true that in California Governor Johnson, the Progressive candidate for Vice President in 1912, was reëlected by a large majority. But this was evidently a personal victory, for other Progressive candidates in the state were soundly beaten.

The Progressive rank and file have evidently returned to their old allegiance. The widespread victory of the Republican party is the sufficient evidence of the fact. What is the explanation?

The Progressive party, in its origin, was composed of four elements. There were those Republicans who revolted at what they believed to be the unfair acts of the Chicago convention. There were those, comprised in the wing of the party that in many states had worked together as Progressive Republicans, who rebelled at what they considered the domination of the party by the reactionary element in it. There were a considerable number of social reformers, attracted by the radical program put for the first time into the platform of a leading national party by the second Chicago convention. There were the personal admirers of Mr. Roosevelt. Some, of course, belonged to more than one group, some indeed to all four.

It is easy to see why voters of each of three of these groups should drift away this year; the second group probably furnished more largely than any other the handful that remained faithful.

As far as the first group is concerned, time was all that was needed to obliterate the scars left by the action of the majority at the Chicago convention. As a foundation stone of a new party edifice, the issue of the "stolen nomination," as Progressive called it, was sure to crumble in time.

For the third group, many items of the famous Progressive platform have been adopted by other parties. Even the phrase "social justice," essentially a Progressive phrase at the start, has been adopted by President Wilson and used in a message to Congress. The social justice group in the Progressive party were primarily interested in their program of social reforms. They are in a fair way to get much of it no matter which party is in power.

From the fourth group Mr. Roosevelt has undoubtedly lost some personal adherents. How large the loss has been it would be futile to try to estimate. But laying aside the question how many followers have left him for some other leader, there is a wide difference between voting for the leader whom you admire, and voting for some one else at his request. Mr. Roosevelt in 1912 could command four million votes for himself. How many he could command today no man knows. But even in 1912, when the issue was new and the interest keen, he could have commanded nothing like four million votes for another.

It is natural, in the circumstances, that each of these three groups in the Progressive party should dwindle. In addition, voters—unless they are fanatics, and few are—like to win. Party leaders and party workers must win or lose their political lives thru starvation. A new party which does not achieve success at the start is bound to lose strength from these causes.

It is natural that the Progressives should return to the Republican party. Most of them were originally Republicans; and the division between Republican and Democrat is one that it is not easy for any one but the constitutional independent—the mugwump—to cross.

The return of the Progressives furnishes renewed evidence that the American people prefer the two-party system. It further demonstrates, what observers even among the Progressives saw from the beginning, that there was not sufficient fundamental difference between the Progressive and the Republican parties to keep them permanently apart.

Whatever the return of the Progressives in this election means as to the future existence of the Progressive party, it does not mean the destruction of progressive principles. To them the American people are committed by profound conviction. No party which persistently rejects them will permanently succeed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION

THE most striking feature of the election is the continued progress of two great American reform movements, woman suffrage and prohibition. More than one-sixth of the electoral college, more than one-fourth of the Senate, will hereafter come from the twelve states where equality reigns. In nearly half the area of the United States women now have the same rights as men. The cause of woman never loses in an election; at most it merely fails to gain. The addition of the two great states of Montana and Nevada shows that it is in the West, where the actual workings of woman suffrage are best known, that it finds the most friends.

The only serious organized opposition to woman suffrage comes from the liquor interests, which shows that they fear the women's votes. Yet the two issues are quite distinct both in origin and progress. In Wyoming where women have been voting for forty-five years there has never been any strong tendency toward prohibition, and in California where the women vote the election went "wet." On the other hand, the South, where prohibition

has made its greatest gains, seems likely to be the last to adopt equal suffrage. This shows that each movement makes its way independently of the other on its own merits, as it ought. The addition of four more states, Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington, brings about a fifth of the population of the country under state-wide prohibition, or more than half if we include local option areas. Or if we count by acres instead of heads the fourteen states under prohibition form not far from a third and the total "dry" territory more than two-thirds of the United States. The rapid progress of both movements is due to our elastic federal system by which any state can try new experiments while the other states can watch and, if they approve, follow.

ENTER, NOISELESSLY, A NEW REFORM

FOR the first time in the history of the United States a group of Senators have been elected by the direct vote of the people.

The skies have not fallen. Neither has the millenium dawned. No miracle of political regeneration has been wrought by the innovation. No pillar of the temple of representative government has been shattered.

Both the ultra-enthusiasts for the method of direct election and its rabid opponents have reason for surprize at the outcome. But no reasonable student of public affairs will be either surprized or disappointed.

No ingenuity of political machinery can avail to raise the waters of popular government higher than their source. If the people of Pennsylvania have used their new opportunity to send Boies Penrose back to the Senate, it is because they wanted him there. Neither direct election nor the direct primary, nor the initiative, nor the referendum, nor the recall, nor proportional representation, nor any other piece of machinery will give the people better representation, better legislation, better government than they really want. Their value—and they are not all equal in value, by any means—lies in the power which they put in the people's hands to secure what they really want with the least danger of having their will thwarted.

On the other hand those who fear—or who profess to fear—to transfer power and responsibility from the few to the many, are no less in error. The people, on the whole and in the long run, are to be trusted. The remedy for the evils of democracy is more democracy. The direct election of senators is a step in the direction of more democracy.

Soon we shall all be wondering that we ever elected our senators in any other way.

THE EFFECT OF WAR ON LITERATURE

WITH the first whiff of cannon smoke the old world vanishes. Settled habits of thought are broken up; new emotions arise and former interests sink into insignificance. A comparison of the books most in demand at the stores and libraries before and since the war began shows this sudden shifting of public attention. To the average American the storm burst from a clear sky. He looks up startled and demands: "What does it all mean?" "What is the cause?" "Who is to blame?" Books that purport to answer these queries leap into the rank of the "best sellers." Books on geography, military and naval strategy, national characteristics and European politics, which three months ago were appreciated by few, are now in such request that the presses cannot turn them out fast enough, and the bookseller and librarian have to keep a waiting list of their patrons. In particular demand are books on Germany, whose phenomenal development and vaulting ambitions have not been sufficiently understood in the United States. The polemical pamphlets, the hasty compilations of data for reference, serve a temporary purpose and enjoy a brief popularity, but there will be a permanent gain thru the increase of interest in history and foreign affairs. The sale for example of such a book as Hazen's *Europe Since 1815*, an excellent but by no means sensational compendium of history, is an encouraging sign. There's no denying that we Americans have been too self concerned, somewhat parochial in attitude, disposed to look on the Old World as an interesting place to visit for the ruins and all that, but otherwise hardly worth consideration. This limitation of outlook was the natural result of our comparative lack of the extensive shipping, the foreign investments and the colonial possessions which keep the Englishman in vital touch with all parts of the globe. But we must now realize that the United States is, whether we wish it or not, a world power and has a responsibility that it cannot evade in the settlement of the questions that lie at the bottom of the present conflict.

Besides the new interest in foreign politics and peoples, there is aroused a greater interest in the art treasures of Europe. People did not appreciate Mona Lisa until she was stolen. They had no desire to see Louvain until they heard that it was destroyed. Rostand in his fine sonnet on Rheims showed a realization of this point. The Germans, he says, have robbed us of a cathedral but given us a Parthenon.

The book trade in America suffers like every other business from the general depression, but perhaps less than other business. For when people are less busy than usual and more inclined to economize, they are apt to sit at home and read rather than frequent theater and restaurant. We must not suppose that the greater interest in serious books or an absorption in the horrors of war will distract attention from light literature. It may, indeed, have the opposite effect. Moltke, upon whom rested the fearful responsibility for the conduct of the war in 1870, used to relieve his mind by the trashiest of detective stories.

In France and Germany of course book publishing is at a standstill. England is almost as bad except for war books and poetry. Three volumes of war poems have already appeared in England this last month. It must be said that the quality of these poems is by no means commensurate with their quantity, but this lyrical enthusiasm shows at least a rousing of British patriotism and emotion that is likely to produce later some really great literature. Such has been the effect of wars in the past. A writer in the October number of the *Edinburgh Review* has studied the war of 1870-71 from this standpoint and comes to the following conclusion:

> We may say that the war caused a suspension in France of all literary composition of the higher kind during sixteen or seventeen months. But it is important to observe that this was a suspension, not a determination. On the face of a history of French literature in the nineteenth century the war of 1870 71 makes scarcely a scar. Even in the biographies of men of letters it is discovered only as a halting place, not as a break in continuity. . . . Those who had private re-

[illegible] withdrew very carefully to their shelters, and sucked their paws like bears till the long winter of their discontent was over. In many cases the war stored up their talents, and concentrated their powers. In particular, it intensified their capacities. People who had loved the fatherland coldly in times of piping peace, blew the coals of their hearts up into a living flame, and the enchantment of France reasserted itself. When the enemy was gone, they took up their work, on the old lines, but with threefold and fourfold zeal. . . .

We trust that history may repeat itself and that a revival of letters may follow in France and Belgium. Says Kipling in a couplet that is unintelligible to the grammarians but not to others:

Two things greater than all things are:
The first is Love, and the second War.

All thru history these two forces, the creative and destructive, have been strangely intertwined and to them we owe most of the world's great literature.

GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP

THE student athletic authorities of Harvard and Princeton have taken an important step in the interest of good sportsmanship. They have agreed that any member of their respective football teams intentionally indulging in unnecessarily rough play shall be excluded from the game during the rest of his college course.

Football is a strenuous game. Therein lies its value and its danger. It cultivates the hardy virtues of courage, self control, and endurance. It inculcates the subordination of the individual to the good of the group.

But it has the defects of its qualities. Its very strenuousness offers temptation to unfair play and brutal roughness. It is a splendid game when it is played in a spirit of good sportsmanship. But it is easily degraded by bad sportsmanship.

Not only the men of Harvard and Princeton are to be congratulated on the step they have taken. The whole college world will be the gainer thereby. For it cannot fail to follow the example they have courageously set.

GERMANY, CANADA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

GERMANS are protesting that Americans are not sympathetic with their cause in the Great War. They will do little to increase our sympathy for Germany by raising the question of a hypothetical invasion of Canada.

Probably the Monroe Doctrine, interpreted literally, would not call upon the United States to interfere if Germany chose to attack Canada. But the Monroe Doctrine is not a formal document, to be taken at the foot of the letter. It is rather a state of mind in which the American people long ago found themselves and in which they have persisted, remodeling and reshaping it to fit conditions changed by the passing of time. President Monroe and his advisers had no thought of such a situation as would arise if a German army were marching upon Quebec. But American public opinion, if it become aroused on the question of a German fleet in the St. Lawrence, would not hesitate an instant in making itself heard.

The American people admire, respect and honor the German people. The American people dislike and disapprove German militarism. The people of the United States welcome with warm comradeship German immigrants to their shores. But the people of the United States would view with alarm and resent with indignation the approach of German militarism to the American continent.

But no one need bother himself about the fine points of the Monroe Doctrine. No one need get worked up over the matter.

So long as the German armies are so thoroly engaged as they find themselves at present, and the German navy sails on such restricted seas, the question remains an academic one.

ON BURNING LEAVES

THE leaves are falling. For days they have been dropping, now silently one by one, now rustling down in hurried companies. Across the open spaces they scurry before the wind. They drift into corners and snuggle into hollows. With a pageant counterpane of red and yellow and orange and brown they cover the garden beds and tuck themselves in about the bushes and the shrubs.

It is time to burn the leaves. If we were provident, like Mother Nature in her prodigality, we should not burn them. We should heap them together to lie, wet by rains and snows and warmed by the sun, till they melted slowly down into a fine humus to feed new leaves, new branches, new blooms. But we lack the leisure, we have not the patience. So we burn them.

With slow sweeping strokes we rake them into piles. The iterated swing of the rake, the hissing rustle of the leaves as they roll themselves in a gay wave before it and curl into an iridescent foam over its back, are soothing, hypnotic, somniferous. This is such stuff as dreams are made on.

Then the burning. Then the fire. Why do we pretend to have forgotten what the Parsee knows? We are all fire worshipers in the inmost heart of us. With fire we warm us; with fire we cook our food; with fire we drive our engines, turn our wheels of industry, mold intractable materials to our uses; with fire we soothe our nerves, kindle our imaginations, cheer our hearts. Fire worshippers? An we are not, we are false to the chief god of the household hearth.

A spitting match—alas that we are too sophisticated to strike flint on steel, too civilized to rub wood on wood—is thrust deep into the leafy pile. A moment—it is out. We have smothered it. But no. A thin gray thread steals out and climbs curling and twisting. It thickens, spreads out, broadens. A woolly mass of smoke wells up thru the pile and whitens the air above it. A darting tongue of crimson flashes in the cloud, the flame bursts forth, the pile is alight. The rake slackens idle in the hand as we watch the mounting billows, as we breathe in the haunting fragrance. Smoke, wood smoke, leaf smoke, white smoke, is good to look upon. Smoke, vegetation smoke, nature's smoke, pungent smoke, is good to smell. Ruddy with the flame it glows. White in the air it drifts and rolls. Spicy in the nostrils it vivifies and quickens.

There was a poet once who wrote,

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year.

Melancholy indeed! Saddest forsooth! What manner of poet man was he? Had he never raked leaves and burnt them? Had he never piled an altar to the year that was passing? Never burnt his incense to the new-risen year that was to come?

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

November 2—On Sunday evening the German fleet defeated the British fleet off the Chilean coast, sinking the cruisers "Good Hope" and "Monmouth." Russians and Turks fighting in Armenia.

November 3—British squadron bombards Dardanelles forts. German warships reported near Yarmouth.

November 4—Turkish cruisers bombard Batum on Black Sea. Russian troops invade Turkish Armenia. Germans lose Mlawa, Russian Poland.

November 5—Great Britain declares war on Turkey and annexes Cyprus. Russians regain Jaroslav on the San in Galicia.

November 6—Fighting about Ypres continues indecisive. Germans in Poland retreat toward Posen frontier.

November 7—Tsing-tao, German port in China, surrenders to Japanese and British. British take Turkish port of Fao, at head of Persian Gulf.

November 8—Russians invade Germany from Poland. Allies gain ground north of Soissons on the Aisne.

The Deadlock on the Yser

It is more than a month now since the two great armies locked horns on the Belgian border by the North Sea, and still the map remains unchanged. A gain of a hundred yards is proclaimed as a victory, and the capture of a hamlet among the sand dunes requires the sacrifice of more men than the taking of Antwerp. The only thing accomplished is destruction: the demolition of churches and gild halls that were the pride of ancient Flanders, and of the farms and factories which support the modern Belgium; and, greater loss than this, the strong young men from all parts of the world whose bodies clog the canals and lie unburied on the beet fields.

It is impossible to say which side, if either, is gaining the advantage. The Germans, it appears, have still a foothold on the left bank of the Yser, between Dixmude and Nieuport. They have retaken Roulers and Lille and are bombarding Ypres. Their efforts to reach Dunkirk by attacking the Allied line between La Bassée and Arras have been frustrated. Further to the south along the Aisne between Laon and Soissons there has been a renewal of activity, but the net result is in doubt. The French claim to have dislodged the Germans from their entrenchments on the hights above the river; the Germans claim to have repelled the attack.

Germans Lose Possessions in China

The first fortress taken by the Allies is not in Alsace, Galicia or East Prussia, but in China, and it is Japan which has the chief honor of the exploit. When the war was declared, the London *Times*, in what was presumably an inspired leader, announced that it would be the duty of the Australasians to expel the Germans from China and the Pacific islands. This task was willingly undertaken and an expedition from New Zealand took possession of German Samoa, while one from Australia seized the Bismarck Archipelago and the German territory in New Guinea.

But the Japanese assumed the major part of the task and have not only dislodged the Germans from the Asiatic continent, but captured the islands of Jap and Jaluit, in two other German archipelagoes. The British declaration of war was followed in less than a week by an ultimatum from Japan to Germany demanding the evacuation of Kiao-chau, and a Japanese expedition which had been dispatched in advance landed on the Shan-tung peninsula. The Chinese Government protested to Japan against this violation of neutrality by an armed invasion of Chinese territory a hundred miles away from the German port, but did not attempt to resist by force. Another protest was lodged against the seizure by the Japanese of the railroad from the port of Tsing-tao into the interior, but no attention was paid to this, either.

The territory of Kiao-chau comprises 193 square miles and was leased to Germany by China for ninety-nine years in 1898 as compensation for the murder of two German missionaries. France, Russia and Great Britain immediately demanded and obtained from China similar concessions of territory in order to preserve the balance of power in the Far East. The railroad from Tsing-tao to Tsinan-fu, 246 miles, cost $13,000,000, and altogether the Germans are said to have spent a hundred million dollars on Kiao-chau. They had started an elaborate system of afforestation for the



THE PLACE OF FRUITLESS SLAUGHTER

There has been no substantial alteration in the battle front. The Allies still check the German drive toward the coast and the battle line is almost straight



Paul Thompson

A CONVOY OF TURCOS, THE DREADED ALGERIAN RIFLES

reclamation of the sandy peninsula, and they were developing the mines. Tsing-tao, the seaport of the German enclave, was designed to be a model city, and was provided with handsome buildings, scientific sanitation and excellent docks. It has attracted both Chinese and foreign residents, and it threatened to rival Hongkong in its commerce.

The Fall of Tsing-tao

The Japanese expedition landing on the north side of the Shantung peninsula marched across without serious opposition. The ciy was then invested from the land side, while the Japanese fleet took up a position outside the harbor. British and French warships also took part in the bombardment, and Indian troops and bluejackets in the assaults on the fortifications. The defenders consisted of the garrison, reinforced by the Germans who were engaged in business in Kiao-chau and other parts of China, perhaps four or five thousand in all. Considering that they had no opportunity to prepare for a siege, it is remarkable that they should have been able to hold out for seventy-four days against ten times their numbers.

The siege of Tsing-tao will stand in history as the first instance of the simultaneous employment of modern weapons of warfare, the aeroplane, the submarine, the torpedo, the dreadnought and the big howitzer. The defenses on the hills dominating the harbor had been admirably planned, but only partially constructed. The Japanese lost heavily, but their courage was undaunted. Five hundred Japanese bluejackets signed a round robin in blood begging for permission to make a dash into Kiao-chau Bay and attempt to capture the Governor, Captain Waldeck, who was wounded, but their petition was refused. After most of the defenses had been silenced by the long bombardment from land and sea, an assault was made on the outer ring of forts early in the morning of November 6. The Japanese infantry and engineers dashed forward with their yell of "Banzai!" and carried five of the forts. Then the white flag was hoisted on the astronomical station.

The Austrian cruiser, "Kaiserin Elizabeth," and the big floating dock in the harbor of Kiao-chau, had been blown up and sunk by the Germans a few days before to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

The heavy sacrifices of life and money made in the capture of the German enclave have made the Japanese people reluctant to give it up to China, and the Government is non-committal on the question. Vice-Minister of the Navy Suzuki says: "While the European war continues Tsing-tao will be administered by Japan. At the conclusion of the war Japan will open negotiations with China."

Russian Gains in Poland and Galicia

The Germans and Austrians continue to lose ground all along the line from the Baltic to the Carpathians. In the north the Russians have again invaded East Prussia and taken Lyck. They have also regained the Russian frontier town of Mlawa, the gateway to Poland east of the Vistula, by which the Germans a few weeks ago were trying to make their way



WHERE THE BATTLE FRONT IS CHANGING

The outstanding feature of the fighting in Europe is the Russian advance almost to the German frontier, before which the Germans have been driven out of Poland



THE NEW BATTLEFIELD IN THE NEAR EAST

Now that Kiao-chau has been taken the focus of the war outside Europe shifts to the Russo-Turkish frontier, east of the Black Sea. There has been fighting on both sides of the border and Batum has been bombarded by Turkish warships

to Warsaw. In Russian Poland west of the Vistula the Germans have retired behind the Warta River, where they have prepared strong defenses, with the evident intention of making this region their winter quarters and protecting their frontier on Russian ground along a line between Kalisz (Kalisch) on the north and Czenstochova on the south. The Russians, however, are pursuing them closely and claim, by the capture of Kolo, on the Warta, to have made this river untenable as a defense of the German position.

In the south of Poland the combined Austrian and German forces have been driven beyond Kielce nearly to the Vistula, which here forms the boundary between Galicia and Russian Poland. The Russians claim to have taken 15,000 men, 200 officers and 100 guns near Kielce.

In Galicia the Austrians, who a few weeks ago thought they were about to regain Lemberg, are now forced again to retire from the San River and fall back toward Cracow. The Russians have captured Jaroslav for the second time and will soon have Przemysl again invested.

Turkey in the War

Even after the Turkish warships under German officers had bombarded the Russian ports of the Crimea, on October 29, it seemed possible that Turkey might still be kept out of the war. In fact, the representatives of the Ottoman Government showed at first a disposition to disavow and explain away the attack, but soon it was evident that the belligerent Young Turk party, under the leadership of Enver Pasha, were in control and determined to force Turkey into the conflict on the German side. On November 4 Turkish Ambassadors were recalled, and on the following day war was formally declared by Great Britain and France. Russia had taken this action immediately after the Turkish attack on the Black Sea ports.

Accompanying the declaration of war the British Government announced the annexation of the island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean. This action, like the annexation of Bosnia by Austria, is merely the formal registration of an act virtually accomplished in 1878, at which time Great Britain took over Cyprus as her reward for saving Turkey from the clutches of a victorious Russia.

The immediate grievance of Turkey against the Allies is twofold: first, the blockading of the Dardanelles by the French and British fleets and the planting of mines in the Bosporus by the Russians; second, the seizure by the British Government, at the outbreak of the war, of the dreadnought "Sultan Osman," which had been purchased by the Ottoman Government and was nearing completion in a British shipyard. The Young Turk papers denounced the act as piracy, and were not placated by the offer of the British Government to pay for it. They need the battleship badly to match the two cruisers which the United States has sold to Greece.

On November 3 the British and French cruisers bombarded the forts of the Dardanelles, and according to their own report, demolished them. According to the version of the other side very little damage was done, altho 240 shells were fired. The Turkish warships have bombarded Batum, the most important port of Russia on the Black Sea side of the Trans-Caucasus. The Turks also claim to have sunk nineteen Russian transports which carried 1700 mines for blockading Turkish ports. All of the British, French, Russian and Belgian steamships in the port of Smyrna, on the Mediterranean, were seized by the Turkish authorities.

The Turkish troops which have been massing in Palestine in preparation for an attack on the Suez Canal are said to have already crost the Egyptian frontier into the desert of Sinai. Their left flank is threatened by the British force which has been landed at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, the eastern branch of the Red Sea, corresponding to the Gulf of Suez on the west.

An expedition from India has taken possession of the Port of Fao, where the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates reach the Persian Gulf thru the River Shatt-el-Arab.

The Russians and Turks have come into conflict in the vicinity of Kars, Erivan and Erzerum, and both sides claim a victory in the enemy's territory. The Russians invaded Turkish territory from the Trans-Caucasus in two columns, one to the east and the other to the west of Mount Ararat. They claim that the Armenians welcomed their troops and are actively assisting them against the Turks.

The War on the Sea

The disaster to the British fleet off the Chilean coast, which is discussed on another page, appears more serious as fuller details come in, for the British vessels were both outclassed and outmaneuvered. The twelve 8-inch guns of the German cruisers began to take effect at a distance of six miles, while the British cruiser "Good Hope" could not reach over four miles with her

two 9-inch guns and her eight 6-inch guns were unusable because of the heavy sea. The engagement began at 6.40 Sunday night and was virtually decided in half an hour. The German armored cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau," which had early in the war bombarded Papeete, on the French island of Tahiti, and were last heard from on October 14, when they called at Easter Island for coal and provisions, succeeded in making a junction somewhere with the third-class cruisers "Leipzig," "Dresden" and "Nürnberg," and the combined squadron, under Admiral Count von Spree, met the British squadron under Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, off Coronel, Chile. The British squadron, which was sent to the Pacific around South America, consisted of the cruisers "Good Hope," "Monmouth" and "Glasgow," and the transport "Otranto." The "Good Hope" and "Monmouth" were probably sunk with all on board. The "Glasgow" escaped with slight damage.

In Europe the Germans seem disposed to take the offensive on the water. A fleet of four battleships and four cruisers from Wilhelmshaven were discovered off Yarmouth within ten miles of the English coast, where they fired upon the British torpedo boat "Halcyon." A British submarine, "D-5," was sunk by a German mine in the North Sea, with the loss of twenty-one lives.

New Haven Directors Indicted

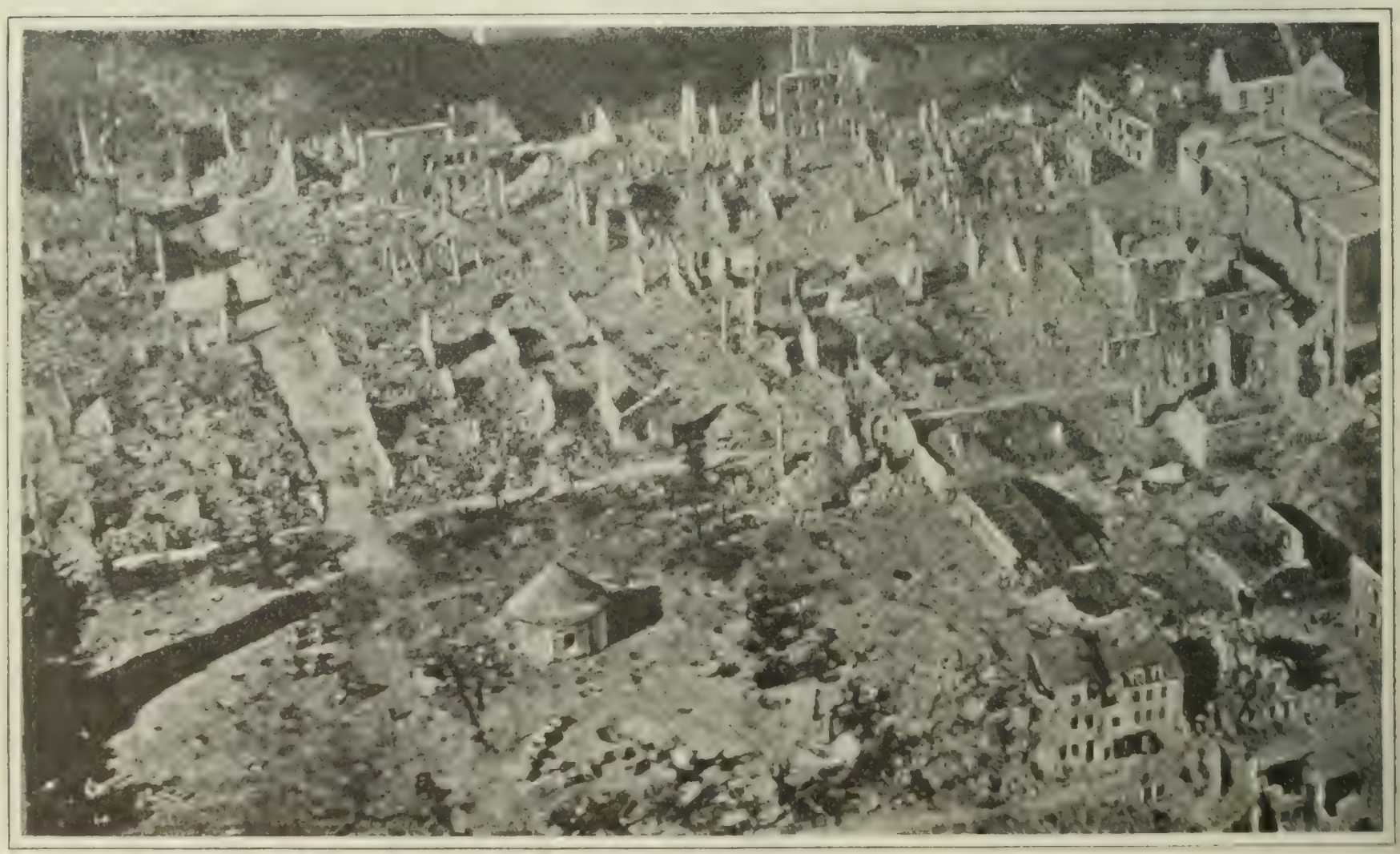
A Federal grand jury in New York has indicted for criminal conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust law twenty-one men who are now or have been directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Among those so accused are William Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller; George F. Baker, chairman of the First National Bank in New York; Charles M. Pratt, of the Standard Oil Company; Theodore N. Vail, the head of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company; Lewis Cass Ledyard, T. De Witt Cuyler, John L. Billard and Edward D. Robbins, the company's general counsel. In the indictment, which relates to the transactions of the company during the last twenty years, are named forty-five men who are called co-conspirators. Some of these are dead. The list includes the late J. Pierpont Morgan, Alexander J. Cassatt, William D. Bishop, John M. Hall, Nathaniel Wheeler, Governor Luzon B. Morris, George J. Brush, Frank W. Cheney, H. McK. Twombly and Charles S. Mellen. Mr. Rockefeller and several others who are indicted have entered pleas of not guilty, and each has been released on a bond of $5000.

The indictment relates to all the original company's acquisitions of steam railways, trolley lines and steamship companies since 1890, and in respect to each acquisition or alliance the defendants are charged with conspiring to monopolize the land and water transportation of the New England States, and to suppress competition. Under the Sherman act the penalty is one year in prison, or a fine of $5000, or both. It is asserted that the representatives of the Department of Justice, if the defendants are found guilty, will ask the court to send them to jail.

Troops to Arkansas Mines

President Wilson has sent to the Hartford Valley and Prairie Creek mining districts, in Arkansas, four companies of Federal cavalry, to assist the civil authorities in enforcing the orders of the United States court. This action is due to the miners' strike and to the destruction of a mining company's property by the strikers. The labor controversy began in April last. When the company undertook to have an "open shop" at its mines, there was forcible interference by members of the union. Such interference was forbidden by a court order. Then the company went into the hands of a receiver. While it was under his control, the property was attacked. The buildings connected with five mines were burnt, the receiver's guards were driven away, and two were killed.

Men arrested for these offenses have been taken forcibly from the



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A MAN-MADE POMPEII

The ruins of Longwy, near the German frontier in France, after the long German attack had been successful and the invaders had burned the town



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WHEN THE FRENCH AND THE ELEMENTS FOUGHT THE GERMANS

An incident of the retreat of the Crown Prince's army from its position before Verdun, when the heavy rains had begun

custody of the United States marshal by their friends. The court is unable to enforce its orders. Therefore the troops have been sent, and the President has issued a proclamation of warning addrest to the residents of the mining districts. Judge Youmans, of the United States District Court; who sought to prevent disorder by an injunction, and who appointed the receiver, has repeatedly been threatened with assassination, in anonymous letters. The Government has given him a bodyguard.

Railroads in Alaska

The bill which provides for the leasing of coal lands in Alaska, signed only a day or two before the adjournment of Congress, may be regarded as supplementary to the earlier act, which authorized the construction of railroads in the territory by the national Government, under the direction of the President, and appropriated $35,000,000 for the work. The new roads will touch the coal fields.

J. P. Morgan, as the head of the New York banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., which is interested in the syndicate that owns the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, in Alaska, called upon Secretary Lane and offered to sell or lease this road to the Government. It is 196½ miles long and extends northeasterly from Cordova, on Prince William Sound, to Kennicott, where the Bonanza copper mine is situated. Short branch lines would connect it with the Bering and Matanuska coal fields. It was pointed out that the road might be useful as part of the Government's projected railway system. Mr. Lane said to Mr. Morgan that he would not be able to consider the offer until after receipt of a report from the engineers who are now surveying routes for the Government lines.

Mexico's Convention and Generals

The Aguascalientes convention ordered that Carranza should give up his office and that Villa should resign as commander of the Division of the North. It then appointed General Eulalio Gutierrez Provisional President for a short term, and assumed the powers of a Congress. Believing and saying that the convention was dominated by Villa, Carranza declined to obey the decree, but offered to retire if both Villa and Zapata should resign and leave the country. Villa and a part of his army had taken possession of Aguascalientes, at the request of the convention, for the protection of the delegates. He published his approval of the convention's order and of the appointment of Gutierrez. He did not desire to be President, he said, but would like to be national Chief of Police. Carranza evidently believed that, as a result of the order and appointment, Villa would gain an office of that kind. The convention sent to Carranza an ultimatum, warning him that he must respond to the order on or before the 10th. The First Chief declared that if his generals would stand by him he would "fight till death." Villa had his army ready to move southward, and there was a little fighting.

Stories were published to the effect that Gutierrez had repudiated the convention and gone over to Carranza; also that Villa was holding him in prison because he was not tractable. But evidence to support these tales was lacking. There were indications of bitter anti-American feeling at the capital, fostered and encouraged by the Government. Posters demanding expulsion of our troops from Vera Cruz were reprinted in newspapers which the Government controlled. Some attention was given at Washington to reports that Carranza was planning an attack upon our troops, believing that in this way he could gain popular support which he no longer commanded. Perhaps because he foresaw attack from the north, he began to remove his government to Puebla, which has natural advantages for defense.

Hayti's New Government

The revolt against President Oreste, in Hayti, was led by Davilmar Theodore and Oreste Zamor. It was successful, but when Oreste abdicated, soon after the beginning of the present year, the two revolutionary leaders quarreled. Each desired to be President. Hayti's Congress elected Zamor. Then Theodore led an uprising against the Zamor Government. He gained control of the northern towns, and a few weeks ago his forces captured the port and city of Cape Haytien. At that time 100 marines were landed there from the United States cruiser

THE SENATE

Thirty-two senators elected. The new Senate will have

Democrats—55, a gain of 2

Republicans—40, a loss of 2

Progressive—1, continuing in office

Democratic majority—14. In the last Congress 10*

Penrose won in Pennsylvania; Sullivan lost in Illinois. Underwood leaves the House for the Senate

**May be increased by one*

"Tacoma," to protect the consulate and the interests of Americans.

A few days after the capture of Cape Haytien, Zamor and his brother Charles made a final effort to retain possession of Port au Prince, the capital. But they were beaten by Theodore's revolutionists, and the President fled on a Dutch steamship. On the 7th he arrived at Curaçao. Theodore has now been elected President by Hayti's Congress. At the time of the fighting in Port au Prince, our Government sent to that city the transport "Hancock," with 800 marines, and also the battleship "Kansas." Foreign residents were calling for protection. It does not appear that any of the marines were landed. Hayti is bankrupt and its Government is no longer able to borrow. Our Government has been ready to consider a proposition for such a fiscal protectorate as was established in Santo Domingo, but objections were raised, a few months ago (before the beginning of the war in Europe) by Germany, France and Great Britain, each of these nations desiring to be represented.

The Elections

In the present House of Representatives at Washington the Democrats have a majority of 141. At last week's elections they lost nearly 60 seats, and in the new Congress their majority will be about 23. In two or three districts a final decision must await the official count. This change was the most important result of the elections. It was due mainly to a return of Progressives to the Republican party. The Progressive vote was greatly reduced. In New York it fell from 393,000 to less than 50,000. In several states it was very small. There were Democratic gains in the Senate, and it is claimed that the present Democratic majority of 10 will be increased to 15, but in at least two states where the reported margins are small a recount may be ordered. One of these is Wisconsin. The Republican gains for the House were notably large in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois.

Mr. Cannon, formerly Speaker, comes back. This will be his twentieth term. There is one Socialist, Meyer London, from an East Side district in New York. In the state of Pennsylvania, Senator Penrose was re-elected by a great plurality. Roger C. Sullivan was defeated in Illinois by Senator Sherman. Victor Murdock, of Kansas, lost his seat in the House by making an unsuccessful fight for the Senate.

At the state elections many questions were set before the voters in constitutional amendments and referendums. Seven states voted on woman suffrage, which was adopted in Montana and Nevada. Statewide prohibition was an issue in six states. It was rejected in Ohio and California. But Washington, Arizona and Oregon gave affirmative majorities. At the end of the week the reports from Colorado were not conclusive. California banished prize-fighting. Missouri rejected a railway full crew law past by its Legislature. In Arizona the rejection of an amendment abolishing capital punishment will cause the execution of fifteen murderers, condemned and sentenced, for whom there had been reprieves because this issue was pending. Commission government was ordered by the voters of Buffalo, Niagara Falls and three small cities in Kentucky. We show in accompanying tables the most important results of the voting thruout the country. In New York, Mr. Whitman, noted as a prosecutor of criminals, was elected Governor by a plurality of 136,000 over his Democratic competitor, Governor Glynn. There was an irresistible Republican movement in the state, but he was aided by the independent candidacy of the deposed Governor, Mr. Sulzer, for whom about 120,000 votes were cast, mainly by those who believed that he had been punished with too much severity thru the influence of the Tammany organization.

REFERENDUMS

Commission government adopted in Buffalo (population 423,715)

Full-crew railroad law defeated in Missouri

Recall of state officials (except judges) adopted in Louisiana

Prize-fighting prohibited in California

Eight-hour day defeated in Washington and California

GOVERNORS

Alabama—Charles Henderson, D.
*Arizona—*G. W. P. Hunt, D.*
*California—*Hiram Johnson, P.*
Colorado—George A. Carlson, R.
Connecticut—M. H. Holcomb, R.
Georgia—Nat E. Harris, D.
Idaho—Moses Alexander, D.
*Iowa—*George W. Clarke, R.*
Kansas—Arthur Kapper, R.
*Massachusetts—*David I. Walsh, D.*
*Michigan—*W. N. Ferris, D.*
Minnesota—W. S. Hammond, D.
*Nebraska—*John N. Morehead, D.*
Nevada—Emmet Boyle, D.
New Hampshire—R. H. Spaulding, R.
New York—Chas. S. Whitman, R.
North Dakota—L. B. Hanna, R.
Ohio—Frank B. Willis, R.
Oklahoma—R. L. Williams, D.
Oregon—James Withycombe, R.
Pennsylvania—M. G. Brumbaugh, R.
Rhode Island—R. L. Beeckman, R.
*South Dakota—*F. M. Byrne, R.*
South Carolina—R. I. Manning, D.
Tennessee—T. C. Rye, D.
Texas—J. E. Ferguson, D.
Vermont—Charles W. Gates, R.
Wisconsin—E. L. Philipp, R.
Wyoming—J. B. Kendrick, D.-P.

**Re-elected*

In seven states, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio and Oregon, a Republican succeeds a Democrat

In three, Idaho, Minnesota and Nevada, a Democrat succeeds a Republican

One Progressive succeeds himself and in Wyoming a Democratic-Progressive candidate succeeds a Progressive

THE HOUSE

Democrats—229, a loss of 56

Republicans—197, a gain of 68

Progressives—7, a loss of 8

Socialist, 1; Independent, 1

Democratic majority—23. In the last Congress—141*

One Socialist, Meyer London, elected in New York City, is the first from an eastern state

**May be increased by one*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Adopted in Montana and Nevada

Rejected in Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, North and South Dakota*

There are now twelve suffrage states, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, with an aggregate of 91 electoral votes

**In doubt*

PROHIBITION

Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington voted "dry"

California and Ohio voted "wet"

There are now fourteen "dry" states: Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia

MILITARISM IN GERMAN SOCIAL LIFE

BY THE AMERICAN WIFE OF A TITLED GERMAN

The author of this article—whose name we are, naturally, unable to announce—has lived in Germany thirty years and as the wife of a Prussian of high rank has had a unique opportunity to observe in intimate daily experience the working of the militaristic régime. It is an unusual view that she presents, and one that will find a quick response among American readers—that of an unsympathetic participant in the life of a caste which has brought down upon itself the condemnation of half Christendom.—THE EDITOR.

SO long as I remained a schoolgirl and foreign visitor in Prussia, the novelty only of customs and sights imprest me. A German saying runs to the effect that "for foreigners we have soft gloves." Upon marrying, however, and becoming German, I met immediately with shocks of surprize that caused the eyes of my understanding to open to the fact that the Fatherland is not only a novel land but a strange one.

Take for instance the occasion of a dinner party, the date of which, in my inexperience, I had committed the *faux pas* of fixing on the evening of an election day. Two guests were very late. When Herr von W. arrived at last he explained with animation that just as he was about to start his steward had ridden up alongside his coach to say that a cottager he had evicted was protesting, and it looked as if the village was inclined to take the fellow's part. He had simply had to stop in order to settle the affair. Luckily he could make it brief. The one argument of the fellow, that the socialistic book the steward had picked up from his window sill did not belong to him at all but must have been put there in his absence in the fields, by an agent, couldn't hold water for a minute. All he had had to do, to crush it, was to tell the fellow that if a book agent selected his cottage window to lay a socialistic book in it was because the agent had reason for knowing he harbored anarchistic leanings; none of the other cottagers had had books laid in their windows. How was he going to explain away that fact, huh? It could not be explained away. He was guilty and out he should go.

"That is my way of handling democrats," he boasted jovially to a fellow landlord standing by. "Quick, prompt. What! Not a tenant dared to murmur at me."

"But it may not have been a book agent who laid the book in the man's window. It may have been an enemy," I expostulated. "Was it uncut?"

"Huh! I didn't look at the thing. But what if it was a trick of some neighbor harboring a grudge? That is not the point. The point, Baroness, is to seize a chance of cowing people by showing them what comes of so much as being touched by socialism."

The tardiness of the Landrat was meanwhile being elucidated by the company in the comment: "He has to see how the voting went." "But how," I asked as he took his seat at my side at last, "How can you know so early the way the election went?"

"It is not the general vote that concerns me," he replied, "but those of the citizens of my Circle. By the way, Countess," he interrupted himself to say to the dowager sitting opposite to us at table, "your favorite grocer, Blum, cast a ticket for the National Liberal candidate." Countess von D. looked up.

"How dare the man vote against us, whom he is dependent on! My 'favorite' he shall be no longer. Did Scheffer vote with us?"

"Scheffer voted with us."

"Well, then; from tomorrow on, our orders cease to be sent to Blum and go to Scheffer instead. Shall they not?"

The ladies present had paused to listen. Now, as she directed her glance at them, up and down the table, they all acquiesced.

The foremost grocer of the town, their caterer for years, was to be boycotted, "disciplined," as they would say, for voting as they disliked.

"And you, little Baroness," exclaimed the wicked witch, noticing the silence I observed, "you, too, intend to withhold henceforth all patronage from Blum?"

"But Scheffer's *vinaigres d'estragon* are so awfully *grünwalderisch*," I objected with a mock air of petulance.

The men burst into a laugh. My hit at their pet butt for ridicule (the raw, sour vintage of an adjacent Circle) failed, however, to divert Countess von D. She went on in a tone of mixt persuasion and command: "I have heard before that Scheffer's vinegars are not always genuine. But we must be willing to make sacrifices for our cause. Must we not? Besides, we can always order from Berlin." Mention of Berlin restarted the chatting. I escaped the necessity of making a reply to her. "But how is it possible for you to know the way individual citizens vote?" I persisted of the Landrat. "I thought the Reichstag had put thru the measure for securing secrecy of ballots."

"The Reichstag, Baroness, proposes, but we dispose."

"What did he mean?" I demanded later of my husband. "Does the Landrat have the ballot boxes opened? I never could have conceived of such conspiring as went on in our house tonight. Did you hear the Landrat tell the men he had information for each of them; to come to see him soon? And I can't understand Herr von W. being so pitiless. Just think of a good-natured gentleman turning a tenant out of his home at nightfall only because a book had been laid on his window-sill!"

"You don't understand," lectured my husband. "In America everybody does as he likes. Here we have order. There *must* be order. It is our duty to see that order is maintained. God put the duty upon us. No landowner may allow a suspicion of social democratism tainting his villagers without exposing himself to suspicion by the Government. And a Landrat that fails to keep down Liberal voting in his Circle (district) will wait long, I tell you, for a decoration or promotion. How does he find out the way citizens vote? He probably orders the policeman that guards the box to look and see before he lets the next voter enter the booth. I don't know."

"And you call that 'order'—for the chief governor to command the police to break the law? For I know the law says balloting shall be secret."

"But does it say it shall remain secret? And you don't hold the correct idea of order at all. Order implies obedience by the inferior to his superior."

"Oh! I see perfectly the whole situation," was my American retort. "A landlord is cruel to a cottager out of a sense of self-preservation, which he dubs with the name of 'duty.' A governor betrays the citizens from an identical motive. And society approves and abets them, for the selfsame selfish reason."

"What a democrat you are!" laughed my husband. "Supposing it were my duty to report you to the Landrat?"

"You would not surprize him. He knows how I feel. They all know."

My republican fervor always remained ineffectual, as a matter of course. I was only a woman! And a woman's individuality counts no more with them than citizens' or cottagers', or the rights of any other class of weaklings. Their fixed composure of mind corresponds with what they know to be the immobility of their position, linked as that is with the throne. While aware of the common and civil laws founded on

right, its members possess and observe a code of their own, the articles of which are based upon expediency combined with might. The caste, in a word, represents the court martial of social life.

But other aristocracies tend to foster the same spirit. Why is the Prussian especially remarkable? The question rises in one's mind till it finds a solution in the origin of aristocracies. Language affords proof that this was military. The words "Knight," "Ritter," "Chevalier," were appellations that distinguished the "riding" fighter from the poorer mob of fighters on foot; the title "Prince" indicated the principal leader; that of "Count" the military protector of a county. With these military titles and their accompanying privileges, military, aristocratic ways of handling and thinking survived as a matter of course; indeed, political development, since feudal days, has consisted of little else except progress obtained in ousting them and their modern imitations from their entrenchments behind custom and law. The peculiar thing about Prussia is the bigger amount of crude militarism that still survives there.

In Prussian society men still measure the standing of one another by army rank. Governors, for instance, are paired with colonels, judges with captains; and not vice versa. A prince, not of royal blood, in the comparatively low position of lieutenant, may not expect to be given a colonel's wife as a dinner partner. Strangest of all to an outsider, almost every man actually possesses a military title; for the reason that every man has served in the army or navy, during a longer or shorter time, in the capacity of an officer. Together with his social title he bears therefore a military one. It is seldom mentioned if it is low; but, whatever it may be, it is remembered by his acquaintances and is silently reckoned with until he dies.

But men of high or low rank go to the Landtag or the Reichstag with identical sympathy with military measures. There are all those youthful memories of theirs to inspire such sympathy; and, besides—profoundest reason of all—there is the necessity felt by both of providing careers for their sons. Only one son may inherit; all the others must look to the army or navy for support. The national institution of universal military service is wont to be extolled as a pure measure of patriotism; the country squire and aristocrat extol it as such likewise and with genuine honesty. But, at the same time, they continue the hereditary practise of counting upon the service to supply permanent posts for their male offspring. The peasant serves his two or three years and goes; the officer stays. The modest pay of the profession is outbalanced by the extraordinary social prestige it gives; and salary increases with every step of promotion, while retirement is accompanied with a pension for life.

Such universal participation in militarism being the rule, who can wonder that Prussians think in military terms, which is to say, that they are acutely sensible of individual authority—individual authority in contradistinction to abstract authority? Further, that they carry in mind the idea of higher and higher degrees of chieftainship, all within the caste, the degrees leading up necessarily to that of commander-in-chief, who is the King? But, the King himself has been bred in the same idea, and shares the like sensibility. To whom shall he look up to, unless it be to the ultimate authority or chief? And who can that be except God?

The American press ridiculed the Kaiser not a little for speaking of "God and me," and took the spirit to be aberrant that could suggest such a form of speech. As a matter of fact, however, it concurs in the mind of the society I am trying to depict—the society which was and is the breeding place of Prussian militarism—with such an expression as a colonel might use: "The general and me." The general and I are both leaders, runs the underlying thought; he a bit higher than me in rank; for which reason I buttress my authority sometimes with his.

Years thru I endeavored to convert a dear friend from that tenet of her religion which gives over to eternal damnation infants dying unbaptized. In vain. Then a nephew of hers died, as it happened, before the pastor could reach the castle to perform the rite of christening. When the long lamentation over the death of a *majorats erbe* (heir to an entailed estate) had subsided, I said one day: "Tell me. Do you still hold to the idea that the innocent little being must suffer eternal fire?"

"My religion has remained unshaken," was her reply. "We trust that God out of consideration for our family has made an exception of the sainted child."

Now there are historical analogies to this belief in the partiality of Omnipotence; nevertheless in this case it was due, at least in part, to a habit of regarding God as chief of her caste.

One morning Countess zu H. was reading me a letter which she had just received from an aunt attached to a royal court, giving details of the suicide of the heir to the crown, when the visit of the minister's wife was announced.

"What a tragedy is that which has occurred in M.!" she exclaimed. "My husband said the first thing on reading of it in the paper: 'What a tragedy! The Prince will be barred from a Christian burial. A Christian burial is prohibited by the Church to all suicides.'"

"'Suicide!'" expostulated Countess H. "I beg of you, Frau Pastorin, be careful how you risk committing lese-majesty."

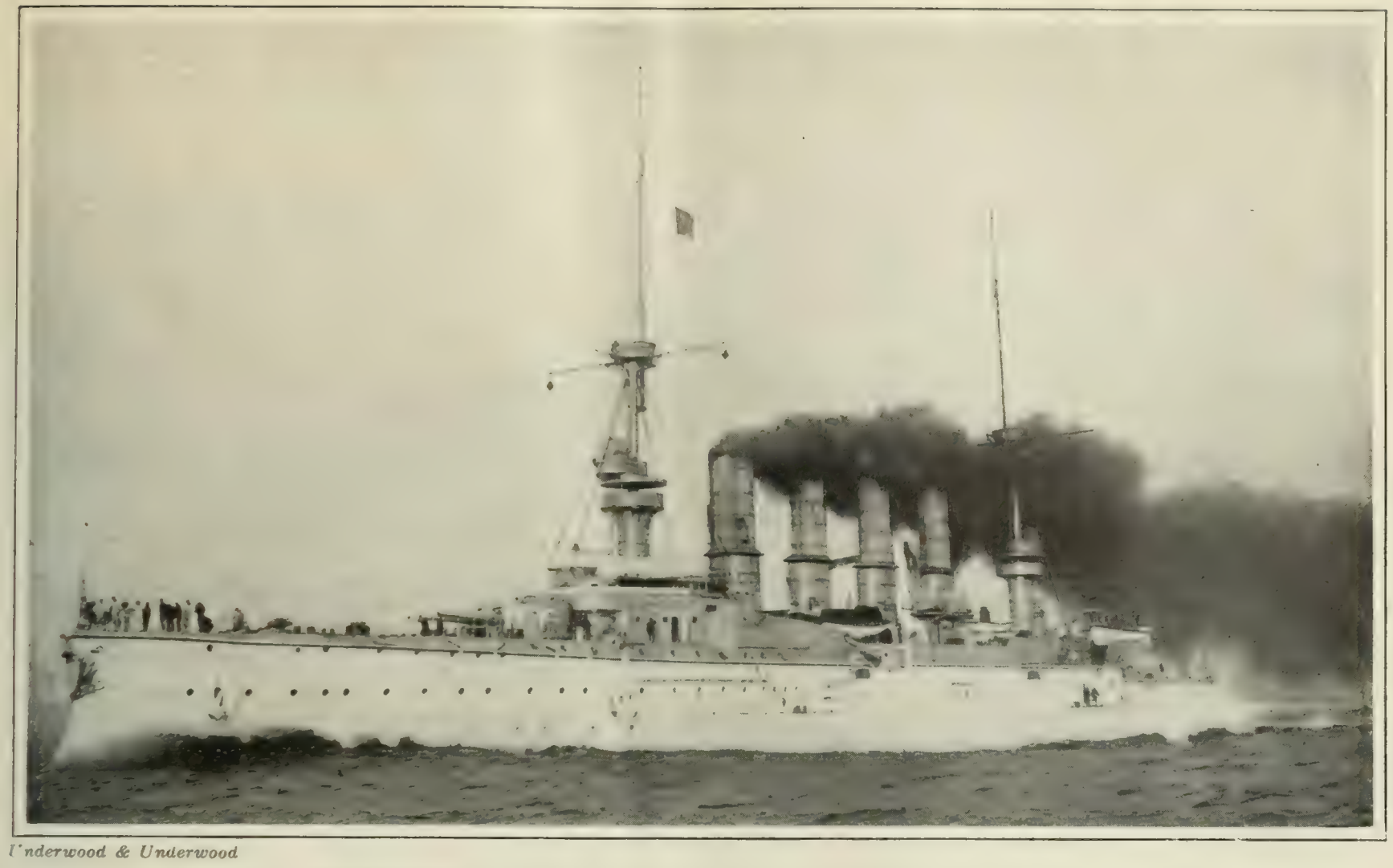
"But it was in the paper," pleaded the pastor's wife.

"Newspapers!" ejaculated the Countess with an accent of contempt and wrath. Then, changing her voice to a confidential tone: "The Prince died a natural death, tho sudden. I know it upon highest authority." And she smilingly showed the postmark of the letter and the royal letterhead. "My aunt is mistress marshal of the household of His Highness. Here she writes all. You and our dear pastor are privileged to contradict the public report and spread the truth; tho of course your good taste will omit all mention of my name." The *Pastorin* took her departure quite full of importance.

"How could you?" I remonstrated, upon our being alone again.

"It is not for the people to know what transpires amongst us," she said with acrimony. "Ask rather how could I fail in doing. To think of a public newspaper presuming to publish the affair, even to mentioning the name of the high party. It has been a city paper. The local daily is too well aware of propriety to so much as hint suicide in connection with the Prince's death. I must say, the new lieutenant colonel is showing himself to be most excellent in such matters. So far more energetic and alert than was Colonel K.! Hardly a month since his appointment, and twice already has he forestalled possible publications by walking firmly into the editor's office and prohibiting them. He merits promotion; all of us agree. The new fervor of the pulpit we enjoy is likewise due to him. At the close of the first service he attended he went into the vestry and told the pastor he wanted sermons much more patriotic. You must have remarked the difference."

I had, indeed. Before the advent of the new lieutenant colonel the peasants and soldiers who listened to the sermons might have mistaken the Almighty and Kaiser Wilhelm for mere equals; later they must have become confused as to there being any difference at all between the two identities.



Underwood & Underwood

S. M. S. "SCHARNHORST," WHICH HELPED TO DEFEAT THE BRITISH SQUADRON OFF CHILE

THE BLUNDERING BRITISH ADMIRALTY

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE reports of the action between the English and German cruisers off the Chilean coast so far received make it clear that the British defeat was due primarily to the stupidity of the Admiralty in sending so small a squadron as that commanded by Admiral Cradock to meet the German force existing in the southern Pacific; and secondarily, to the overwhelming superiority of the German gun fire. The Admiralty is now seeking to escape the blame, by asserting that the battleship "Canopus" had been sent to strengthen Cradock's squadron—when, not stated. But this only makes its plight worse, since it thus admits that it knew what Cradock had to meet and failed to ensure the arrival of the reinforcement before a battle could take place. The consequence was that the British were outgeneraled from the start, and opportunity given to Admiral Von Spee to perform within less than thirty days the astonishing feat of bringing five ships, separated by thousands of miles, to the proper spot, at the proper time, ready and cleared for action with the vessels which the Admiralty had widely trumpeted were going to sweep him from the sea.

In the latter part of September the "Scharnhorst" and the "Gneisenau" were shelling Tahiti. Since then they have been reported in the vicinity of Australia. Altho it is now said that the "Leipzig" coaled in San Francisco on August 17, and that the "Dresden" was then in Honolulu, there have been reports from English sources from time to time that both of these ships were in the South Atlantic dodging English and French cruisers. The "Nuernberg," in a South Sea Island port under repair, was blockaded by both British and Australian ships, from which it was insisted she could not possibly escape. But she did. To any one unaware of the high efficiency of the wireless system installed in the German navy (a year ago the "Nuernberg" succeeded in transmitting signals over 6600 miles), Admiral Von Spee's strategy may well seem almost miraculous.

To make the situation still more extraordinary, the action was fought just before nightfall in a gale of nearly hurricane force. The British have always insisted that to their seamen such conditions would be the most favorable. They have steadily maintained that the German marine personnel is nothing but "an army corps afloat," which would speedily show its nautical inferiority under stress of wind and weather. But there was nothing resembling nautical inferiority—on the contrary, there is every inference of better seamanship on the part of the Germans in this, the first naval engagement ever fought in the open sea in a great storm. Elaborate explanations, however, are not necessary. The result is amply accounted for by the fact that the Germans delivered a crushing fire, to which the British ships were unable to reply until after they had been badly hurt. Excluding the light guns of the secondary batteries, which probably had little if any decisive effect, there were sixteen 8.2-inch German guns against but two 9.2-inch British guns. Of 6-inch guns the Germans had twelve to the British thirty-four, and of 4-inch guns thirty-two to the British ten. Or, in other words, the actual number of the smaller caliber guns was the same for both sides, but the British had great preponderance in 6-inch. The Germans however obviously had a far greater weight of gun fire per ton of displacement and besides they have always claimed that their Krupp guns are as good, if not better, than the corresponding British guns of somewhat larger caliber. They appear to have opened fire at 9000

ranges. The British, some reports say, did not respond until the range had decreased to 6000 meters, by which time they were much battered. Other accounts state that they opened fire at the long range with their 6-inch guns, but that the projectiles fell short or lacked penetration. Whatever the causes may have been, the "Monmouth," according to German reports, was sunk in less than thirty minutes. English reports say she was driven ashore. The powerful "Good Hope" escaped at nightfall apparently a wreck and on fire. Her loss is conceded by the Admiralty. The "Glasgow," severely injured, found refuge in a Chilean port, together with the "Otranto," an armed transport which played little or no part in the engagement. Altho the two 9-inch British guns could have penetrated the German armor at 9000 meters and the 6-inch guns could certainly have been effective at 5000 meters, the German ships were practically unhurt, and there were but seven casualties in their crews. On the other hand, the Germans delivered a smothering hail of no less than 400 shots in the single hour which the engagement lasted. The British casualties have not been published, but they include the loss of Admiral Cradock and all on board the "Monmouth" and "Good Hope."

At the present time the tactics of the contending squadrons can only be surmised. As the vessels having both wind and sea against them would be at material disadvantage in aiming their guns, there was probably maneuvering, as in the old days, for the weather gage. The darkness and the storm must have rendered ordinary means for determining range useless or inefficient and have seriously interfered with good marksmanship on both sides. The "Good Hope's" two 9-inch guns were in separate turrets, so that the best she could do with them was a single shot either fore or aft and two shots in broadside. Her heavy rolling is said to have greatly hindered the working of her 6-inch guns. The British hit-percentages for 6 and 4 inch guns — as reported for 1913—were not particularly high in proportion to the number of shots fired, and if high waves troubled the "Good Hope," of 14,100 tons, they might well have been much worse for the German ships, the two largest of which were each over 2500 tons smaller. As to how far speed differences may have affected the result, we know only the trial speeds of these vessels at the time they were launched, and have no knowledge as to their capabilities at the time of the conflict. The German ships had been at sea for many months and their bottoms must have been foul with marine growth. It is not known whether Admiral Cradock was forced to battle against a plainly superior enemy or whether, as is altogether likely, with characteristic gallantry he accepted it, believing that traditional British seamanship would make up any deficiencies.

From a military point of view, the loss of British fighting force is inconsiderable. Even with the eighteen cruisers already destroyed, the overwhelming superiority of the British navy has not been materially reduced. In fact, its strength is greater now than it was at the beginning of the war, owing to the addition of the two great Turkish battleships, the Brazilian monitors and the completion of vessels then unfinished. But the blow to British naval pride is even more severe than that which followed the frigate duels with ourselves in the war of 1812. In fact, the circumstances are in many ways similar, for the weight of the broadsides of the "Constitution" and "United States" was much greater than that of their respective antagonists.

Great Britain is now distinctly not "mistress of the seas" in the southern Pacific Ocean. The Germans there hold sway. For how long depends upon whether they meet the Japanese fleet which is said to be hunting them and the sequel of that meeting. Unconfirmed British reports of November 7th give rumors of the capture of the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" while coaling.

The responsibility for the present staggering defeat and consequent loss of prestige must be laid at the door of the Admiralty, which has already been receiving plenty of recrimination for permitting the recent German mine-laying operations close to the British coast. In fact, its explanation of its blundering sacrifice of Admiral Cradock interrupts its even more futile attempt to account for the mines north of Ireland by saying they were put there "by submarines" or by enemy's vessels disguised as neutrals. Submarines do not lay mines, and a proper defensive patrol can keep off minelayers that can be seen. There was no need of explanation anyhow. The Germans furnished it by calmly laying more mines within ten miles of the British coast off Lowestoft until they were detected by a British destroyer, which they afterward blew up by dropping a mine in its way as they leisurely retreated.

The return of Admiral Lord Fisher to his post as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, even at seventy-three years of age, seems just at present to be singularly opportune.

New York City



London Times History of the War

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN ARBUTHNOT FISHER

First Sea Lord of Admiralty from 1904 to 1910, who has resumed that office upon the resignation of Prince Louis of Battenberg, whose German birth gave rise to popular criticism

A LITERARY WAR MAP

THE ROMANTIC BACKGROUND OF THE WAR IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

THE war of the ten nations is being fought on historic ground. Their armies are tenting tonight on the old camp grounds. They are battling on the battlefields of their ancestors for innumerable generations, and one may imagine, with the artist, that the clouds above them are filled with the wraiths of those who died there in past centuries and now are awakened to fight again. A 42-centimeter shell from one of the new Krupp howitzers may dig thru twenty feet of war strata, throwing out strange relics of earlier combats, first, perhaps, a chassepot cartridge of 1870; then one of the iron cannonballs used in the battle of Crécy to frighten the horses, or one of the four thousand golden spurs left by the French knights on the field of Courtrai; below this the bronze helmet of a Roman soldier; and finally —for the Krupps plow deep—an eolithic flint, the first weapon made by man for the slaughter of his fellow man.

The names that throng our daily news are full of meaning for every reader; scarce one of them but sets vibrating some chord of memory or sends us searching for some illusive association. It may be a bit of biography, a snatch of old song, a medieval legend, an historical romance, a page of history or an automobile novel. I knew by heart the opening campaign of this war from A to Z when first I learned my letters:

An Austrian army awfully arrayed
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade
Cossack commanders cannonading come
Dealing destruction's devastating doom
etc., etc.

Here "doom" is obviously and appropriately to be rimed with "dum-dum."

When the scene shifted suddenly to Belgium we all began to rattle off the first Latin we learn and the last we forget:

Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae. . . . . Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae.

That is as far as most of us carried the quotation, not of course because our memory failed us, but because it did not seem appropriate to add that the reason why, in Cæsar's opinion, the Belgians were the bravest of the Gauls was because they were farthest from the culture and refinement of the Romans. Neither did we find it convenient to recall the 39th chapter of *De Bello Gallico*, wherein the Gauls frightened the Romans by declaring that the Germans were big of body, incredibly bold and practised in arms, and so fierce of aspect that in battle they could not bear to look them in the eye.

A later and less illustrious writer of Latin than Cæsar has characterized the Belgian towns in this manner:

Nobilibus Bruxella viris, Antwerpia nummis,
Gandavum laqueis, formosis Bruga puellis,
Lovanium doctis, gaudet Mechlinia stultis.

Which may be Englished in this wise:

In noble men rejoices Brussels,
While Antwerp after money hustles,
And Ghent has halters and to spare,
And Bruges is rich in maidens fair;
The learned man in Louvain rules,
The while Malines delights in fools.

Ruskin accounts for the bravery of the Belgians on geologic grounds, for he had great faith in the superior qualities of Cretaceous civilization. In one of his polemic epistles, aimed at an English geologist, he says:

The English geologist may be pardoned for dimly appreciating the structure of a district in which a people strong enough to lay the foundation of the liberties of Europe in a single battle was educated in a fissure of the Lower Chalk.

Longfellow coming to the Old World from an unhistoric land felt the penumbra of the past which covers these Belgian towns displayed in the headlines of the war extras. We are all glad to learn that the belfry of Bruges did not share the fate of the Louvain library, but still watches o'er the town:

In the market place of Bruges stands
the belfry old and brown;
Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilded,
still it watches o'er the town.
As the summer morn was breaking, on
that lofty tower I stood,
And the world threw off her darkness,
like the weeds of widowhood. . . .
Visions of the days departed, shadowy
fantoms filled my brain;
They who live in history only seemed to
walk the earth again;
All the Foresters of Flanders—mighty
Baldwin Bras de Fer,
Lyderick du Bucq and Cressy, Philip,
Guy de Dampierre.
I beheld the pageants splendid that
adorned those days of old;
Stately dames, like queens attended,
knights who bore the Fleece of
Gold;
Lombard and Venetian merchants with
deep laden argosies;
Ministers from twenty nations; more
than royal pomp and ease.
I beheld proud Maximilian, kneeling
humbly on the ground;
I beheld the gentle Mary, hunting with
her hawk and hound;
And her lighted bridal chamber, where
a duke slept with the queen,
And the armed guard around them, and
the sword unsheathed between.
I beheld the Flemish weavers, with Namur and Juliers bold,
Marching homeward from the bloody
battle of the Spurs of Gold,
Saw the fight at Minnewater, saw the
White Hoods moving west,
Saw great Artevelde victorious scale the
Golden Dragon's nest.
And again the whiskered Spaniard all
the land with terror smote;
And again the wild alarum sounded
from the tocsin's throat;
Till the bell of Ghent responded o'er lagoon and dike of sand,
"I am Roland! I am Roland! there is
victory in the land!"
Then the sound of drums aroused me.
The awakened city's roar
Chased the fantoms I had summoned
back into their graves once more.

Surely no one ever got more history into nine couplets without spoiling the poetry than Longfellow did here.

The siege of Antwerp was familiar ground to all of us. We had been over it more than once with Motley, who lived in the days when it was the fashion to write readable histories. But when the Germans began the siege by bombarding Malines and Lierre it brought to mind one of Chesterton's *Tremendous Trifles*. In "The Ballade of a Town" he tells how he took a tramcar for Malines and by mistake discovered "the lovely city of Lierre," now doubtless most unlovely looking. The skit is one of Chesterton's delightful mixtures of nonsense and insight, and ends with a complete summary of his philosophy of life in two quatrains:

Happy is he and more than wise
Who sees with wondering eyes and
clean
The world thru all the grey disguise
Of sleep and custom in between.

Yes; we may pass the heavenly screen,
But shall we know when we are there?
Who know not what these dead stones
mean,
The lovely city of Lierre.

Boom stood next to Lierre in meeting the brunt of the German attack upon Antwerp, and from Boom Stevenson started on his *Inland Voyage*, which is better than Baedeker as a guide to the seat of war. After crossing the frontier, Stevenson, like the Germans, found in Maubeuge his first French fortress. To "La Fére of Cursed Memory" he devotes a whole chapter; then becomes enamored in turn with the Cathedral of Noyon and the town hall of Compiègne, both of which we trust have survived their capture and recapture. A cathedral is Stevenson's "favorite kind of mountain scenery," but Edith Wharton, in her *Motor Flight Through France*, devotes more atten-

[illegible] to the town hall of Noyon and that of St. Quentin than to their churches.

The Bible of Amiens still stands, tho many of its sculptured pages have been too mutilated for even a Ruskin to read. He would not have minded so much the rough handling of Rheims. I wonder how many of those who have been raving of the incomparable beauty of Rheims cathedral ever read what Ruskin said about it: "Nothing but disgusts and disappointments"; "a mass of weakness and confusion"; "confectioners' Gothic"; "grotesque and frightful in design." But Ruskin would have been the last to condone the destruction of a work of art on the ground that it was bad—unless, indeed, it were a modern work of art.

The defects of early training are irremediable. If people had been brought up as they should be on the *Ingoldsby Legends*, they would know that Rheims rimes with dreams, and they would stop trying to Frenchify the name. I should like—no, I mean I should not like to hear them read "The Jackdaw of Rheims" and call it, as they usually do, "Rants."

The lines about the nice cake of soap are too familiar to quote, having been repeatedly published in the back pages of our magazines at the expense of some philanthropist, but we can, without being accused of surreptitious advertising, recall that:

A nice little boy held a golden ewer,
Embost and fill'd with water as pure
As any that flows between Rheims and
Namur.

The great day of Rheims, when Joan of Lorraine stood beside the king she had enthroned, has been a favorite theme of painters and writers. It is interesting to compare the opening lines of three of the best known poems of this occasion:

The morn was fair
When Rheims re-echoed to the busy hum
Of multitudes for high solemnity
Assembled. —*Southey.*

Rheims scarce can hold the crowds that
roll this day
Like ocean's billows thru each echoing
way. —*Schiller.*

That was a joyous day in Rheims of old
When peal on peal of mighty music
rolled
Forth from her thronged cathedral.
—*Felicia Hemans.*

The novels of the Maid are too many to mention, but we must not forget that Mark Twain wrote a life of *Joan of Arc* that he never forgave the American people for not properly appreciating.

The romance reader hardly needs to refer to the war maps. He has fought over this region so many times in the course of centuries. He has been personally conducted thru the country by the best authors, from Froissart to Zola. But war seems to have degenerated — or literature, for it is more fun reading of a battle in the *Chronicles* than in the *Downfall*. That handy guide to the geography of literature, *Everyman's Atlas*, contains maps of the places named in the novels of Dumas and Balzac that would serve well for war maps.

The papers told us that Namur had been fortified so as to be impregnable to attack, and then a little later we learned that Namur had fallen owing to the employment of siege engines of unprecedented size by the enemy. This is interesting, but it is not news. It is 1971 years old, for Cæsar told how Namur was "fortified with a very high double wall, besides which they had placed heavy stones and sharpened stakes upon the walls," but that the Romans "were able to move forward machines of such hight with so great speed" that the defenders thought it must have been done thru the help of the gods.

Did we hear that the Germans had captured Peronne? Well, we knew that it was the English who showed them how a hundred years ago. Scott told us that in *Quentin Durward:*

Peronne, situated upon a deep river, in a flat country, and surrounded by strong bulwarks and profound moats, was accounted in ancient, as in modern times, one of the strongest fortresses in France. Indeed, tho lying on an exposed and warlike frontier, it was never taken by an enemy, but preserved the proud name of Peronne la Pucelle, until the Duke of Wellington, a great destroyer of that sort of reputation, took the place in the memorable advance upon Paris in 1815.

Nor were we novel readers surprized when they told us of the brave defense of Liège. We knew that there would be bloody work when so fiery a sovereign as the Kaiser encountered so fierce a population as the Liègeois. They haven't changed much since the time of Louis XI, for, said the chaplain in *Quentin Durward:*

You do not know the men of Liège, of whom it may be said, that, not even excepting those of Ghent, they are at once the fiercest and most untamable in Europe. Twice has the Duke of Burgundy chastised them for their repeated revolts against their Bishop, and twice hath he suppress them with much severity, abridged their privileges, taken away their banners, and established rights and claims to himself, which were not before competent over a free city of the Empire. Nay, the last time he defeated them with much slaughter near Saint Tron, where Liège lost nearly six thousand men, what with the sword, what with those drowned in the flight; and thereafter, to disable them from further mutiny, Duke Charles refused to enter at any of the gates which they had surrendered, but, beating to the ground forty cubit's breadth of their city wall, marched into Liège as a conqueror, with visor closed and lance in rest, at the head of his chivalry, by the breach which he had made. Nay, well were the Liègeois then assured, that, but for the intercession of his father, Duke Philip the Good, this Charles, then called Count of Charleroi, would have given their town up to spoil. And yet, with all these fresh recollections, with their breaches unrepaired, and their arsenals scarcely supplied, the sight of an archer's bonnet is sufficient again to stir them to uproar. May God amend all! but I fear there will be bloody work between so fierce a population and so fiery a sovereign.

"Our army swore terribly in Flanders," said Uncle Toby. Doubtless the British are using the same bad language in the same place as they fight along the Lys and Yser to keep the Germans from getting to Calais and Dunkirk. Calais might be found written on the Kaiser's heart as well as Bloody Mary's. Dunkirk the British did not succeed in holding when they had it spite of Jonathan Swift:

Spite of Dutch friends and English foes
Poor Britain shall have peace at last;
Holland got towns and we got blows
But Dunkirk's ours, we'll hold it fast.

For a bit of the background of Arras which now the Germans hold against the allied armies we have but to refer to Stedman's "Death of Philip the Bold":

Mailéd knights and archers stand
Thronging in the church of Arras;
Nevermore at his command
Shall they scour the Netherland,
Nevermore the outlaws harass.

The Flemish tales of Hendrik Conscience cover many centuries and most of the battlegrounds of this "cockpit of Europe." *The Lion of Flanders* is laid in Ypres, Namur and Lille; it tells of the massacre of Bruges and the bloody victory of Courtrai when Philip the Fair sent 60,000 men to lay waste Belgium and only 7000 returned to France, a worse record in proportionate fatalities than the present war for all our high explosives. Here I must also mention Stanley Weyman's *The House on the Wall*, a story of Spanish Flanders in 1706; Ouida's *Dog of Flanders;* Miss Everett-Green's *Shut In*, dealing with the siege of Antwerp in 1559; and Maurice Maeterlinck's early and only attempt at a story, *The Massacre of the Innocents*, a translation of the biblical story wherein the babes of Nazareth are Flemish and the soldiers are Spanish. Nor must we forget that Lohengrin, the Swan-Knight, sailed into Brabant up the Scheldt from Antwerp way. The Germans started from Aix and have got to Ghent. We are familiar with every step of that road, for we know *How They Brought the Good News* in the reverse direction, tho we never shall know what the "Good News" was, for Browning himself could not tell.

The lair of "The Wild Boar of Ardennes," William de la Marck, has again become the seat of war. Probably many a German soldier march-

ing thru the Ardennes from Luxembourg to Namur, footsore and hungry, shot at by snipers and hit by the flat of an officer's sword whenever he stopped singing, has said with with Touchstone: "Ay, now I am in Arden; the more fool I; when I was at home I was in a better place; but travellers must be content."

George Wharton Edwards gives some of the legendary lore of this region in his latest book, *The Forest of Arden*, as in his earlier volume, *Some Flemish Towns*, he told of the former splendors of Ypres, Dixmude, Alost and other places unknown to most of us a few weeks ago, but now household words.

Of course, it seems silly to our historian friends that we should be content to absorb our history and geography thru the medium of song and story, and so get mere scrappy knowledge, diluted with romance and contaminated by fiction, when we might and should drink at the fountain of pure truth, namely their own works. No doubt we might, perhaps we should, but then, would we? In the geometry of the mind, the shortest distance between two points is not always the straight line that joins them. One who takes the roundabout road often has the pleasanter walk and sometimes gets to the destination first. If he does not, may he not console himself with the thought that a pleasant walk is in itself a destination? Anyhow, we may quote Lowell in self defense: "To read a classic is to read a commentary on the morning paper."

WHAT THE FILIPINOS WANT

BY WINFRED T. DENISON

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The preamble to the Philippine Government bill, whose final consideration was postponed to the next session of Congress, has raised in definite form an important question. Shall the United States declare now its purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippines "as soon as a stable government can be established therein"? The article which we here print from the pen of Secretary Denison only by indirection throws light upon this question. Indeed Mr. Denison specifically declares himself unprepared to answer it. But his article, which contains the substance of an address delivered before the City Club of Manila, throws a great deal of light on the practical question of the spirit in which we shall approach our great and continuing task in the Philippines. Mr. Denison was appointed to his present office by President Wilson. But he is not a Democrat. He is a Progressive. A sketch of his personality, with a portrait, appeared in The Independent for December 18, 1913.—THE EDITOR.

ON the question of immediate independence I have not at present the audacity to express an opinion, having been here so short a time, and having seen so little of the country. Neither am I qualified to answer many related questions.

The subject which I do wish to discuss and upon which I have opinions which I wish to express, is my own point of view toward the questions which daily come before me in the administration of my own department.

In substantially every matter that comes to me, the first question is: Whose money is this I am about to spend?

Is it the money of the American people, or is it the money of the Filipino people?

Surely no one can have any real doubt about the answer.

Some may undertake to say: "We paid twenty million dollars to Spain for these Islands, and therefore their revenues are our revenues. True, we have this stake here and we have added to it sundry millions of expense, but the total all together—is it not a mere bagatelle to the stake which the Filipino people have here? What of the taxes they have paid for centuries? What of the toil they and their ancestors have invested here? It is they who are the vitality of these Islands, and the beneficial interest is in them. Our money we gave freely as a grant of aid to them. It gave us the mere legal title under the letter of the law of nations, but we hold it as trustees for them, and so we have again and again declared in the most solemn way.

Therefore it follows that we must spend these moneys for them and not for ourselves.

MOLLUSCS OR TEACHERS?

To be concrete: Within the last few days the question has come to me whether I would authorize the expenditure of $500, more or less, for the photographing of molluscs.

Now, it happens that I have just returned from the Mountain Province, where I found a deep necessity and a great demand for school teachers, and no money to provide them. I had this choice: Should I spend $500 for photographing these molluscs, or should I spend it for a school teacher? I could pay the whole share of the Insular Government in one teacher, and a half of the share of the Insular Government in another teacher for the cost of these photographs. I am not unaware that the world outside of the Philippines may possibly prefer the photographs of the molluscs to teachers in the Mountain Province, but can there be any doubt in the mind of any one that my duty is to spend that money for the interest of the Philippines, rather than to further what may be considered the interest of the scientific world at large?

This is a type of the questions which are constantly arising. It is an extreme one, and one that is unusually ridiculous, but, nevertheless, it serves to make the point.

Every requisition for expenditure involves a choice of the purpose proposed as against all other possible purposes, and it behooves an alien administrator to have a care lest he give the hobbies of his own nation priority over the interest of the people whose money he is spending.

ETHNOLOGY OR DOCTORS

A similar thing happened in the first month I was here. I had been to Palawan, and had found there forty thousand people without a doctor. This gave me a shock which I shall never forget, and which has not been minimized by my having subsequently found the same thing on a still larger scale in the Mountain Provinces. I had visited the Moros in the southern end of Palawan, and had found them eager for a school teacher, even grown men petitioning for leave themselves to go to school. I had been to the Culion Leper Colony, and had received the petitions of those six Sisters of St. Paul de Chatres, who were doing all the nursing for 250 hospital patients and caring for the whole out-patient and dispensary service besides; and they had asked for two more nurses and $50 a month for extra delicacies for the more desperate among their cases.

With these things in my mind I returned to Manila; and there the very

first thing that came to me was an application for leave to spend $14,000 for printing the results of ethnological research into the habits of the Bukidnons and other non-Christian tribes, and I said to myself: Is it for the interest of the Filipino people that these manuscripts should be printed at such a cost, rather than that school teachers and doctors should be sent to Palawan, and more help to those weary Sisters of St. Paul de Chatres and the lepers in their care?

Is it for the interest of the Filipino people to make such researches and to print their results in order to inform the American people and the outside scientific world about the ways and habits of the Bukidnons, rather than to send school teachers to teach the Bukidnons the ways of the outside world?

It was urged that these expenses for printing were a mere bagatelle compared with the cost of collecting the information, and that it was a pity to lose the results of these researches for a sum so small when compared with the vast total of cost already incurred in collecting the information.

But for $14,000 I could either cover the Mountain Province with school teachers, or cover Palawan with doctors, or fill Culion with nurses; while the outside world, if it finds itself in peremptory need of this knowledge, may possibly be able to find the money somewhere, outside the pockets of the Filipino people.

Then it was urged that the administrative officers of the Mountain Province, the governor, the lieutenant-governors, and all the Americans who have to deal with those people up there, needed these researches to guide them in their work. That might possibly to my mind be a justification for the expense, so I set that question aside until I could visit the province, and then I asked every one of these officers the question, and I found that not one of them had ever made any practical use of any of these things. "Interesting," they said, "from the point of view of the advancement of the science of the world, but of no actual practical use to the Mountain Province."

THE "OUGHT TO WANT" IDEA

Then in all these matters there always arises a second question:

Is the object of the expenditure a thing which the Filipino people themselves want in exchange for their money, or is it merely a thing that I, as an American, might think they *ought* to want?

Upon this question, it is of not the slightest importance to me what I, as an American, might think they *ought* to want, excepting only where the subject affects the international obligations which we have assumed—the primary essentials of order and of sanitation to prevent injury to the other nations of the world. For these things we are ourselves morally responsible to the outside world, so long as we permit ourselves to stand as sponsors here.

In all matters, however, in regard to which our responsibility is exclusively to the Filipino people and not to the outside world, it is our duty to spend their money for things that they want, whenever there is a difference between what they want and what we might think they ought to want.

It is their money which is to be spent. The thing to be acquired is for their use. Why should they not themselves make the choice whether they prefer the money or the thing?

For example, a few days ago I received a letter which had spent perhaps two weeks, or more, coming down to Manila from the Mountain Province. I mentioned the fact to a friend, and he said, "Yes, this is the sort of thing you will get constantly if you Filipinize the post office service of these islands." I replied, "Even if that is true, what of it? If the Filipino people prefer to have their letters arrive in three weeks and do it themselves, why haven't they the right to do it that way?"

Not every man in the world is always anxious, as we Americans are, to have everything done hot-foot on the instant. Why should we insist upon "hustling the East" against its will, and at its expense, if the East itself wishes to lie placid, murmuring "Mañana!" The Oriental people have the quality of patience. They are serene about these things. Isn't it conceivable that they would prefer to do these things themselves, even if it should cost them more, and even if they should do it less efficiently? Isn't it in human nature for people to prefer to do a thing themselves rather than to have an alien people do it for them?

Let us put ourselves in their places. We all know the scandalous maladministration and wasteful inefficiency which for so many years characterized our city governments in the United States,—a thing which Mr. Bryce, for instance, in his book on the American Commonwealth, pointed out with such amazement. Suppose the Germans, acting upon his book, should come to America and say, "We are the acknowledged experts in the world in the operation of municipal governments. We have proved to the world that we can manage our municipal governments more efficiently than you Americans can. Therefore we have come to do it for you." Would we welcome them? Would we be grateful to them?

I believe that all men in the world, civilized or uncivilized, wise or ignorant, would prefer to manage their affairs in their own way rather than to have aliens do it even more efficiently and more cheaply in an alien way.

CALICO, CANAOS, DYNAMITE AND SCHOOL TEACHERS

I have been told that, next to the Negritos, the Ilongots are the least civilized people in these Islands. On my recent visit to their mountains I had a little experience, trifling in its way, which sheds a light on precisely this thing. I took up large quantities of calico of many colors for the usual annual gifts from the apo. The people were gathered by their various chiefs in long groups of single file, eager for their presents. I had the pieces of each pattern put in a separate pile on a big table, and as each Ilongot approached to receive his present I asked him to choose which pattern he preferred. He never had any doubt what he wanted. He never hesitated a second. He began to point long before his turn had come. When it was all over the interpreter came to me and said, "The people are astonished that you should have allowed them to choose which color they should have. They are very happy about it."

Then I resolved to test this thing in Ifugao, and at a council of the people I said to them: "The meat for this cañao costs every year as much as it would cost to send you a doctor (or two doctors, as the case might be), or one or two school teachers. Next year I will do whatever you wish. I will either bring the meat for the cañao, or I will bring a doctor, or I will bring a school teacher, or, if you prefer, I will bring dynamite for your irrigation ditches." We put it to a vote, and we found that they knew what they wanted, and they were very discriminating about it. On the question whether they would prefer dynamite for irrigation ditches to the meat for the cañaos, they divided practically evenly. On the choice between doctors, school teachers and the cañaos, they were absolutely unanimous for the school teachers.

Then I put them to a further test, which I think very few civilized officers, even American, would stand. At each place there was a great demand for salaries. The cabecillas said: "The presidente has a salary. We have our official duties to do. These

duties take time. We ought to have salaries." I said: "There are so many cabecillas. The salaries that you ask are so much. The total cost will be so much. That would provide so many school teachers for your children. Which would you rather have me do: Spend that money for salaries or for school teachers?" And they declared always, without hesitation, for the school teachers, and I heard not another word for salaries, tho the salaries were to have been for themselves.

So I say, and every day of my experience in the Mountain Province and elsewhere in these Islands proves it to my absolute satisfaction, that even the most uncivilized people in the mountains know what they want, and also (at least with a little leadership) are quite certain to want advantageous things; and if we only consult their wishes as to how their money shall be spent we can at least be certain that it will not be spent in printing things even about themselves, and much less in photographing molluscs.

These two principles: first that the money is theirs, and second that, excepting only in regard to our international responsibilities, we shall spend it for what they want—these principles are to my mind essential to the honorable performance of our pledge to devote our administration here to the training of these people in the art of self-government.

I believe that with a nation as with an individual, the only effective method of education is leadership and inspiration, and that you get nowhere in educating anybody to do a sum by merely doing it for him.

In whatever part, therefore, I have to play in the administration of the affairs of these people, I propose to consult their wishes to the utmost extent and to spend none of their money in any way which they are not willing to vote that it should be spent.

I have no fear of the result of such a policy, because I believe that my Filipino colleagues in the Commission, and my Filipino colleagues in the Assembly, as well as the mass of the Filipino people, are just as desirous as we Americans can possibly be to spend the money for the main great purposes which underlie the problem here: namely, the proper development of the public lands;. industrial and agricultural education; the extension of agriculture; medical education; medical care thruout the Islands; sanitation; the knowledge of English as a common language; a sound general education, and the fusion of the Christians with the non-Christians.

Manila

THE BOOK YOU WANT BY RETURN MAIL—IN WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN, that state from which there have come many new departures in government, has launched upon what some would call another experiment in democracy.

The free library commission, which twenty years ago initiated the traveling-library plan as an aid to rural communities, recently announced its intention to circulate its books by parcels post. By this plan almost half a million volumes in the great libraries of the University of Wisconsin and the State Historical Society are to be made accessible to any citizen of the state, whether he lives in the shadow of the capitol dome or in a settler's cabin on the shore of Lake Superior.

While the use of parcels post is a new departure in library extension work, it nevertheless is the consistent outgrowth of the traveling-library idea. M. S. Dudgeon, present secretary of the commission, developed the plan for circulation of library books by mail. Like Mr. Hutchins, he would furnish books to those who need them most. This plan does for country folks by mail what the city dweller does for himself direct. When the city man wants to draw books from the city library he gets some property owner to sign his application as guarantor. When the country man wants to draw books from the Wisconsin Free Library Commission by parcels post he sends a letter enclosing the proper amount of postage and giving the name of the book he desires. At the bottom of the letter there is a statement signed by the school teacher, postmaster or librarian which says that the writer of the letter is a responsible citizen.

The country people, who may be unfamiliar with library lists and library methods, are not left entirely to their own devices. The commission recommends a list of books under various classifications from "The Farmer and Farming" to "European War Countries."



MAILING BOOKS TO ALL WISCONSIN

Parcels post and free rural delivery carry books from this office of the Free Library Commission to individuals and, in the form of traveling libraries, to groups of readers



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THE FIRST REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK SINCE HUGHES

CHARLES SEYMOUR WHITMAN WAS ELECTED BY THE GREAT PLURALITY OF 136,000 OVER MARTIN H. GLYNN. AS DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW YORK COUNTY SINCE 1910, HIS WORK IN PROSECUTING CORRUPT POLICE OFFICIALS—NOTABLY CHARLES BECKER, CONVICTED OF THE MURDER OF HERMAN ROSENTHAL—BROUGHT HIM PRESTIGE. HIS ELECTION IS INTERPRETED AS A FRESH REBUKE TO TAMMANY, DISASTROUSLY DEFEATED LAST NOVEMBER AFTER THE REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR SULZER FROM OFFICE. SULZER RAN AGAIN, RECEIVING ABOUT 120,000 VOTES, MORE THAN DOUBLE THE PROGRESSIVE VOTE. GOVERNOR GLYNN HAS BEEN AT BEST A LUKEWARM OPPONENT OF TAMMANY, AND ENCOUNTERED A VIGOROUS ANTI-CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN. REVELATIONS OF MISMANAGEMENT AT SING-SING PRISON JUST BEFORE ELECTION HELPED TO DISCREDIT THE DEMOCRATS



Harris & Ewing

THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL PROGRESSIVE LEADER

GOVERNOR HIRAM JOHNSON, ROOSEVELT'S RUNNING MATE IN 1912, WHO WAS RE-ELECTED IN CALIFORNIA BY A PLURALITY OF MORE THAN [illegible], DUE TO THE FACT THAT CALIFORNIA WAS FROM THE START MORE SOLIDLY PROGRESSIVE THAN ANY OTHER STATE, GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S PERSONAL POPULARITY SECURED HIM THIS DECISIVE VICTORY IN THE FACE OF GENERAL REDUCTIONS IN THE PROGRESSIVE VOTE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. HE SEEMS TO HAVE RECEIVED NEARLY TWICE AS MANY VOTES AS HIS REPUBLICAN OPPONENT, JOHN D. FREDERICKS, AND FOUR TIMES AS MANY AS THE DEMOCRAT, JOHN D. CURTIS. THE PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE, FRANCIS J. HENEY, RAN THIRD, THE SEAT GOING TO A DEMOCRAT, JAMES D. PHELAN. JOHNSON, LIKE WHITMAN, MADE HIS REPUTATION IN THE PROSECUTION OF GRAFT CASES

BOOKS OF THE AUTUMN

BRIEF APPRAISEMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT READERS

WE have heard of people who "read every new book as it comes out." We have never met one. Let us see what it would involve to make good the boast. There are twelve thousand new books published every year in the United States. A reader who started in on January first with the devout intention to read them all and kept at his task faithfully at the rate of three books every day including Sundays (only religious books on Sundays of course) he would come out at the end of December some eleven thousand books behind and no chance of ever catching up this side of eternity. Obviously nobody can read all the new books; obviously nobody wants to. Even the so-called "omnivorous reader" must exercize his selective faculty to some extent or he would ruin his mental digestion. Here then is where the reviewer comes in. Few readers are so fortunately situated as to be able to examine for themselves all of the new books as they appear. He must then depend upon what he hears about them from others, mainly from his friends, from the publishers and from the reviewers. The first is often the best and probably more books are sold by personal recommendation than any other way, but sometimes the taste of our best friends fails to coincide with our own at all points of the circle of our interests. The publishers are nowadays giving in the advertisements, circulars and slip-covers very reliable indications as to the character and contents of the new books, but it is no discredit to say that they are sometimes a bit too enthusiastic over their value and neglectful of the claims of rival publications. Consequently with the rapid increase in the number of new books the task of the literary editor has become at once more necessary and difficult. He must primarily be a book-sifter, for space will not allow even a mention of all the volumes sent in for review. Then after rejecting those that he considers least worthy of notice he begins to pick at the other end and decides which are of sufcient importance to require detailed criticism. The rest of the new books, the bulk of them, he must briefly appraise, telling what they are about, what they amount to and whom they are for. His opinion, tho exprest briefly and dogmatically, must nevertheless be as carefully considered as when he has a column to devote to a book. In the following pages we have picked out some seventy of the recent books in various fields that seem to us noteworthy. A few of them will receive further consideration in later issues.

THE GREAT WAR

Germany and the Germans, by Price Collier. (*Scribner. 75 cents.*)

A new half-price edition of a popular book giving in an interesting way just what the average reader needs for an understanding of the virtues and defects of the German character. Those who are suspicious of snapshots at national psychology can confine themselves to the statistics that are unobtrusively interlarded.

Great Britain and the Next War, by A. Conan Doyle. (*Small, Maynard. 25 cents.*)

The author of *Sherlock Holmes* was one of the few Englishmen who read Bernhardi before the war and his comment here reprinted reads well in the light of later events. His theory that a Channel tunnel would be necessary if England were to give any aid to Belgium was laughed at a year and a half ago, but is now seen to be sound.

How Germany Makes War, by Friedrich von Bernhardi. (*Doran. $1.25.*)

For those who feel the need of refreshing their knowledge on the methods of modern warfare, there is no better book than this less technical version of General Bernhardi's great work. Written in 1911 he anticipates the possibility that Germany single-handed without the help of Italy or Austria would have to meet the combined attack of France, Russia and Great Britain and explains how these odds might be overcome. The strategy and tactics employed by the Germans in the present war follow closely the principles here laid down.

The Real "Truth About Germany," by Douglas Sladen. (*Putnam. $1.*)

A reply point by point to the pamphlet issued by a committee of prominent Germans. Whatever may be said of the argument the Germans have the advantage over their opponents in the matter of temperate language. The charge that the Germans "took pains to prevent *The Truth About Germany* from reaching England" is amusing considering that our American tourists have been complaining that the British authorities took their copies away from them.

The Clash of Nations, Its Causes and Its Consequences, edited by Rossiter Johnson. (*Nelson. $3.*)

It is an astonishing feat of bookmaking to bring out this large and imposing volume so quickly. Here are numerous pictures of arms and armies, portraits of all the prominent persons, maps of the countries involved, and a history of the events leading up to the present conflict, in short, the preliminary information needed by the reader who wants to understand the real meaning of the momentous events he finds in his morning paper.

The Great War, by Frank H. Simonds. (*Kennerley. $1.25.*)

Among the thousands of editorials on the war none have attracted more attention than those appearing in the New York *Evening Sun*. In book form they form a very handy record of the war from the assassination of the Archduke to the fall of Antwerp as it appeared to contemporaries. They stand being brought together and considered as a whole better than might have been expected, for few editors would find less to correct or modify in what they have written from day to day than Mr. Simonds.



FRANK H. SIMONDS
Author of "The Great War"

The War in Europe, by Albert Bushnell Hart. (*Appleton. $1.*)

This is not only the biggest but it is also the most complicated of wars and it is difficult to get an understanding of the many factors and diverse interests involved. This is just what is explained in a readable way by the Professor of the Science of Government at Harvard and the most widely known of American historians. He discusses in turn the strength and purposes of the various nations at war and makes some sensible suggestions, not likely to be adopted, as to terms of peace.

War's Aftermath, by David Starr Jordan and Harvey Ernest Jordan. (*Houghton Mifflin. 75 cents.*)

This gets at the real heart of the matter. The great evil of war is not the destruction of property or of lives because both will be replaced. It is the permanent and irreparable injury to the race thru the elimination of a large part of its better elements. The authors prove this as nearly as it can be proved in the case of our Civil War by a study of present conditions in the South.

Who Is Responsible? by Clondesley Brereton. (*Putnam. 50 cents.*)

The English side of it. Better than the average of the new war literature. Hastily written, but well. The author makes an earnest tho not altogether successful effort to appreciate the German point of view.

What Germany Wants, by Edmund von Mach. (*Little Brown. $1.*)

This is by far the most persuasive of the pro-German pleas before the bar of American public opinion. Dr. von Mach repudiates Bernhardi and the Pan-Germanists and instead quotes from Rohrbach a ten



GERTRUDE ATHERTON
Author of "Perch of the Devil"

perate statement of the reasons why Germany is convinced that England is out of jealousy trying to crush her. He shows that England and France have been expending more for army and navy than Germany and that the legal evidence for Belgium's neutrality is not so plain as has been assumed.

FICTION

Night Watches, by W. W. Jacobs. (*Scribner. $1.25.*)

Another delightful collection of the author's inimitable sketches of quaint English seafaring men and the humbler circles of village society. These sketches are not, as a whole, as crisp and strong as usual, but they are still intensely humorous and cleverly done. Unhappily, Will Owen does not illustrate them.

Perch of the Devil, by Gertrude Atherton. (*Stokes. $1.35.*)

By many Mrs. Atherton has been rated as our best woman novelist, and certainly this story of the evolution of the character of the simple, oval-eyed, shallow-voiced wife of a "successful" Western miner is not far from justifying the distinction. From that earlier tale, *The Californians*, her power has grown unmistakably, and the creation of Ida Compton is an achievement worthy of a Wells, told with the narrative skill of a Conrad.

Pierre Vinton, by Edward C. Venable. (*Scribner. $1.*)

A delightful, whimsical romance with the charm of W. J. Locke's *The Morals of Marcus*, which in literary style it resembles. One is also reminded of De Morgan in these sparkling pages and, at times, of James M. Barrie. This does not mean, however, that the author is not wholly original, for he is. These "adventures of a superfluous husband" are most wittily and gracefully narrated; delicate comedy, sentiment and light philosophy being deftly interwoven with true literary art.

The Blind Spot, by Justus Miles Forman. (*Harpers. $1.35.*)

A character study of a zealous young reformer who, seeing social conditions all wrong and human affairs badly managed, tries to save wasted energy and bring about intelligent order. The people follow him till they discover that it was not for love of them that he strove but merely the impulse of a mind that disliked disorder. He fails because the saving grace of love was not in him. A well written and decidedly interesting novel.

The Clarion, by Samuel Hopkins Adams. (*Houghton Mifflin. $1.35.*)

This might be called the novelization of a man's life work. Mr. Adams has for many years waged relentless war against fraudulent patent medicines, dishonest advertising and the tendency of certain newspapers to allow their editorial opinion to be influenced by advertising patronage. In this strong and conscientiously written novel he portrays in the guise of excellent fiction many of the evils he has so valiantly and effectively fought.

The Mutiny of the Elsinore, by Jack London. (*Macmillan. $1.35.*)

A man of wealth embarks as the only passenger upon a round-the-Horn-going sailing ship. On board are a mate who had sailed in the clipper ships of the fifties, the captain's daughter and a nondescript crew. Here is a true Jack London setting and there naturally follows a stirring sea-tale with the author's characteristic realism, picturesqueness and dramatic force. Good reading!

The Trawler, by James B. Connolly. (*Scribner. 50 cents.*)

Theodore Roosevelt, Ida M. Tarbell and Mark Sullivan selected this story for the $2500 prize in Colliers' Story Contest. It is a big short story of the sea, human, heroic, gripping. It is as remarkable for the things it does not say but makes the reader feel, as for the skill with which it says the rest.

The Three Sisters, by May Sinclair. (*Macmillan. $1.35.*)

The surmise is irresistible that if Miss Sinclair had not been a lover of the Brontes she would not have written this story. The three sisters, the grim manse in its bleak setting, the strange and harsh man that was their father, it is all there. But the story is one of three temperaments, three characters, three individualities, with their diverse reactions to a single environment. Almost inhuman at times in its penetration of its insight. Quite so in its distortion of essential facts of human passion.

The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman, by H. G. Wells. (*Macmillan. $1.50.*)

Wells has never done better work in social analysis and character sketching than this novel, but he spoils it by a dubious ending. The lesson of it is the same as Barrie's play, "The Twelve-Pound Look," a wife's desire for autonomy. Wells diagnoses the disease admirably, but we are quite sure he has not hit upon the right remedy.

BELLES LETTRES

Appearances, by G. Lowes Dickinson. (*Doubleday, Page. $1.*)

Mr. Dickinson is an Englishman, but he is not English; which is another way of saying that he has a point of view that is charmingly different. Every man who values the candid opinion of a keen thinker about our own land and who wants another glimpse of the fascinating East will be delighted with *Appearances*. It is a mental stimulant.

Balzac, by Emile Faguet. **Gustave Flaubert**, by Emile Faguet. (*Houghton Mifflin. $2.*)

The publishers are to be thanked for giving to English readers these two thoro studies by the scholarly French critic. The biographical chapters are models of concise fullness. The personal characterizations are vivid. In the discussions of the authors' writings there is a precision of phrase, a clarity of idea and an acuteness of critical view that give immense value as well as charm to the pages.

Belshazzar Court, by Simeon Strunsky. (*Holt. $1.25.*)

Few have the power or the inclination to see in the complexities of modern city life the simplicity and kindliness of human nature, essentially the same everywhere, but that is the chief charm of these essays, originally printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*, best characterized, after all, in the author's own subtitle: "Village Life in New York City."

Essays on Books, by William Lyon Phelps. (*Macmillan. $1.50.*)

These thirteen papers include a criticism of Lessing; recollections of Mark Twain; a long study of Richardson; and a sympathetic treatment of Whittier. Whatever the particular topic, book talk by Professor Phelps is usually entertaining and always interesting and suggestive.

Impressions and Comments, by Havelock Ellis. (*Houghton Mifflin. $1.50.*)

Fugitive thoughts on literature and life by one of the most remarkable men of our time, one who has dug deeply into the muck of ages but has never mired his mind.

International Perspective in Criticism, by Gustave Pollak. (*Dodd, Mead. $2.*)

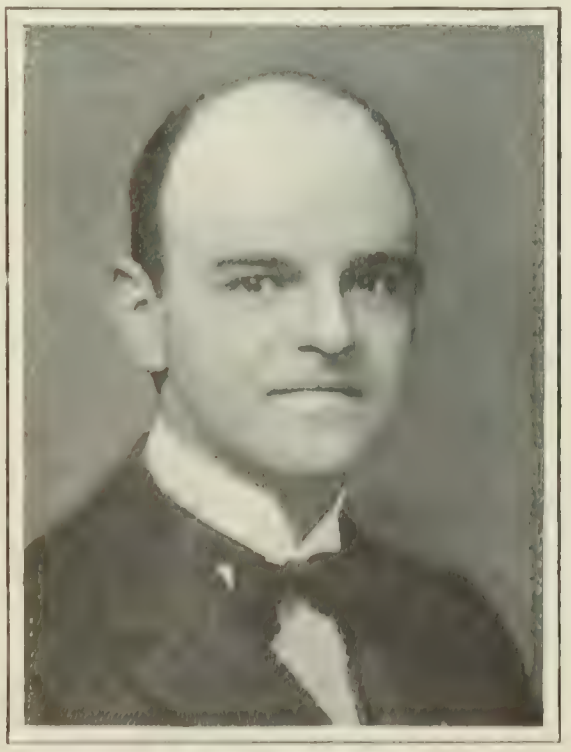
The author has hit upon the happy idea of collecting the literary opinions of the four great critics, Goethe, Grillparzer, Sainte-Beuve and Lowell, upon the great writers of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and of classic times. Thus one can compare the opinions of these four master minds on Scott, Byron, Shakespeare, De Stael, Moliere, Rousseau, Schiller, Lessing, Dante, Calderon, Cervantes and the classics of Greece and Rome.

Notes on Novelists, with some other Notes, by Henry James. (*Scribner. $2.50.*)

By no means all the interest and value of this volume of scattered essays lie in its thoughtful and acute appraisals of various writers. Its pages give much of the author himself, his tastes, his beliefs, his spirit, and, amusingly, since the dates run from 1895 to 1914, the steps that have brought him from the "silver speech" of the Stevenson essay to the turgid paragraphs of the Norton tribute.

Open Water, by Arthur Stringer. (*Lane. $1.*)

In his introduction, Mr. Stringer seems to think that because he has discarded rime and rhythm he has introduced a new form of poetic expression. But *vers libre* has been written for many years and, while the verse in this little volume is, on the whole, unaffected in style, the ideas exprest are not especially original.



EDWARD C. VENABLE
Author of "Pierre Vinton"

Songs for the New Age, by James Oppenheim. (*Century. $1.20.*)

Mr. Oppenheim thinks he is writing verse because he puts each sentence in a line by itself. If he put them in regular paragraphs he would find that he was writing prose—pithy, forceful and quite picturesque prose. "Songs!" No one under Heaven could ever sing these! A song moves melody and lilt and swing. These fragmentary revealings of human nature and semi-philosophical semi-emotional observations of life are tersely expressed rather successful in style and sincere enough, but they pose under a misnomer.

Trees and Other Poems, by Joyce Kilmer. (*Doran. $1.*)

The most characteristic of these verses are homely in sentiment and quaintly simple in form. They celebrate common things—the commuter's last train, trees, servant girls, lonely houses, delicatessen shops—but the author's gift of words, robust sanity and reserved humor lift them clear of the commonplace.

The King of the Dark Chamber, by Rabindranath Tagore. (*Macmillan. $1.25.*)

This, the third of Tagore's plays to be published here, carries a broader and more luxurious symbolism than *Chitra* or *The Post Office*, and gives new expression to subtly differentiated phases of that rapt mystical devotion to the Deity which motivated the *Gitanjali*. Occasionally, however, its detail may seem trivial to Western readers.

The Complete Poems of S. Weir Mitchell, (*Century. $2.*)

The famous nerve specialist will be remembered long in the world of letters for his prose. This collection of his verse is a representative and sufficiently complete one and comprises his dramatic poems and the best of his shorter ones. He is always the man of letters, but his poems, while scholarly, have little inspiration. They show in places the influence of much reading of Browning and Rossetti and were evidently mere literary pastimes.

The Unknown Guest, by Maurice Maeterlinck. (*Dodd Mead, $1.50.*)

The thought of the Belgian mystic has in recent years been turning toward the problems of psychical research and he has become convinced that there is experimental evidence for the existence of ghosts and supernormal powers of mind. He has even come to believe that the Eberfeld horses can extract the fourth root of 7,890,481. We fear that M. Maeterlinck has not the temperament for the weighing of evidence and detection of trickery as is required for such investigations.



H. G. WELLS
Author of "The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman"

THE DRAMA

Dramatic Works of Gerhardt Hauptmann. (*Huebsch, $1.50 per vol.*)

It is a fine thing that an American publisher has been found with the enterprise and courage to undertake a complete edition of the plays of the great German dramatist. While some of his naturalistic plays are unattractive to the American reader *The Weavers* is recognized as one of the most powerful plays on the labor problem that has ever been produced and *Hannele* and *The Sunken Bell* in Mr. Meltzer's version make fine reading.

English Drama, by Felix E. Schelling (*E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.*)

A new volume in the excellent series, "Channels of English Literature." It is a comprehensive and detailed study beginning with the medieval drama of England strictly, and closing with Sheridan in 1779, with whom came the parting of the ways, not yet reunited, between the play for reading and the play for acting.

Half Hours, by J. M. Barrie. (*Scribner. $1.25.*)

Four of Barrie's briefer and later plays; fine for reading because the stage directions are made interesting. "The Twelve-Pound Look" would make a good argument for the feminist cause. "The Will" is a pathetic satire on the "successful" man. "Rosalind" contains a clever character part. "Pantaloon" is unintelligible to those who have not been brought up on the English pantomime.

Romance, a play, by Edward Sheldon. (*Macmillan. $1.25.*)

Few successful dramas lend themselves more readily to enjoyable reading than this play, which Mr. Sheldon wrote for Miss Doris Keene two seasons ago. A true appreciation, and a happy blending of the "atmospheric" quality of the New York of the 60's, and characters, notably that of Mme. Cavallari, the opera star, ideal for lavender and old lace.

The Theater of Today, by Hiram Kelly Moderwell. (*John Lane. $1.50.*)

Ten years ago the theater was mainly an affair of gestures and spoken words. drama, the art of acting. Today, largely thru influences that have come from Germany and Russia, not only must there be acting, but there is a realization of its possibilities for the artist, for the architect and for the fine art of the dance or of music in its rhythmic spectacles or use of sound. Instead of one the modern theater is the abode of all the arts.

HISTORY

A Short History of the Canadian People, by George Bryce. (*Scribner's. $3.75.*)

A chatty, popular, opinionative biography of "Our Lady of the Snows." The author's characterization of the American immigrant is interesting: "The Americans in Canada at the loyalists' times were poor, lazy, illiterate, immoral; those coming to Canada now have their herds of cattle and horses, their implements and money, and will make superior citizens."

Political History of Secession, by Daniel Wait Howe. (*Putnam. $3.50.*)

A painstaking tracing of the causes, of which slavery, the chief, was not the only one, that led to the Civil War. The author, despite his own service as a Union soldier, maintains an admirable fairness. It will be of value as a supplementary work to textbooks less exhaustive.



ARTHUR STRINGER
Author of "Open Water"

The British Empire and the United States, by Prof. William Archibald Dunning. (*Scribner's, $2.*)

A study of the relationship subsisting between the two nations during the Hundred Years of Peace. Much fuller and more satisfying than Senator Lodge's well-written but inadequate outline of the subject. With all the patience of the historian and all the insight of the political philosopher the story of the century is related and the author's conclusion rendered irresistible, that "Everything seems to promise the absence of all but friendly rivalry in reciprocal benefits and in contribution to the welfare of the race."

The French Revolution, by H. Packwood Adams. (*McClurg. $1.*)

Based quite frankly upon secondary sources, but distinctly readable and on the whole very just in its conclusions. Like most of the recent histories of the Revolution the book is radical in its sympathies.

BIOGRAPHY

John Hay, Author and Statesman, by Lorenzo Sears. (*Dodd Mead. $1.*)

In the decade since his death John Hay has been the subject of no exhaustive biography. Mr. Sears has made a short, sympathetic study of the friend of Lincoln as an author and a statesman, in very readable, simple style.

King George of Greece, by Captain Walter Christmas. (*McBride, Nast. $4.*)

A vivid narrative of Greek national life from the time George, the Danish prince, became King of Greece until his death near the end of the Balkan war. Captain Christmas throws new light upon the Turko-Grecian conflict, the crisis of 1909 and the Balkan war which is important in view of the recent wars and the present cataclysm in Europe.

Reminiscences of Tolstoy, by his son, Count Ilya Tolstoy. (*Century. $2.50.*)

This book draws aside the curtain and gives the reader a glimpse of the intimate family life of Lyol Tolstoy. The reminiscences reveal a new side of the philosopher's life; they show the thinker passionately interested in his family and the stern

propagandist gambling and making puns. The letters included in the book are full of the philosophy which was later developed in "Confessions."

Social Life in New England, by Mary Caroline Crawford. (*Little, Brown. $2.50.*)

A well-illustrated account of such matters as the "Little Red Schoolhouse," "Tending Meeting," "Keeping a Diary," etc., in early New England. Drawn from many sources, much of the material is new and all interesting and skillfully used.

The American Crisis Biographies. (*Jacobs. $1.25 each.*)

The volumes, Raphael Semmes, by Colyer Meriwether; Daniel Webster, by Frederic Austin Ogg, Ph.D., with the twentieth now in preparation on the life of General Grant complete the biographical history of our great sectional struggle as contained in this series.

The Memoirs of Crispi, collected and edited by Thomas Palamenghi-Crispi. (*Doran. $3.50.*)

For seven critical years in the maintenance of the Triple Alliance, Francesco Crispi was Prime Minister of Italy and leading figure in world diplomacy. The third volume of his memoirs, dealing with international relations during the last years of the nineteenth century, is both interesting and important, giving, as it does, hitherto unpublished documents and interviews of the men who prepared for war while talking peace.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

A Theory of Civilization, by Sholto O. G. Douglas. (*Macmillan. $1.50.*)

Presents the eccentric theory that progress can only occur where an irrational religion, or "psychic illusion," finds general acceptance, and that the resulting civilization then destroys the beliefs which alone made it possible. Thus ages of rationalism and decadence necessarily alternate with ages of barbarism and belief. What would be the effect of a religion which was *not* irrational the author neglects to state.

Concerning Justice, by Lucilius A. Emery. (*Yale University Press. $1.35.*)

This timely collection of Storrs lectures delivered at Yale by a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, is a severe analysis of the basic principles of progressivism in politics.

Honest Business, by Amos Kidder Fiske. (*Putnam. $1.25.*)

Social movements and present conditions have been analyzed and described many times from single viewpoints. The author applies to them the standards both of economics and ethics.

The Dread of Responsibility, by Emile Faguet. (*Putnam. $1.25.*)

A good humored critique of modern French democracy by a member of the French Academy. M. Faguet believes that because the average judge is unwilling to shoulder the responsibility for his decisions, the average politician the responsibility for his policies, the average father the burden of a large family and the average citizen the risk of a speculative business; France is cursed with a subservient judiciary, governed by a routine bureaucracy, suffers from a declining birth rate and is overrun by place seekers who prefer a "safe" job to anything else on earth.

The Great Society, by Graham Wallas. (*Macmillan, $2.*)

A masterly presentation of the modern individual in his relation with our complex and many-stranded society. Neither technical or superficial but enriched with topical illustrations and enlivened with humor after the manner of such books as Professor Ross's *Social Psychology*. Of special interest at present is the author's discussion of the ethical values claimed for warfare by the militarists, in the chapter "Love and Hatred."

SCIENCE

Chemistry, by Raphael Meldola. The Exploration of the Alps, by Arnold Lunn. (*Holt. 50 cents.*)

The volumes of the Home University Library differ as widely in style as in subject, and Professor Meldola has by no means reached the high level of Soddy's *Matter and Energy*, but such a triumph cannot often be expected in any series. Mr. Lunn traces the history of Alpine adventure from the time when mountains were considered horrible to the time when they were considered fascinating and gives abundant references to the literature.

Chemistry in America, by Edgar Fahs Smith. (*Appleton. $2.50.*)

It delights the heart of a literary editor to find a book like this which opens a new and unworked field. We have biographies in abundance of every author, politician or soldier who are worth mentioning and of many who are not, but who knows anything about great scientists? Yet they also are interesting as human beings and deserve remembrance for what they did for the world.

Natural Law in Science and Philosophy, by Emile Boutroux. (*Macmillan. $1.75.*)

The French philosopher is known personally in this country as visiting professor to our leading universities and the translation of this work should extend his influence. Like James and Bergson he stands for the revolt against the mechanistic theories which were extended in the last century to cover life and the universe.

Prehistoric Man and His Story, by E. F. Scott Elliott. (*Lippincott. $2.*)

The "Missing Link," which in the days of our fathers was the chief argument against Darwinism, is missing no longer. This volume contains many of him, in all stages from the anthropoid ape to the modern savage. An excellent work for the reader who wants to become familiar with the recent discoveries in anthropology, as for instance the wonderful pictures found in cave dwellings of primitive man.



SIMEON STRUNSKY
Author of "Belshazzar Court"

The Mason-Bees, by Henri Fabre. (*Dodd Mead. $1.50.*)

One does not know whether to class the entomological studies of "the Homer of the insects" as science or belles lettres or social psychology. But no matter how classed they are delightful reading, for this naturalist of the old school loved to watch his bees, ants and caterpillars in order to get acquainted with them individually and perhaps in that way he got to know more about them than the biologist of the new school who merely dissects them or sticks them on pins with a long Latin name.

Water Reptiles of the Past and Present, by Samuel W. Williston. (*University of Chicago. $3.50.*)

Here is a chance to get information at first hand. Professor Williston has spent many years in digging out and putting together the bones of the mosasaurs, the plesiosaurs and the ichthyosaurs and he knows how to describe them and compare them with their diminutive descendants. A book for both specialist and general reader, well illustrated.

RELIGION—PHILOSOPHY

Hebrew and Babylonian Traditions, By Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph.D. (*Scribner's, $2.50.*)

These lectures given on the Haskell foundation outline the relations existing between the ancient Hebrews and Babylonians and set forth by comparative study the superior worth of Hebrew ethical and religious ideals embodied in the folklore and other literature which is paralleled in Babylonia. The author is one of the greatest authorities on the subject and his volume is as judicious as it is scholarly.

Introduction to the History of Religions, by Crawford Howell Toy. (*Ginn. $3.*)

Great learning and skill in presentation make Professor Toy's volume an admirable handbook on a difficult subject. The ideas, customs and cults which underlie and permeate all religions are analyzed and illustrated with great effectiveness, and the development of the higher modes of religious manifestation outlined. It is a valuable and fundamental work for every student of religion.

Jewish Life in Modern Times, by Israel Cohen. (*Dodd Mead. $3 net.*)

A comprehensive, sympathetic consideration of the life and problems of the Jewish people in the many countries of its dispersion. Especial attention is given to the contributions of the Jews to modern progress; but the book is valuable thruout. It is well written, and contains several excellent pictures and a map.

The Working Faith of a Liberal Theologian, by T. Rhondda Williams. (*Scribner's.*)

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THE BEST BOOK I HAVE READ THIS YEAR

The best of recommendations is an expression of personal liking for a particular book. Doctors are not always willing to take their own medicine. Employers have been known to give a "character" to a servant who had been discharged because he had none. Letters of introduction have been given to people to get rid of them. And reviewers are sometimes suspected of recommending to others worthy books that they would not read themselves unless they were hired to do it. But a book that somebody had read for his own pleasure and found worth reading is likely to be the book that somebody else wants.

It is with a view of helping the readers of The Independent in their choice of books that we have asked some friends of ours in whose taste we have confidence to say what is the best book they have read during the past year and they have kindly complied. Since no two of them have hit upon the same book the selection covers a wide field. We quote first from the professor of literature at Columbia University, who reluctantly turns aside from his own field of criticism to commend an historical work:

It is quite impossible for me to pick out any book that I have read in the past year and to designate it as the best, because there is no method of comparing writings as diverse in their appeal as Mr. Brownell's illuminating discussion of *Criticism* and Mr. Henry James's significant *Notes on Novelists*. Yet if you insist that I make a selection and say a few words about some one of the books I have read with pleasure and with profit, my choice falls upon Professor William A. Dunning's clear, candid, enlightening review of the relations of *The British Empire and the United States* during the century of peace following the Treaty of Ghent. This record of amity, again and again stretched to the breaking point and yet never broken, has an immediate significance for the two peoples that have English for their mother-tongue. This immediate significance Professor Dunning never disguises; and it is made sharper in the elucidating preface by President Butler and in the enlightening introduction by Lord Bryce. BRANDER MATTHEWS
Columbia University

Another critic of international reputation, Mr. More, once literary editor of The Independent and later editor of *The Nation,* commends to us the spirit of New England altho he was born in St. Louis:

To me the most important new book I have chanced to read in the past twelvemonth is the *Letters of Charles Eliot Norton*. I give these two volumes such a rank not so much for the intrinsic charm of Norton as a correspondent, nor even for the faithful portrait they present of a very rare character, but for the quintessential spirit of New Englandism, if the ugly word may be pardoned, instilled into them. I think that we are a little inclined in these days to underestimate the unique beauty and lasting value of that spirit as a national possession. This is partly due to the broadening complexity of our moral and intellectual life, which wears the outer aspect of cosmopolitanism and leads us to regard the intensely traditional and self centred point of view of the older Boston

as provincial, and is due also to certain obvious caricatures to which New Englandism lends itself. This is not the place to attempt to define the inheritance which we are in danger of throwing away; but any one who will read Norton's letters attentively will feel its force and understand its nature.

PAUL E. MORE

Princeton, New Jersey

Booker T. Washington, altho the recognized leader of the colored people, does not confine his attention to his own race but is interested in the uplift of the South as a whole:

The book which has interested me most during the last year has been Henry Sydney Harrison's *V. V.'s Eyes*. I have been imprest by this book because it represents the new and fast awakening of the South in reference to the application of education, culture and wealth in relieving and improving the social conditions in our southern communities. The writer being a southern man knows southern conditions and needs and he has by clear and incisive illustrations shown the South how to change conditions and at the same time indicated how public sentiment is growing in the direction of service.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

The editor of the literary supplement of the New York *Times*, Mr. Kilmer, has a quick eye for good books. That he can write poetry Independent readers know, but this does not, as it sometimes does, prevent him from appreciating the poetry of others:

In making my selection, I am applying only the test of intensity and duration of enjoyment. I trust that you will not consider this too frivolous a critical standard. The work that I found most pleasure in reading is *Bread and Circusses*, a book of poems by Helen Parry Eden, published by the John Lane Company. In it are beautiful ideas beautifully exprest; poems that are imaginative, sincere and deftly wrought. I enjoyed my first reading of it; I now read it frequently, and never without delight. I am grateful for many of the books that appeared this year for Oliver Onion's *Gray Youth* and Alice Meynell's *Collected Essays* and Holbrook Jackson's *The Eighteen Nineties* and several others. But the book of Mrs. Eden's poetry is my favorite.

JOYCE KILMER

New York City

Professor Overstreet, of the College of the City of New York, selects a volume which has a similar aim to his own contributions to social philosophy:

I select J. A. Hobson's *Work and Wealth: a Human Valuation*, because it strikes a note of fundamental reconstruction for one of the master sciences of life. Many of us have long believed that there was something wrong with the classical and with the current political economy, particularly we who have been interested in the human side of economic organization. We went about talking somewhat vaguely and bitterly of the "dismal science", and yet, for the most part, we did not know how to escape its dismal conclusions. Mr. Hobson, eminent economist that he is, comes to our rescue. Economic science, he tells us bluntly, has been and is still "unfitted for the performance of any human interpretation of industry" because it has concerned itself with the *productive* aspect of wealth to the well-nigh entire exclusion of the *consumptive* aspect. It has thereby become mechanical, external; it has made man subservient to marketable wealth. Mr. Hobson issues a challenge to the new economics. But what is more important, he himself goes no small way in blazing the trail for economics that shall be in a true sense "a human valuation." In the midst of our social and industrial discontent, a book like this, the work of a master hand in economics, which digs down to the bed-rock of economic and social postulates, is full of promise for sane and wide reaching recon-



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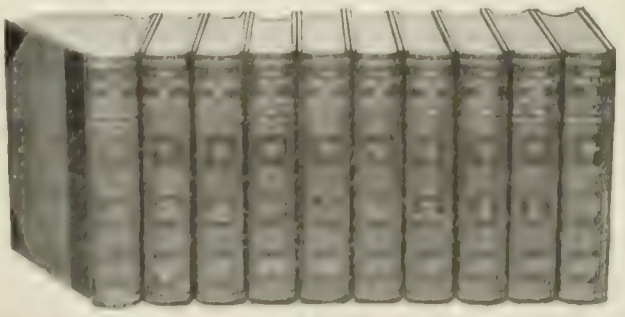
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College of the City of New York

Professor Loeb is living proof that the vision of a specialist need not be limited to the field of his microscope. His brilliant experimental researches on the generation of life have led him to radical views in philosophy and sociology and he finds a congenial spirit in the great French mathematician. We are glad to be able to inform Dr. Loeb that we have a translation of part of Poincaré's *Last Thoughts*, which we hope to publish shortly.

I should like to call attention to two books which are prominent in regard to their contents and intelligible to a large number of readers. The one is the book by the late Henri Poincaré, *Dernières Pensées*, a collection of essays; and the second book is *Les Atomes*, by Perrin. I do not know whether there are English translations of these books.

JACQUES LOEB
Rockefeller Institute

From Professor Carver, economist of Harvard and director of the rural organization service of Washington, we have the recommendation of a work which treats, in a more systematic way, of the same subject that occupied Poincaré's last thoughts:

I think that the best book that I have read this year is Westermarck's *Origin and Development of Moral Ideas*. It seems to me exceedingly valuable because it is a final and complete refutation of the intuitionist theory of morals. That work was necessary, because until the ground was cleared of such rubbish, it was not possible to develop a rational system of morals. This work is, however, only a study of moral variations. It clears the way for a fuller study which must include a study of moral selections as well as moral variations.

There is probably no such thing as moral progress except thru moral variation and selection. The anthropologist can show us a great variety of moral ideals and practises. We need to be shown what variations are favorable and tend to strengthen and fit for survival the groups which practise them. This, Westermarck fails to do. We now need a study of moral selection, that is, a study of the effect of different moral ideals and standards upon the strength, prosperity and fitness for survival of nations. This must be the work of an economist. This, together with such a study of moral variations as Westermarck has made, will give us a complete theory of morals.

T. N. CARVER
Harvard University

The pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Dr. Stimson, finds biography his most profitable reading:

I am especially fond of biographies and I find they stimulate me greatly. The most profitable one in connection with recent events was *The Memoirs of Francisco Crispi*, the Italian statesman. It is of especial value in taking up and supplementing Thayer's *Life of Cavour*, published several years ago. Cook's *Life of Florence Nightingale* I also found deeply interesting and very enlightening about the leading Englishmen of the Victorian period as well as inspiring in the line of personal devotion to the public weal and illustrative of the power of an individual and that a woman. I would add to these as of especial value to me as a minister the beautiful *Life of Francis Paget, Bishop of Oxford*, by Paget and Crum, Macmillan. He was one of the rarest spirits of our time and wise beyond most men, as a beautiful soul highly educated and taught of God.

HENRY A. STIMSON
New York City

The director of the National Geographic Society and the editor of its

popular magazine, Mr. Grosvenor, is the only one to mention a "war book." By strange luck or remarkable foresight, Professor Usher's volume was barely off the press when the Kaiser gave a striking demonstration of his interpretation of the spirit of *Pan-Germanism:*

Pan-Germanism, by Professor Roland G. Usher, impresses me as perhaps the most important book that I have read recently. I have often wished that historical books were more popular, for nothing is really more worthy of study than the past. History is continually repeating itself in the name of different peoples or civilizations. The birth, growth and disappearance of great civilizations, followed by the rise of others, has been recurring for thousands of years. The general public ought to read history more if men and women would understand the present. But few read historical books because they are usually too prosy and are crowded with unnecessary details.

Professor Usher's book is admirable. It is graphically written, very suggestive, and the reader leaves it with a desire to read further. If other writers would follow Usher's example we should find history much more popular than it has been. But the principal reason why I like Usher's book is that he realizes the importance of geographic conditions and of economic forces, such as the struggle for commerce, the blessing of inventions, etc., in the life of a nation. Usually historical writers are content to give the sequence of political events without explaining the causes which underlie the events. Geography has played a most important part in hastening or retarding the growth of every country of Europe. Usher has realized this and produced a book which is a real contribution to thought. GILBERT H. GROSVENOR

Washington, D. C.

The naturalist-hunter of the Rockies and of Africa and the explorer of the unknown Amazon receives the ballot of Mr. Hornaday, who has himself the rare faculty of writing readable zoology:

Beyond question, the best book that I have read for a year is Roosevelt and Heller's monumental work entitled *Life Histories of African Game Animals*. Among the books of its class it stands forth as a masterpiece and it looms up like old Cheops above the Libyan sands. As an exposition of the finest wild-animal life of the most populous big-game continent it is a work worthy of its subject.

It tells the reader what he wants to know, and it pictures and maps out for him the things that he wishes to see. Only the man who has tried to map the geographic range of a species can understand or appreciate the hard labor that has been involved in the preparation of the eleven maps that show the distribution of about two score of species of the finest big game of Africa. Few authors are willing to enter upon such laborious tasks as this. The illustrations have been chosen with excellent judgment; and from every point of view the two volumes make the most noteworthy and valuable book that I have seen during the past twelve months.

W. T. HORNADAY

New York City

Naturally the director of the Pan-American Union, Mr. Barrett, calls our attention to the volume that will best assist us in gaining an understanding of the countries south of us:

While it is difficult for me to specify "the best book that I have read for a year," I would lay particular stress upon the work of the Honorable James Bryce, entitled *South America: Observations and Impressions*. Inasmuch as the world today is awakening to the fact that there is a mighty development ahead of the Latin-American countries, it is most fortunate that so distinguished an author as Mr. Bryce should have made a journey around

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South America and written a book of this character. Altho there are some other works which possibly present a more extended and careful study of the political, economic and social conditions of South America, few have been written in recent years which have attracted more attention and which give more information upon such an important topic. Mr. Bryce's vast knowledge of world politics and his high position in the political and diplomatic life of the present time lend particular value to anything which he writes, and it is evidence of the rapidly growing importance of the South American republics that he should have undertaken this trip and made an instructive and interesting record thereof. There may be exceptions on the part of Latin Americans themselves, and of European and North American students of Latin-America, to some of Mr. Bryce's conclusions; but it can be stated that it is on the whole one of the most useful works of its kind which has ever been prepared regarding South America.

Washington, D. C. JOHN BARRETT

From Max Eastman, poet, teacher and critic, editor of *The Masses*, we should expect an original selection and we get it:

Perhaps I ought to preface my opinion by saying that I read almost no books at all, except text-books and books of poetry. And so a great work of literature may likely have past me by. But the book that came to my mind when I received your letter was Hart's *Psychology of Insanity* in the Cambridge Science Series. It is a very small book, and perhaps an odd book to consider so important. It is important, because it contains in brief and clear and popular form the best of the fruit of that new theory of the mind developed by Sigmund Freud and his followers. Perhaps it might be called "The Psychology of Insanity and of Those Who Consider Themselves Sane."

May I add, too, that the most inspiring books of life I have read for much longer than a year, is Marie Sukloff's *Life Story of a Siberian Exile*, just published by the Century Company. For those who are fatuously congratulating themselves that "Russia is not so bad after all," merely because Russia is on their side of a dog-fight, this book will be instructive. And for those who are sorrowful that so much heroism is being thrown away in Europe for no great end, it will be a profound joy and solace to read this story of heroic devotion to the highest hopes of man.

New York City MAX EASTMAN

The author of *The Stolen Story* and other stories almost as good, gives credit to the book which changed him from a passive believer in woman suffrage to an advocate of it:

Until this cataclysmic war arrived and upset all relative values as a tornado upsets cities, the book to make the deepest impression upon me during the past twelve months, as I recall it now, was *A General Survey of the Woman Movement* by Rosa Meyreder, tho by this time it has sunk so far into the background of my cogitations that I am not sure even of the title or the spelling of the author's name. It seemed to me when I read it a most important work, scholarly, comprehensive and refreshingly detached in its calm, philosophic "survey" of the movement, the only really big book on the subject yet written, by man or woman. Tho a suffragist of long standing and an amiable believer in the movement, I was made to realize for the first time its stupendous significance, not merely to women, but to men and to civilization.

Then suddenly the war broke and now it does not seem to matter very much. Such problems are for times of peace, and it seems impertinent to read or write or think about them now. Bernhardi and Cramb are on my table. I have sampled each, but have finished neither. It takes all the time I can spare and more to read the war articles.

New York City JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS

PEBBLES

Alas! how soon do Przemysl's glories fade before the rising star of Schtschutschyn!—*New York World.*

It may be time for the Balkan States to appoint a commission to investigate alleged outrages in Europe.—*Springfield Republican.*

The movements of war correspondents in the field make mighty interesting reading, if you are interested in the movements of war correspondents in the field.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

According to headline strategy, an enemy is first crushed, then he is completely surrounded, then his line of retreat is cut off, then his advance is definitely checked.—*New York Evening Post.*

Don't make fun of Russian names until you are sure of Arkansas and Illinois.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Reports indicate General Demand is outflanking General Supply.—*Wall Street Journal.*

First Father—What? Your son is an undertaker? Why, I thought you said he was a doctor.

Second Paternal Relative—No; I said that he followed the medical profession.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Editor's Daughter—No, Mr. Perkins, I can never be yours—but the rejection of a man does not necessarily imply that he is lacking in merit. Any one of a number of reasons may render you unsuited to my present uses.—*Life.*

"Spell your name!" said the clerk sharply.

The witness began: "O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double——"

"Wait!" ordered the clerk; "begin again!"

The witness repeated: "O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double U, double O——"

"Your Honor!" roared the clerk, "I beg that this man be committed for contempt of court!"

"What is your name?" asked the judge.

"My name, your Honor is Ottiwell Wood, and I spell it O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double U, double O, D."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

VIERECKLESSNESS: OR POETRY ON THE DISSECTING TABLE

Attention, class! We will now read and discuss George Sylvester Viereck's poem, "Huerta."

A man of destiny. A sword.
No old maids' morals dulled his aim.
He nailed the cheat upon the board,
Then, stolid Indian, quit the game.
Nursed in men's blood by iron years,
Tho red his hands, tho short his span.
We raise our glass in silence: Here's
No text-book pedant, but a man.
—*The International.*

First, define the sentimental phrase, "a man of destiny." Then, explain how a four flusher like Victoriano got into that class. Take the passage: "A sword. No old maids' morals dulled his aim." What is an aim? How could it be dulled, even by old maids' morals? Incidentally, does one "aim" a sword? Now the passage: "He nailed the cheat upon the board." What happened—did he nail the cheater, or the cheating cards, or the act of cheating in the abstract? Why? "Then, stolid Indian, quit the game." Does it take a stolid Indian to quit a game? How does a stolid Indian differ from any other kind of quitter? Parse: "Nursed in men's blood by iron years, tho red his hands, tho short his span." Explain the meaning of the two "thos." What kind of nurse does an iron year make? "We raise our glass in silence." Where is the silence? "Here's." Does the poet mean "here's to," or "here is"? Illustrate the meaning of "text-book pedant" by contrast as dancing-master pedant. Note the originality of the final phrase—its stark simplicity, its quotidian grandeur: "but a man."

That will do for today. Pass out without crowding.—*New York Tribune.*

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THE LEAGUE OF PEACE

FURTHER COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT

In the issue of The Independent of September 28, Mr. Hamilton Holt contributed an article entitled "The Way to Disarm: A Practical Proposal," in which it was suggested that when the Great War is over those nations who are ready to disarm should form a League of Peace and reduce their armaments on a pro rata scale until the combined force of the League slightly exceeds the force of the most heavily armed nation outside the League. This proposal has excited widespread interest both here and abroad. The main idea has already been endorsed in our columns by Andrew Carnegie, Professor John Bassett Moore, Richard Olney, Theodore Marburg and David Starr Jordan. This week we print further comment on the proposal from a few of our friends who have written us and a few of our contemporaries.—THE EDITOR.

JAMES GROVER McDONALD

Assistant Professor of European History, Indiana University

May I express to you my complete agreement with your argument in your recent article, "The Way to Disarm"? The world should be made to see that the four steps in the evolution of private law, which have been so well pointed out by Professor Lawrence, have in a rudimentary manner been exactly paralleled in the development of international law. With this parallel in mind, public opinion will understand that international peace is not a hopeless ideal, but rather the natural result of a long development. With this understanding as a basis, pacifists should, following your lead, boldly advocate the creation of governmental machinery which will make possible the enforcement of peace among nations. Too much has been said and written about the horrors of war, too little has been done toward the working out of definite and tangible international institutions. Your suggestion for a League of Peace is an admirable example of the kind of constructive and positive suggestion which is so badly needed.

JOHN BARRETT

Director General of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Your discussion is so interesting and contains so much that is worthy of careful thought that I hope it will meet with general attention and possibly result in something good being achieved.

PARK BENJAMIN

Author of "The History of the U. S. Naval Academy," New York City

Mr. Holt's thesis seems to be that the time has gone by when any individual member of the family of nations should wield a military power equal to the aggregate military powers of at least any

two other members, and that such preponderating power should hereafter be lodged in all the members unitedly or in a collection of as many of them as can be got to unite. In other words—to use current Wall Street slang—he wants to "syndicate the proposition." This is certainly constructive and should be the approved plan until somebody can suggest something better. From a military viewpoint, the syndicate scheme would be the most economical of all, since it would save the multiplication of enormously expensive experiments, repeated over and over again by individual nations, and concentrate all into a series of crucial tests worked out to the end. Things like the present battleship, which are not true evolutionary products and which continue only by a sort of inertia, would very speedily be improved out of existence; and it would not be necessary, as now, to wait for a war to find out what is an effective weapon and what is not.

CASPAR C. GOODRICH
Rear Admiral United States Navy, Retired, Pomfret, Connecticut

Some years ago, in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, I advocated an International Police, since back of all court judgments must be the strong arm of the state, something now lacking at The Hague. Your League of Peace offers a possible solution of the problem of how to raise and maintain such an International Police. I think you will find, in this case, that "Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte." Let three, say, of the greater powers become charter members and other powers, great and small, will hasten to join. Can you secure those three? There is the crux of the matter. I hope you can, for if you do, the trick will be turned.

GEORGE PLIMPTON
President of Ginn & Company
New York City

The League of Peace seems to me an excellent suggestion. We must follow the trend of evolution. The fact that peace has been secured within individual countries warrants the belief that the next step will be peace between these countries, and the methods that have brought this internal peace must be adopted to obtain international peace. I do not think you exaggerate the importance of the part which the United States will play in the final solution of the problem. Our efforts will surely be disinterested.

WILLIAM I. HULL
Author of "The Two Hague Conferences," Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Mr. Holt's article renders two signal services to the discussion of the great problem of international peace. First—it emphasizes the fact of fundamental importance that it is primarily a *political* problem, namely, the organization of a world federation and the substitution of law for force. Second—it emphasizes the competitive increase of armaments as one of the prime causes of the present war, and proposes a concrete method of reducing national armaments to a minimum.

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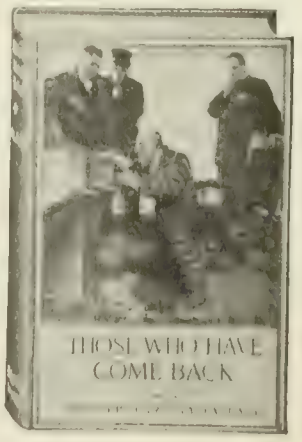
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the plan suggested by him, I would urge that the League shall be agreed upon by *all* of the nations of the third Hague Conference and shall go into effect when ratified by three-fourths of the governments represented at that conference. This amendment would be in line with the precedent set in the adoption of the United States Constitution, and would have the great advantage of being based upon the twentieth century principle of a world-wide agreement and not upon the principle of partial alliances which has caused so much trouble in the past and which is the other prime cause (together with the competitive increase in armaments) of the present war.

SAMUEL BOWLES
Editor of the Springfield Republican
Springfield, Massachusetts

I have read with interest, sympathy and approval your plan for an international League of Peace.

WILLIAM J. SCHIEFFELIN
President of the Citizens Union of New York City

I was much interested in your article "The Way to Disarm." I inclose a copy of a plan for preserving peace which I drew up two weeks ago. Appropriations for armaments are voted thru fear of attack and as an insurance against aggression. To prevent this fear and to secure lasting peace will require an international, proportionately representative tribunal, having dominant power. To provide the force required each nation should be *taxed an amount equal to its expenditure for armaments* and should transfer to the tribunal half of its naval strength and munitions of war. This would provide and maintain an international police as strong as the total fighting force of all the nations. The nations would soon reduce their appropriations to a minimum and a moderate international force would remain.

The policy of requiring the nations to offset their menace of war would act as an automatic check on armaments, neutralizing the danger by providing the antidote.

L. A. GAVER
Los Angeles, California

In addition to the five articles of the constitution suggested in your article, "The Way to Disarm," so ably presented in The Independent of September 28, I want to suggest a sixth, in substance as follows: *Commercial boycott by all the countries joined in the Peace League against any country, whether a party to the League or not, that is undeniably preparing for war against any other civilized nation.*

WILLIAM H. SHORT
Secretary of the New York Peace Society, New York City

I believe that your article will attract widespread and favorable attention. In those far off times before the beginning of the Great War in August, 1914—far off as measured by the movement of thought on international affairs—we were told by those best acquainted with the governing classes of Europe, that such things as your article contains must not be said. We were assured that the nations of Europe were controlled

by governing castes which did not want to hand over any of their prerogatives to an international government. We were asked to draw a veil over the eyes of our seers and to curb the enthusiasm of our orators. We were assured that the unwillingness of Europe to have a meeting of the third Hague Peace Conference take place was due to the fact that they had been offended and had taken fright at the rash suggestions which had come to them from America looking toward the establishment of a world federation for peace. The diplomats were, no doubt, right at that time. A new situation, however, now exists, or will exist before the end of this awful war, in which projects hitherto impossible of accomplishment may prove to be within the realm of practical politics. We are, therefore, permitted to hope that at no distant day the nations may be ready to adopt the simple, practical and altogether desirable plan you propose for guaranteeing the possessions and the rights of the justice-loving nations by means of a non-burdensome, non-militaristic, international police.

JOHN L. HARRIS
President of Board of Education
Kelso, Washington

The able and timely editorial, "The Way to Disarm," has given new vigor to the peace movement and has again aroused to action many discouraged peace advocates.

Topeka State Journal

The proposal made by Mr. Holt is a distinctive and definite one, where generalities have been the order before, and one that merits the careful consideration of the peace protagonists. He has done a valuable service in its presentation.

New York Evening Post

That the world should go on, after the appalling experiences which it is now undergoing, upon the old basis of mere blind competition in preparedness for general destruction, is a prospect to which no thinking mind can reconcile itself. When the bloodshed and devastation come to an end, the best thought in every nation must be centered upon the possibilities of remedy. And it is not improbable that it will be along some such lines as those indicated by Mr. Holt that the remedy will be sought.

Buffalo Journal

Holt's firm principle is that the nations shall "mutually agree" to respect the territory and sovereignty of each other, but Germany, France and Great Britain are fighting today on the territory of Belgium which all three were pledged to respect.

What the world needs is something to make the word of every nation unbreakable. When the world discovers that it will have the confidence in unarmed safety that will permit and may bring about disarmament.

Christian Science Monitor

No doubt, like the federation of the colonies that shaped the first compact under which the United States began

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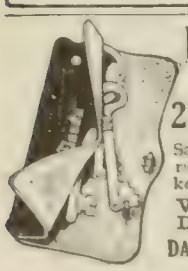
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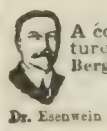
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national existence, the looseness of such a league would in time force action that would insure a more closely knit world-state pledged to peace. The point to be noted now is that, as a result of the present war, statesmen and publicists in all countries begin to talk about the end of militarism and about making a peace for peace's sake, and on a basis that will make another great martial conflict impossible. An alliance to conserve world stability, commercial prosperity and national fraternity comes to be talked of as the successor of recent triple alliances and ententes. Mr. Holt is using his liberty as a thinker to get his plan before the public; and for his enterprise and zeal deserves praise.

St. Joseph News

In The Independent, Hamilton Holt has a suggestion for establishing permanent peace after the present European war shall have been ended.

One is reminded of Tennyson's dream in Locksley Hall of

> The parliament of man,
> The federation of the world.

However, it is of dreams that all progress comes and who can say that the "League of Peace" may not come to pass some day. That it may, and soon, is the prayer of all Americans.

New York Globe

Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, prominent in the peace movement, has put forward for discussion a plan looking to a League of Peace that will be strong enough to impose peace on the world.

. . . This country has held aloof from what Washington called foreign entanglements. The Washington policy has been amply vindicated. But the time has arrived, if we are to have peace ourselves and escape injuries flowing from fighting elsewhere, when this country must go into an organization for peace.

Pittsburgh Post

In the current number of The Independent, Hamilton Holt has an article entitled, "How to Disarm." It is worth serious attention now, and the time may arrive, after this war's grand settlement day, when the nations will be eager to accept in principle the ideas he advances.

Kansas City Star

Doubtless Mr. Holt's suggestion will be dismissed as "impractical" by many European statesmen—perhaps by most of them. But is there anything less "practical" than the work of the "practical" statesmen which has resulted in the catastrophe of the present war?

Chatanooga News

For a group of nations to combine, as Mr. Holt proposes, to force other nations to be peaceful, is not in keeping with the movement which the United States is now leading—the movement for world peace thru the education of the world in the futility of war and in the profits of peace. The world will never consent to be forced into peace.

Only wise teaching and sympathetic leadership will do away with war.

Army and Navy Journal

Proceeding from certain false premises Mr. Holt naturally reaches mistaken conclusions and his scheme seems to us to go to the very limit of impracticability.

Syracuse Herald

If Mr. Holt's imaginary League of Peace had existed three months ago, and had embraced in its membership all the European powers, or the powers outside of the Triple Alliance, the war would have been an impossibility.

Wilmington Every Evening

Mr. Hamilton Holt, the able editor of The Independent, offers to the public a proposition of disarmament, as a prelude to abandonment of wars between nations.

Why not? It is evident from the bloody experiences that Europe has undergone during the past few years and is still groaning under, that modern war is a great slaughter, a tremendous destruction of property. It is admitted, also, that nations may, if they will, get along without resort to the arbitrament of cruel war.

Milwaukee Journal

When Mr. Holt or any other man proposes a plan for insuring world peace, he takes it out of the realm of visions for the future and puts it up to us now as our responsibility. And history shows us that once such a question is really raised it does not down until it is settled and settled rightly.

Concord Monitor

In the American colonies Mr. Holt finds the prototype of such a league. He does not see why President Wilson might not do, on a world scale, what Washington did on a smaller scale. Analogies are never perfect. We had the War of the Rebellion long after Washington had died. And we have had continuously a Supreme Court to perform a service which is not covered in the Holt League of Nations plan, and with an adequate force at its disposal, for which he offers no parallel.

THE OTHER FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

From The Independent, November 17, 1870

The capitulation of Metz and the surrender of about a hundred and seventy thousand soldiers would be one of the most striking events in history had it not been preceded by Sedan and Strasbourg. This completes the captivity of nearly the entire military force of France—excepting what has fallen on the field of battle—with which Bonaparte set out on his promenade through Germany to Berlin. In all the wars recorded in history—which, unhappily, has not much else to record—there never has been an instance of such a complete annihilation of the whole of the regular army of a great nation since the invention of standing armies.



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By William Chalmers Covert

Author of "Glory of the Pines" Illustrated, $1.50 net

The little stream, with its gentle and artistic accompaniments, is a kind of microscopic masterpiece that while inviting our closest scrutiny, defies it. It presents us an alluring invitation to fellowship, all the while beguiling us with a beauty that is born of mystery and silence. The nerves of a tired man * * * * * will find more recreating rest in a little, vivacious stream that lures him with rod and creel down its noisy and shady length, than in any of the ordinary diversions sought by the weary.—*William Chalmers Covert.*

Living Bread from the Fourth Gospel

By William Hiram Foulkes, D.D. $1.25 net

The author, who is the General Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, has written for his first book a unique devotional commentary upon the Fourth Gospel. A verse a day for every day in the year, taken in order, appears upon each page. The Scripture text is followed by a vivid epigrammatic and in many cases original exegesis, concluding with a brief devotional application and a prayer. The volume will be attractive as a gift book.

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By Robert H. Nichols, Ph.D.

Professor of Church History, Auburn Theological Seminary

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The writing of this history was undertaken at the request of the Committee on Religious Education of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. It is a presentation of Church history suitable for the use of classes of young people of high-school age.

The completeness and authoritativeness of its treatment will commend the volumes to individual readers.

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Author of "What I Tell My Junior Congregation"

Here—in the thoughtful and convincing introductory chapters—Mr. Bennett speaks of the need of bringing the pupil into the church, and then—in thirty or more simple and suggestive object-sermons for children—he shows how he talks to the children of his own church.

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Viewing the Sunday school as one of the greatest factors in the building of Christian character, this narrative calls for a recognition of the far-reaching influence and results of this work. Scores of interesting illustrations are given in which the by-product of the rural Sunday school is seen in the permanent centers of religious education developed, the transformation of social conditions, etc.

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APPLIED ELECTRICITY

An electrical device for the curing of logs and timber in such a way as to prevent sap stains, the invention of J. P. Sullivan, of Memphis, is in successful operation at several mills at Inverness, Mississippi.

A new electric-lighted cash register, recently perfected, has on each side an upright arm to which is attached a miniature socket and incandescent lamp. A switch, mounted inside the case, is operated by the cash drawer, closing and so lighting the lamps when the drawer is opened, and vice versa.

Among new appliances recently approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories is an electrical furnace for heating soldering irons, marketed by a Chicago manufacturer. It is small, compact, easily portable, can be operated from any lamp socket (at 105 to 115 volts), and will heat two irons simultaneously.

When the Salinas River in California at flood some time ago washed out and carried away several poles of a telephone line crossing, box kites were successfully resorted to to supply the temporary circuits across the swollen stream. The kites supported the wires that served for a connection until a permanent cable could be laid across the river.

Various formalities which had to be arranged in connection with the transmission of electric current from Sweden to Denmark have been completed. The company which exploits the power of the River Lagan, supplying towns on the Swedish coast, will convey the current by means of two submarine cables to the Danish coast just above Elsinore. The current from Sweden will be transmitted at 25,000 volts to a large transformer station at Elsinore.

By the completion a few weeks ago of another long link in the chain of electric interurban railways radiating from Dallas, Texas, the Texas Traction Company of that place now has an electric railway system of approximately 250 miles—by far the longest in Texas and the longest in the whole South. Thruout the long Texas summer, which means about ten months of the year, people travel by electric lines, wherever possible, almost exclusively in order to avoid the smoke and dirt incident to steam railway travel.

An electrically driven ship cleaner was recently demonstrated at work on the cable-laying steamer Faraday lying in the Thames at London. It consists of a circular scrubbing-brush of coir, five feet long and twelve inches in diameter, mounted in a heavy frame and driven, thru enclosed gears, by a fifteen horsepower electric motor, the power from which also keeps the brush forced against the side of the ship. By this device a ship's hull can be scrubbed while the vessel lies in port loading or discharging cargo, thus saving the heavy cost of docking. An occasional scrub down with the electrical cleaner will keep a steamship clean, increase its speed by freeing it from foreign matter on its submerged plating, and so decrease its coal consumption.

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FROM OLD COLONY DAYS

Samplers are patterns from which to learn needlework.

Pewter ware was made in China two thousand years ago.

Pewter plates chronologically succeeded wooden trenchers.

Most of the old American communion services were of pewter.

Buckles for the shoes and knees were frequently made of pewter prior to 1800.

One of the earliest and most important objects made in pewter was the candlestick.

Many of the old families cast their own pewter spoons from molds which they owned.

Pewterers' marks or "touches," as they were called, add much to the value of old pieces.

In the eighteenth century many benitiers, or holy water cups, were fashioned of pewter.

Pewter plates range in price from $1 to $10 each, according to size, condition, marks, and so forth.

As late as 1750 an outfit of pewter plates, dishes and spoons was a highly esteemed wedding gift.

The country place that makes any pretensions to modernity is now provided with some old pewter.

Some of the pewter of the olden time was American made. Other specimens originated in England, Scotland and on the Continent.

Flemish workmen fashioned pewter into church vessels, but the use of it for such purposes was subsequently forbidden by the Council of Rheims.

Pewter was extensively made in Boston during Colonial days and this city was also an important clearing house for the distribution of English pewter.

The commandments were frequently used as sampler motifs. They harmonize well with an age in which the New England Primer was the standard school book.

An interesting field of research might be found in the tracing of the authorship of the doggerel religious and moral verses which have been embroidered upon samplers.

Mantelpieces were effectively decorated with pewter in England during the nineteenth century. Many of these mantels were removed during the last sixty years, but not all of them were destroyed.

Many reproductions of pewter objects have been made in recent years, and one expert has expressed the opinion that more pewter porringers were made between 1900 and 1905 than in the preceding one hundred and fifty years.

The earlier samplers consisted of decorative designs thrown here and there without care upon the surface of a piece of canvas. The designs were subsequently placed in more orderly rows making in themselves a harmonious whole. Alphabets, figures and tapestry designs were afterward added.



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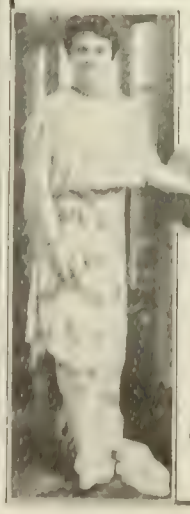
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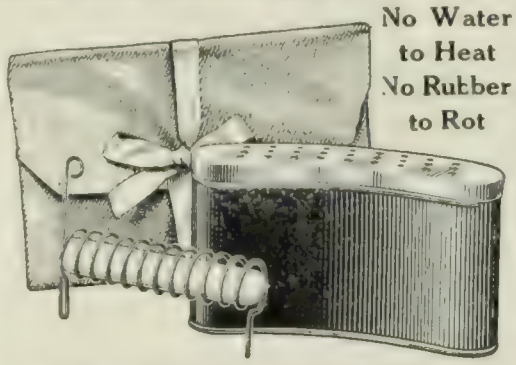
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The Board of Directors of Niles-Bement-Pond Company has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable November 16, 1914.

The transfer books will close from 12 o'clock noon of November 7, 1914, until 10 o'clock in the forenoon of November 17, 1914.

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CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

THE MARKET PLACE

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The views of Sir George Paish, Special Adviser to the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, and informal financial envoy to this country at this time, are set forth in an interview in the New York *Times Annalist*. Sir George was asked the usual question as to the possibility and the advisability of reopening the New York Stock Exchange, and the interview continued as follows:

"Our people will not be ready to buy American securities when the Exchanges reopen. It may be a very long time before they can think again of investing in anything but war loans. On the other hand, you need not fear any large amount of liquidation of the securities now held.

"You know there is a great difference between being ready to buy and ready to sell. We cannot think of taking more stocks and bonds, even at the low prices that were being made when the Exchange closed, but we do not have to sell what we have bought in years past. I think the United States is in a very fortunate position."

"Do you suggest the New York Exchange should wait until London reopens, Sir George?"

"I think they should open at about the same time. I won't attempt to fix a date, but I should say not before the end of this year."

"The current balance in Europe's favor is not of such size as to make it dangerous to risk a flood of foreign selling orders?"

"The United States owes us up to January 1 in the neighborhood of forty million sterling. The amount of that which will have to be paid depends largely on the extent of the renewals and extensions granted. It also depends on the rate at which your exports create exchange, and on the extent to which credits thus accumulated are offset by your participation in European financing. The recent French loan of $10,000,000, for instance, offsets that amount of exports.

"The United States is about the only important country in the world today that is making money. Your people are rapidly accumulating a big sum for investment. It is only a question of when this investment fund will be large enough to absorb such foreign securities as may be thrown upon the market. At the rate at which money is piling up it should not be a long time before the Exchanges can be reopened without fear of the buyers being swamped by the offerings."

This is reassuring, even if it may be surmised that Sir George's views are somewhat colored by his mission here. For a time there was mystery as to just what that mission was. But it becomes increasingly clear, without any definite statement to that effect, that the purpose of his "visit" is to request us politely to "pay up." We owe a great deal of money in Europe. Europe would like to have us pay in gold. But we need the gold as a basis for our own credit. We naturally want to pay in commodities, as we always do in normal times. If we have time enough we shall be able to do so, for the pendulum of trade balance is swinging with increasing momentum in our direction.

But how much more shall we owe, if American securities are dumped upon us by European holders? There's the rub! And the vicious circle brings us round again to the same familiar point—the railway rate situation. What will the Commission do?

THE RESERVE BANKS

The Federal Reserve Banks are to open on November 16. The date was set by the Secretary of the Treasury, altho the representatives of something like one-half the banks felt that they would hardly be ready for business before the end of the month.

The opening of the twelve banks in the system should have one immediate effect for good, entirely apart from the more fundamental benefits the system was designed to bestow. It will release a considerable percentage of the reserves which the banks are now required by law to hold.

National banks are now required to keep a reserve of twenty-five per cent of their deposits. Under the new law, national banks not in reserve cities must keep a reserve equal to twelve per cent of their demand deposits plus five per cent of their time deposits; banks in reserve cities must keep a reserve of fifteen per cent of demand deposits plus five per cent of time deposits; and banks in central reserve cities must keep a reserve of eighteen per cent of demand plus five per cent of time deposits.

Of these reserves a part only need be kept in the bank's own vaults while the rest may be deposited in the reserve bank of the district.

According to the estimates of the Treasury Department, set forth by Secretary McAdoo, $400,000,000 will be released from confinement as reserve funds when the regional banks are opened. It is estimated that from $105,000,000 to $115,000,000 will be released in the New York banks alone by this provision.

The release of such sums should make a considerable addition to the amounts that may be loaned by member banks, and the business world ought to find itself able to get accommodation with greater facility at an early date.

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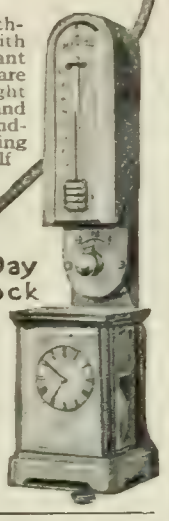
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THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$26,786,783.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	520.67
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	50,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation	3,005,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)	367,001.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	700,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	1,258,787.18
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	269,745.61
Checks and other cash items	181,637.13
Exchanges for Clearing House	579,758.71
Notes of other national banks	1,555,684.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	3,280.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	4,045,200.00
Legal-tender notes	1,845,837.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed), less amount, if any, returned to subscriber	128,891.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	112,255.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	20,000.00
Total	$40,540,881.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,870,914.81
Reserved for taxes	84,925.60
National bank notes outstanding	1,950,000.00
State bank notes outstanding	5,678.00
Due to other national banks	6,320,412.78
Due to State and private banks and bankers	2,127,724.48
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,452,709.50
Dividends unpaid	4,225.00
Individual deposits subject to check	13,966,229.55
Demand certificates of deposit	20,000.00
Certified checks	170,744.67
Cashier's checks outstanding	14,295.87
Postal Savings deposits	1,000.00
Clearing House loan certificates	
Bills payable, including obligations representing borrowed money	2,500,000.00
Total	$40,540,881.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914.

CHAS. E. McCARTHY,
Notary Public, 2,650, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD TOWNSEND,
EDWARD P. FALLERSLEIGH,
C. A. STANLEY,
} Directors.

MISSOURI'S FULL-CREW BILL

A significant occurrence of the election was the defeat in Missouri by popular vote of what the labor unions call a "full crew" and the railroads an "extra crew" bill. The bill had been past by the Legislature and came before the people by referendum.

Missouri is not one of the states where one would expect to find undue sympathy for corporations. One would not, in normal times, expect Missourians to deal with especial tenderness with the railroads.

So the action of the Missouri voters is especially significant. It is indicative of a widespread conviction that the railroads in this critical time need help rather than hampering. Full crew laws have been past in several states. They are favored by the labor unions for the obvious reason that they give employment to more men. They are opposed by the railroads on the ground that they involve great added expense of operation with no commensurate advantage to the public.

This is the first time, we believe, that a bill of this particular kind has come directly before the people for decision. The result of the vote is gratifying in two directions. It is gratifying as showing that the people appreciate the importance to all of prosperity for he railroads. It is no less gratifying as showing that the people may be trusted to do justice even to corporations.

The vote in Missouri should be commended to the Interstate Commerce Commission for its earnest consideration. That is the way the people feel about the railroads at this time. The Commission would do well to realize this feeling and make it effective in their new decision of the rate case.

American coal producers have been offered an opportunity to bid on a coal contract calling for 300,000 tons a year for three years for Chilean railroads. South America has been accustomed to get its coal from Europe, but that source of supply is now largely shut off. The placing of such a contract as this would mean the continued employment of large numbers of miners during what is ordinarily a dull season. This is only another example of the kind of opportunity the war is offering to American enterprise.

The great task that is to be America's of feeding the world is pictured in the following figures of exports of wheat during the past three months of this year and the corresponding months of last year, as set forth by the *Journal of Commerce*:

From—	1914. bushels.	1913. bushels.
North America	73,784,000	58,912,000
Russia	32,000	32,928,000
Balkan States	168,000	4,464,000
India	3,312,000	10,592,000
Argentina	1,696,000	5,368,000
Australasia	2,064,000	5,728,000
Sundry countries	800,000	1,784,000
Grand total	80,856,000	119,776,000

The following dividends are announced:

American Cotton Oil Company, preferred, semi-annual, 3 per cent, payable December 1.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, common, quarterly, 3 per cent, payable December 1.

Mike Bercent Pond Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable November 16.

Pratt & Whitney Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable November 16.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

in the State of New York, at the close of business, October 31, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$40,926,700.82
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,755.21
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	4,048,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation	3,283,911.63
Other securities to secure circulation	4,248,935.05
U. S. Bonds to secure Postal Savings	775,000.00
Other Bonds to secure Postal Savings	480,400.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	249,535.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)	1,449,511.43
Stocks	520,704.00
Banking House	2,150,000.00
Other real estate owned	425,592.84
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	3,510,716.51
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings	1,195,713.15
Checks and other cash items	233,641.21
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,742,067.67
Notes of other National Banks	2,035,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	905.78
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	10,149,723.00
Legal-tender notes	2,766,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit	89,651.50
U. S. Bonds sold under agreement to re-purchase	910,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed), less amount, if any, returned to subscriber	218,301.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	402,131.50
Due from U. S. Treasurer	11,250.00
Total	$84,816,148.07

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,600,000.00
Reserved for taxes	233,087.41
Dividend declared and payable Nov. 2nd, 1914	250,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	7,896,335.00
Due to other National banks	12,381,906.85
Due to State and private banks and bankers	5,582,574.16
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	8,247,424.30
Dividends unpaid	2,505.50
Individual deposits subject to check	34,722,364.41
Demand certificates of deposit	113,413.02
Time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days	50,000.00
Time deposits payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	392,110.83
Accepted checks	337,300.90
Cashier's checks outstanding	101,958.41
Postal Savings deposits	1,196,522.09
U. S. Bonds sold under agreement to repurchase	910,000.00
New York City Bonds sold under agreement to repurchase	278,765.07
Bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	1,430,227.00
Letters of Credit	89,651.50
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)	940,000.00
Total	$84,816,148.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914.

Roy Murchie, Notary Public, Kings County, 59

Certificate filed in New York County, 83.

Correct—Attest:

E. G. SNOW,
P. A. S. FRANKLIN,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
} Directors.

A COMMERCIAL BANK WITH EVERY FACILITY TO CARE FOR ITS CUSTOMERS.

ACCOUNTS OF INDIVIDUALS, FIRMS, CORPORATIONS, BANKS AND BANKERS INVITED

A Bridge Between Hope and Accomplished Results

OUR new policy which provides for monthly payments to dependents in event of death of the insured. It is ideal protection. Its rates are low, but its benefits are many.

BERKSHIRE Life Insurance Co.
Pittsfield, Mass.

W. D. WYMAN, President
W. S. WELD, Supt. of Agencies

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St. New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation. Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has issued property to the value of	$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	282,298,429 80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.50
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Geo. E. Ide, President.
256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $ ... upon which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710 and $ ... Certificates of Deposit, for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Recently, while looking thru the New York Insurance Department's report for the year 1873, our attention was attracted by the comparatively greater number of local fire insurance companies operating in 1872. The names of many of them were familiar, of course, but more than half of those composing the roster were strangers to the eye and ear. There are few business men of New York City doubtless, who remember the Aetna or the Adriatic; or that we had an Arctic Fire Insurance Company. Up the state, at Watertown, flourished the Black River Insurance Company; at Herkimer, the Farm Buildings Fire Insurance Company; and at Meridian the Farmers' Joint Stock Insurance Company. There were the Holland Purchase at Batavia, the New York Central at Union Springs, the Rochester German at Rochester and the Watertown Fire at Watertown.

In 1872 the total number of New York state fire insurance companies was ninety-three, of which sixty-eight were domiciled in New York City, eleven in Brooklyn and the remainder at various other places in the state. Not one of the Brooklyn companies has survived (unless we include the Williamsburgh City, which moved to New York years ago); but five of the up-state companies remain, and only twelve of the sixty-eight in New York City.

To sum up, out of ninety-three which were in apparently a prosperous financial condition forty-two years ago, there remain but eighteen. It must be borne in mind, too, that the companies of 1872 had survived the big Chicago and Boston fires and that the misfortunes of those which fell by the wayside were not due to the losses incurred in those conflagrations. The failure of seventy-five companies out of ninety-three gives us an average mortality of eighty per cent, a result which indicates the uncertainties attending that business. There are at the present time but forty-one New York fire insurance companies in existence; and of these, nineteen are less than twenty years old, one is forty years old, one is twenty-eight years old, two are twenty-three years old, and the others, eighteen in number, more than forty years old.

WRITE THE COMPANY

In his company's monthly publication, *Plico*, Major Marmaduke B. Bowden, publicity manager of the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company, makes a sensible plea for fair play when he adjures policyholders to take their complaints or criticisms directly to the companies concerned. "Tell your troubles to your company," he advises, "and rest assured it will satisfy you."

That is always the proper thing to do. Such faults as a policyholder may find in a company or, as is more often the case, some one else finds for and points out to him, should be laid before the management of that company. They are entitled to an opportunity to explain. They may do it satisfactorily. If they cannot, then the policyholder is warranted in carrying the matter further. The policyholder who pursues this course serves his own interests, for he thereby comes at the truth; and that is what he needs.

The representative of a rival company is generally not an impartial critic of his competitors. His statements should always be carefully examined and fully confirmed. This is important when the object of the criticism is to get the person assured to discontinue an existing policy. The canvasser is then wholly interested in making commissions by the sale of a new policy in the company he represents. This may, and often does, result in the sacrifice by the policyholder of valuable equities.

So the safe, as well as the fair, thing to do is to go to the company criticized and require it to make a satisfactory defense.

TO A CORRESPONDENT

A correspondent in Kansas asks me the following questions: "Does the insurance law of Colorado prohibit insurance being taken in that state by correspondence? If it does, do you consider such a law valid?"

There probably is no law there which in specific terms prohibits a citizen from sending out of the state for an insurance policy; but there is one requiring companies which issue policies on Colorado risks to be licensed by the insurance department there. The company not admitted to transact business may surreptitiously receive applications and issue policies, but in doing so it violates the law. If the company is licensed in the state, and the citizen sends his application directly to the company, or thru one of its agents in another state, the resident agency law, which requires companies to do their business thru agents domiciled in that state, is violated; and it is probable that the company would be disciplined if the facts became known to the insurance department. Of course, the nonresident agent could not be reached.

These regulations are doubtless valid, or would be so held by the courts of last resort, under the principle that a state may make any conditions it considers proper in exchange for its consent given to a foreign corporation to transact business within its borders. But that is not admitting its justice. Any citizen of the United States should own, as a right, the privilege of transacting any legitimate business, anywhere in the United States.

If the amendment to the Federal Constitution proposed by Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, were now a part of the fundamental law, a company that transacts an interstate business could sell its policies anywhere in the country, regardless of state lines. But it is not, and insurance is "cabined, cribbed, confined" by a network of petty local laws that act as a brake on its progress, and a money burden of about $18,000,000 a year in taxes on its patrons.

THE FACE OF THE EARTH

The latest geodetic surveys disclose the fact that the average elevation of the United States above sea-level is about 2500 feet.

Natural gas has been found along the base of the Rocky Mountains in northern Alberta, and preparations for its extensive use are making at Edmonton and elsewhere.

Swiss meteorologists announce that altho the mighty Rhone glacier is still dwindling, most of the Swiss glaciers have advanced decidedly lately, owing to the unusual cold summers of the last two years.

The planting of vanilla, for which the Seychelle Islands were long famous, has been somewhat neglected of late in favor of coconut growing; but planters are now resuming the culture of the vanilla beans on an extensive scale and under improved methods.

The United States Geological Survey has lately issued a large book on the Missouri River drainage-area, in which it is shown that the Missouri rises in Redrock Lake, in the Rocky Mountains, 6700 feet above sea-level, flows thru ten states, and has a total drainage-area of 492,000 square miles.

European oceanographers are urging that advantage be taken of the approaching naval celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal to make a simultaneous transatlantic survey of the ocean, every one of the vessels converging toward Panama carrying out similar and nearly coincident scientific work as they cross the Atlantic.

Astronomers report that the dust from the explosion of the Katmai volcano, in the Aleutian Islands, in August, 1912, has now nearly settled. The clearing of the atmosphere has taken less time than after the Katmai eruption of 1902-3, and much less than following the outburst of Krakatoa in 1883, when some obscurity remained in the atmosphere for three years.

The greatness of the Pamirs, the high mountain-region between Kashmir and Turkestan, is shown by the fact that, despite a half-century of exploration a British expedition under Sir Aurel Stein has reported the recent survey of 1200 miles of country never before even seen by European eyes. It contains large areas of fine pine forest and extensive meadows, and is suitable for a much larger population than now utilizes it. Its ruler is on friendly terms with the Indian Government.

The latest results of the study of the dimensions of the earth, considering gravity observations, are these:

Equatorial radius, 6,378,388 ± 18 meters.

Polar semi-diameter, 6,356,909 meters.

Reciprocal of flattening, 297.0 ± 0.5.

Reducing this to English measurements (counting the meter by the London standard at 39.37011 inches), the diameter of the globe thru the plane of the equator works out at about 7954 miles; and the polar diameter as 26½ miles less.

S O S

Belgians Are Starving

"He Gives Twice Who Gives Quickly"

MILLIONS of Belgians face starvation. They will perish if succor does not come at once. Their plight is desperate. It cries out as imperiously as the wireless S. O. S. from a sinking ship. And this call is being heeded. Fast ships bearing food have been rushed to the rescue. But more must follow.

Cable Answers S. O. S.

This Belgian Relief Committee cabled $50,000 from big, generous America to Ambassador Page, to use for buying food in England to hurry to Belgium as first aid, and $20,000 was cabled to United States Minister Brand Whitlock, in Brussels, and used in the same way. In Brussels alone one hundred soup kitchens are feeding 100,000 hungry people. The daily cable dispatches, in unbiased news reports, are giving a continuous account of the appalling disaster and desolation.

Succor From America

In America how different the picture. This magazine will reach its readers just about Thanksgiving time. We have had bountiful harvests and despite rather dull times we have great surpluses of food and money. So 40 national magazines are carrying in their Christmas issues this appeal to their millions of readers to succor the starving Belgians. Divide your Christmas plenty with them. Be sure that the gift will be "twice blessed."

Send a Christmas Check Today

Send a check today, before it slips your mind, to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, and mark it for the Belgian Relief Fund. You will receive a receipt and the money will at once go to the Belgian Relief Committee, which will use it for these two purposes:

1 **To relieve immediate distress of Belgian refugees and the hundreds of thousands of destitute women and children and other non-combatants in Belgium.**

2 **To rehabilitate as soon as practicable the poor Belgian peasant and working classes by helping them get roofs over their heads and tools to work with.**

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE
10 Bridge Street, New York

Rev. J. F. STILLEMANS, *President*
ROBERT W. DeFOREST, *Chairman of Executive Committee.*
EMANUEL HAVENITH, *Belgian Minister to the United States.*
PIERRE MALI, *Consul-General at New York.*

Lyman Abbott — Henry W. DeForest — W. Barclay Parsons
Otto T. Bannard — Cleveland H. Dodge — Bernard Raap
Armand Baeta — Lionel Hagenaers — John Van Rickstal
James N. Beck — Thomas N. Hubbard — Francis Lynde Stetson
Cornelius N. Bliss — Rev. A. O. Nys — Thomas Thacher
Robert S. Brewster — Henry Fairfield Osborn — Frank A. Vanderlip
Alfred T. White

S. O. S.—Checks, Money Orders, etc., should be made to J. P. MORGAN & CO. "FOR BELGIAN RELIEF FUND," 23 Wall Street, and sent to that address

S O S S O S

7% NET FARM LOANS. For 15 years I have loaned money for an English Mortgage Co., without a default. Now withdrawn on account of war. Write for lists. O. K. GARY, TUPELO, MISS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of The American Cotton Oil Company, on November 5, 1914, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable December 1, 1914, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City. The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on November 12, 1914, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 4, 1914, at 10 A. M. JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

1850 THE 1914
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts
JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., *President*
[illegible] *Committee*
CLARENCE H. KELSEY
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
WILLIAM H. PORTER *Banker*
EDWARD TOWNSEND
Pres. Importers' & Traders' Nat. Bank
Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

GOLDEN YELLOW YAMS.

"Something Different for that Thanksgiving Dinner."

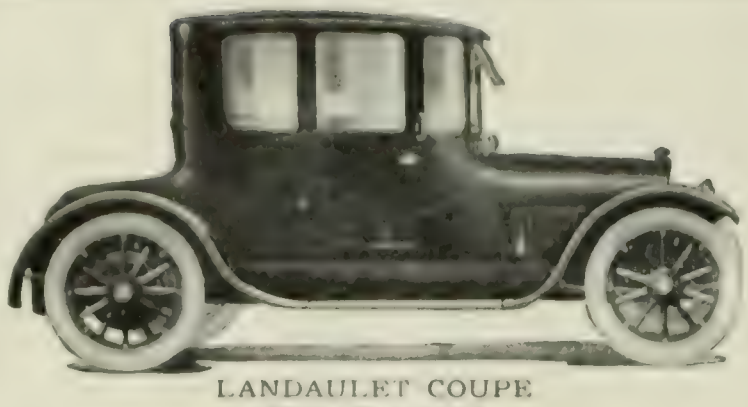
A rich, luscious sweet potato, grown in the sweet piney woods, ripening in the mellow Southern sunshine, something different for your appetite; you'll like them baked, they candy themselves.

Nicely packed box, postpaid, for one dollar.

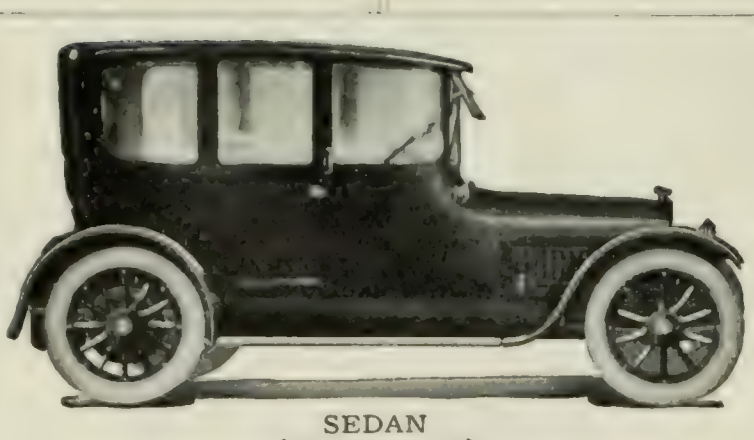
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Orders filled in any part of the United States and transferred by Cable Code through our own correspondents in Europe and the British Colonies.
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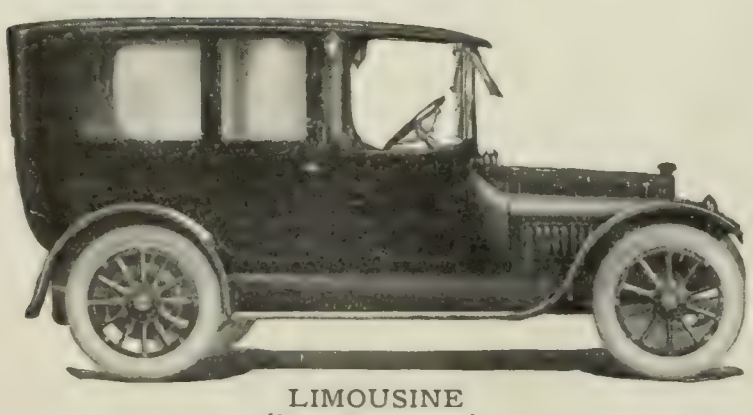
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Standard of the World



LANDAULET COUPE
(Three Passenger)
$2500 F. O. B. Detroit



SEDAN
(Five Passenger)
$2800 F. O. B. Detroit



LIMOUSINE
(Seven Passenger)
$3450 F O B Detroit

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Here is provided the harmonious blending of the highest engineering achievement with the utmost in designing art and coach building skill.

The engineers have provided an eight-cylinder motor of superlative smoothness. The coach builders have provided a dignified and luxurious environment.

The liquid smoothness of these cars is supplemented by a sense of complete seclusion; the seclusion by a sense of rest and relaxation; the restfulness by a sense of unexampled ease and elegance.

Buoyant springs, deep soft upholstery, appointments in quiet good taste but still almost palatial—all of these soothing influences bring supreme comfort to mind and body, and leave you almost oblivious to the fact that you are borne along by mechanical means.

Special Enclosed Car Booklet on Request.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, November 23, 1914

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PUBLISHER: KARL V. S. HOWLAND

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MY MOTHER'S HOUSE

No portrayal of the suffering and cruelty of the war has come to our notice that for pure poetry and pathos is superior to this. Those who are unable to sympathize with its German point of view may change the scene from the Rhine to the Seine, where it would, unfortunately, be equally true.

Translated by Oscar Mueller, in the New York Sun.

My mother is an old lady,
Perhaps sixty or even more
(She does not like to speak about it).
My mother is a German woman,
Is only one of so many millions.

My mother's house overlooks the Rhine,
It's a gay house, it's a free house,
It's an artist's house.
Resounding with laughing and gayety
During fifty years and more.

Now mother converted the gay house
Into a sad house, a hospital.
Sixteen beds did she give, and in each
Lies a soldier.

My old mother writes:

In your library
Among all your treasures
That you gathered in all parts of the world,
Among vases from China
And the heathen gods of the South Sea,
Among your Buddhas
And Shivas and Krishnas,
Lies a youthful chap
Fresh from high school,
Eighteen years old
But he cannot see your treasures,
They stabbed out his eyes
In Louvain near Liege.

In your Indian Room
Lies a sergeant,
He was laughing today and jokingly tossed
Your little elephants of ivory.
He always says: "Soon will I return to the front."
He is tightly strapped in bandages—
The day before yesterday they cut off
Both of his legs,
And he does not know it.

In the room decorated with my beloved Dutch,
The Teniers and Ostade, the Koekkoek and Verboeckhoven,
Lies his right arm torn to pieces,
A lieutenant of dragoons.

He does not like the paintings, not knowing them,
So I bought him yesterday
A "Kaiser" picture and hung it over his bed,
You do not believe how glad it made him.

But in the adjoining room
With your ancestors
Lies a captain of the guard,
He is as pale as his linen,
Sleeps all the time,
So much blood did he lose;

But, if he's awake, he looks at the pictures,
And says: "He over there surely fought
At Sedan in Eighteen-seventy,
And he at Grossgoerschen a hundred years ago,
And the old one over there with the braid,
He fought at Leuthen."

In the terrace room, the one to the left,
Lies another lieutenant, he asked that his bed
Be placed close to the window.
He never speaks, but stares all the time
Into our garden, and the monastery adjoining
Where the old monks are walking.
He has a bride, she was in Paris
When the war broke out—and she disappeared,
And he heard of her—nothing.
Perhaps she is dead, he thinks, perhaps—
Perhaps—Then he sighs and groans:
"Perhaps." And he kisses her picture,
She was very beautiful,
His poor, German bride.

In the garden room lies a major,
He is scolding all day long,
Shot thru the abdomen, must be very painful,
And he does not suffer so much, if he can scold
The Russ, the Jap and the damned English.
So I ask him: "How do you feel?"
He always says: "The damned rats
Bit a hole into my stomach."

There is one, in the small guest room,
A senior lieutenant of the Eighty-second,
He's shot in the head
But not very dangerous.
He said yesterday: "Doctor,
I have fifty thousand marks;
They are yours if you patch me up
So I can return to the front
In three weeks." (That's what they all think.)

In your bedroom lies a hussar,
He has nineteen wounds, all over,
From shrapnel fire.
They brought him unconscious a fortnight ago,
He groans much and yells loud;
Never awoke once
In all that time,
But his hot hand clinches
His Iron Cross.
The doctor says: "We surely
Will save him, if he does not die
From starvation."

In the dining room lie three,
A pioneer and two of the infantry.
Such dear blond chaps.
They will be saved,
But the pioneer
Is doomed,
For dumdum wounds
Are difficult to heal.

About everything writes my mother,
About the uhlans in the breakfast room,
The two chasseurs in the parlor,
The general,
Who lies in the state room—
About everything writes old mother.
But about herself
She does not say a word.

My mother's house overlooks the Rhine,
Is now a hospital for sixteen,
And yet is only one such house
Of many thousands in Germany.

My mother is an old lady,
Perhaps sixty or even more,
My mother is a German woman
And yet only one of so many millions.

H. H. EWERS.

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The Independent

VOLUME 80 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1914 No. 3441

THANKSGIVING IN 1914

AND now comes the day set for thanksgiving. But the world is so full of hate and jealousy and ravening and slaughter that we cannot hear thanks when uttered. And how can we sit down to feasting when half the world is starving? Civilization, at the bottom, has proved to be only barbarism. It has been bottomed by brute force, and the Golden Rule has never yet been even one plank in the structure. Our Christianity has given out in the presence of the old law of "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." How can there be room in the churches for Jesus now that they are needed for hospitals?

What is this that you say; O man of unfaith! and why such folly?

"Westward the star of empire takes its way" is not a mere verse from a song, but a line from cosmic law. Twice already have races crost Europe, and twice have they fingered their characteristics into the making of that continent. The Teutons crowded after the Celts, who had already displaced the Iberians. The Slavs have been pressing for a commercial and moral hearing. France and Ireland stand for the Celtic stock; England and Germany for the Teutonic; Russia wraps in its huge outlines a hundred integers of a new and untried stock, an unwasted force. Poland came first, but buried herself in the civilization and religion of her predecessors; a glorious exhibition of body and brain struggling for expression.

We Americans have little interest, however, in races and sub-races, nor even nationalities. Our own Boston has gone over to humanity; our own New England has lost every twinge of English sentiment. Westward again the star of empire took its way and crost the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Fortunately, however, this was not done before the Constitution makers in 1787 discovered or invented Federal unity. This was a method of leaving evolution to go on undisturbed; letting civilization absorb the several and distinct instincts of divers races, and still go on westward. So the cross-bred Yankee today in Oregon stands for all the races that have ever trod the continent. Dropping prejudices as they went they have created for us nearly fifty distinct states in complete and full coöperative unity.

Europe has never yet been able or willing to comprehend this most magnificent discovery in statecraft. It has undertaken to sustain raciality and nationality, and has found no other way of doing this but by standing armies. We Americans find nothing to fear from new cross-breeds; let Europe try it. It need not fear even the incarnation of brute force when softened with moral persuasion. America is a continent of cross-bred folk, as much as the fruits which Luther Burbank gives us from his nurseries.

The state of war really existed far back of the flaming bonfire. The outbreak was necessary sooner or later, to burn up the brushwood of brute force. The German Chancellor said well, "It may as well come now." If we some time are going to shoot each other, are preparing for this unholy end, let us understand it—that this is the very aim of European civilization—the logic of present civilization. Let it come and be over. Tools stand for work; and that was exactly what standing armies meant. Their work must be done. Civilization based on the Golden Rule and the Lord's Prayer are a novelty to this state of affairs. The religion of love and the state of coöperation belong in that new life which is to be led when brute force is forever refused a hearing, and Jesus is accepted as the actual master of the human race.

BUT are we to hold more strictly to the demand for a *national* Thanksgiving? If so it will not be difficult to sing our joy over the bonfire of standing armies and brute force; over the chance for a League of Peace that will stand for the principles of justice and law. An increasing chance for the Golden Rule is just ahead. As the old goes down it necessarily makes a crash that shakes the whole world; but we can thank God that Jesus has been in the world and that he never was more alive than at the present day. It is indeed remarkable that however the roar of war may fill our ears, the conviction that we are going thru with a great moral struggle is inescapable. We shall never be able to go back to the meanness of the statesmanship of the Pitts and the Disraelis of the last three or four centuries. In this country we are a rifle's range nearer the stable operation of democracy; while autocracy is exploding all over the world.

That we should have been kept out of the Great War was in the nature of the federal union. We are ready for a capital of the whole world; for peaceful coöperation that shall cover more than a single continent. Heretofore we have had nearly fifty states in growing coöperation. We can cheerfully see the day ahead when the new republics of Asia and Africa will coöperate with ours to advance human progress by common effort. There is no need of war when we agree on a federal union of humanity.

Give thanks, then, ye American people! Thank God that the drift is ever onward, toward a manlier race and a Godlier vision. Internationalism displaces nationalism. The human family is not English; nor is it German; nor is it French; nor is it Russian. No one race is to be supreme; only that manhood that makes best for love and peace, and expresses the will of the divine life. Jesus was announced by "On earth peace, good will to men." That law has not been abrogated.

CONSTRUCTIVE NEUTRALITY

IN an able article in this issue of The Independent Judge Holt urges the administration "to protest at least" against the numerous violations of the Hague Conventions by the nations now engaged in war. In this he voices the sentiments, we believe, of an increasingly large number of Americans. But the question is not so simple as it seems.

At the outbreak of hostilities our State Department should have instructed all its representatives abroad to notify the belligerent governments that the United States as a party to the Hague Conventions was prepared to call to their attention, as well as to that of all the neutral nations, every act in violation of these Conventions of which there was good evidence, so that at the conclusion of the war it could be adjudicated or settled in accordance with the principles of international justice. Such action would have put us in an impregnable position to protest against all violations that have since arisen. But now if we protest against specific acts that are alleged to have been committed it will look or be made to look as tho we are hostile to one side or the other in the conflict. This might provoke such ill feeling against us on the part of one or the other group of belligerents that our influence as mediator at the end of the war would be imperiled.

Important as it is to have the war carried on by the enlightened rules of The Hague it is even more important that a lasting peace be assured at its termination. The United States must think twice before jeopardizing her supreme influence at that time. Nevertheless we are inclined to agree with Judge Holt's plea. The United States even at this late day should protest in broad terms against all violations of international law by whomsoever committed and give notice of her intention of bringing them up for judicial consideration at the close of the war.

Such a procedure would be no violation of the spirit of neutrality. It would rather be a performance of the highest duty of neutrals.

"EMDEN" THE AUDACIOUS

ON the shore of an island in the Indian Ocean lie the twisted and shattered fragments of a little ship of war. The shells of the enemy and the leaping flames of the fires they set have brought her to this end. She will range the seas no more. So is the name of the cruiser "Emden" stricken from the roster of the Imperial German Navy.

But never, while the traditions of the fighters of the sea linger in the mind of man, will her name be missing from a more famous roll.

For fourteen weeks the little "Emden," cruiser one-eighth the size of a battleship, with the speed of a greyhound in her heels, kept the seas in hostile waters. With the cunning of the hunted fox she evaded her pursuers; with the audacity of the swooping hawk she dropt from the blue on a luckless victim. Hunted and hunter she prowled the seas.

Six and twenty merchantmen she captured, plundered and sank. Impudent as a terrier she darted into the harbor of Madras, dropt a few shells into the city, and with lights dowsed fled scatheless past the forts. Into the British harbor of Penang she steamed, disguised with a false smokestack and flying a Japanese flag, torpedoed a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer, and dashed away thru the Malacca Straits.

For weeks at a time she was swallowed up in the silences of the open ocean. Each time, save the last, she emerged to strike another blow at the commerce of the mistress of the seas. Provisioning herself from captured cargoes, coaling from a prize before she sank it, she performed the nautical equivalent of "living off the country." Run to earth by a more powerful opponent, she yielded at last to the inevitable. The quality of her fighting spirit is to be read in the laconic statement of the British Admiralty, "Her losses in personnel are reported as very heavy."

Audacious, intrepid little "Emden"! Her name shall be remembered so long as men tell tales of war and honor courage and resourcefulness.

"THE TEUTONIC CIVILIZATION"

IN a long and able letter to the *Springfield Republican* which has attracted a good deal of attention, Professor John W. Burgess, of Columbia University, says:

> It was in the year 1871, in the midst of the Franco-Prussian War, that I first trod the soil of Germania, and it was from and with those that fought in that war on the German side that I first learned the politics and diplomacy of Europe. Almost from the first day that I took my seat in the lecture room of the university, I imbibed the doctrine that the great national, international and world-purpose of the newly created German Empire was to protect and defend the Teutonic civilization of continental Europe against the oriental quasi-civilization of Russia on the one side, and the decaying Latin civilization on the other.

This is a remarkable and illuminating passage. It expresses the view, which Professor Burgess imbibed and evidently still holds, that Germany possesses a special superior civilization of its own, which was endangered by the pressure of Russian hordes on the east, and of French revenge and British commercial jealousy on the west, which were united in seeking to overwhelm Teutonic civilization.

Now what is this peculiar Teutonic civilization? We confess that we do not know. Its civilization has the same elements of social order, general refinement, knowledge and culture that appear in the civilization of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Italy. There is no such thing as a "decaying Latin civilization." Civilization is progressive, and is progressing the world over. Germany has her excellences, particularly in the specialization of her universities, just as France and Great Britain have their peculiar excellences in their freer government.

Nor was the German civilization in any real danger from Slavic ambition, nor from French attack to recover Alsace, nor from British jealousy of German commerce. It was Germany's militarism that frightened France. She was weaker than Germany and sought alliance with Russia. Germany may have been afraid of France or Russia, but not so much as France was afraid of Germany. England found in Germany a worthy commercial rival, but she never tried to strangle her rival's trade, but only urged her own manufacturers and merchants to seek better skill and wider enterprise. What Germany put her best pride and energy in was her army, but militarism is not civilization, but the foe to it. Germany

drafted every citizen into the army; Britain drafted none.

There are many statements in Professor Burgess' article that might call for question or contradiction, but we content ourselves now with quoting his prophecy of what would happen if the allies should be victorious. It will be well to remember it. He says:

> The "rattle of the saber" would then be music to our ears in comparison with the crack of the Cossack's knout and the clanking of Siberian chains, while the burden of taxation which we would be obliged to suffer in order to create and maintain the great navy and army necessary for the defense of our territory and commerce thruout the world against those gigantic powers with their oriental ally, Japan, would sap our wealth, endanger our prosperity and threaten the very existence of republican institutions.

This is a jeremiad most extraordinary. There are those who believe that with the victory of the two great republican nations of Europe, France and Great Britain, republican institutions would gain strength, might even cover the empires of Europe and that the burdens of war would be very much lessened instead of being increased. Time will tell.

FRICTION

DOUBTLESS President Wilson had good reason to be provoked by the style of the address made to him by Mr. Trotter, one of the speakers of a delegation of negroes who visited him by appointment to protest against the segregation of negro clerks in the departments at Washington. Mr. Trotter is editor of a negro paper in Boston, who offends many of his own color by his superabundant untactful belligerency. The other members of the delegation made plain but respectful addresses and helped their cause; but the President had fair occasion to tell the delegation that at any further interview with him Mr. Trotter's presence would not be acceptable.

Nevertheless the delegation had the right on their side, and the President gave them no satisfaction. During previous administrations since the war colored clerks who won a place under civil service rules were treated just like white clerks. If there were fifty or a hundred in a room they had their desks with the others, and no special complaint was made. But when this administration came in clerks from southern states began to be offended that they should work beside negroes, and the heads of departments or bureaus sympathized with them and put the colored clerks by themselves, on the ground that it was humiliating for white people to sit and work near black people on a level of equality. If they had been Indians, or half-Indians, like several honored members of Congress, there would have been no trouble, but because they were of a race that had endured slavery, they were told, in actions that speak louder than words, that they were not fit associates even in labor and must go by themselves. It was the Jim Crow car rule of the South, and the South had captured Washington.

The President did not meet the occasion properly. He defended the segregation. He said it was done "to avoid friction." Friction was not necessary; it had been trivial in the past, even when Hoke Smith was Secretary of the Interior. The heads of bureaus could control it if they cared to. Those that made friction could be dismissed. The President said he had made investigation and had found that the colored clerks had as fair accommodations as the white; but that is not to the purpose. These colored clerks would have just the same right to complain if the comforts provided them were superior to those given their white brothers and sisters. What they have the right to demand at the hands of the Government is exact equality of justice, and segregation is not equality. There will be "friction" and there ought to be friction, if any race, black, yellow or brown, is humiliated and insulted by the Government.

SHOULD TEACHERS BECOME MOTHERS?

THE teapot tempest in the New York Board of Education over those teachers who become mothers goes merrily on. The majority of the Board still refuses to recant.

Even the Mayor of the city has brought his influence to bear upon them. With rare common sense Mayor Mitchel has gone straight to the heart of the matter. In two sentences he has shown the Board the simple, straightforward way out:

> If teachers are permitted to marry and to remain in the teaching service, why should not some arrangement be made to enable them to obtain leave of absence without pay?
>
> Would not a simple rule providing for leave of absence in this case for a suitable period put an end to all this discussion, and instead of working injury to the schools be likely to do them a great deal of good?

There are just two questions which need be answered in solving this problem.

Do mothers make bad teachers?

Do teachers make bad mothers?

If either question is answered in the affirmative, the Board is right in dismissing teachers who become mothers.

Does the Board really believe that either of them should be so answered?

THE SAVINGS OF THE POOR

ELEVEN depositors whose savings had been entrusted to a "private savings bank" on the East Side in New York have committed suicide since the bank was closed, a few weeks ago, by the Banking Department of the State. There were several thousand depositors. They were poor when they were induced by the offer of interest higher than they could get in a public savings bank to give their money to Adolf Mandel, the owner of the bank, and those who survive are poor now. Such is the condition of a vast majority of those who live on the East Side. It is the duty of the state to stand between such citizens and the thieves who would rob them by means of private savings banks.

The State of New York is trying to guard such depositors. The attention of a commission engaged in making an inquiry about banks and the banking laws was directed to the private savings banks by the misfortunes of those who had deposited $2,400,000 in a bank conducted by two men, Siegel and Vogel, in connection with two or three large department stores. The bankruptcy of the stores disclosed the loss of the greater part of the bank deposits. "We believed," said Siegel, "that we had a right to do as we pleased with the money."

And so, because of the commission's report, the bank-

ing laws were amended, and provision for proper regulation of such private banking was made. Since the laws were improved several private banks on the East Side in the great city have been closed, in order that at least a small part of the poor depositors' money might be saved. Mandel's bank is one of these. Mandel himself has been indicted. In another bank of the same kind, conducted by a man named Kobre, there is a deficit of $800,000, due to his losses in stock speculation.

When the owners of such banks have drawn into their hands the savings of the poor, they are tempted to risk the money in speculation. There are some who steal it, some who use it in perilous business ventures. In every state there should be laws designed either to prevent the existence of such banks or to protect depositors by ample guarantees and searching official inspection. Ex-Senator Lorimer's bank and its branches in Chicago were situated where appeal to the poor could be made effectively. The lack of good banking laws and honest inspection, together with political influence that controlled public officers and drew deposits of nearly $1,000,000 from the city's funds, enabled him and his associates to take, and lose, or wrongfully convert to their own use, the savings of the poor who were deceived. For these offenses Lorimer and his partners are now under indictment. But if they should be punished under the law, this will not relieve those who have been robbed, some of whom, we presume, have in their misery, like the eleven depositors in Mandel's bank, put an end to their lives.

It is admitted that the banking laws of Illinois are in need of improvement. There is evidence that such laws as the state now has were not properly administered or enforced with respect to the Lorimer banks and, possibly, other concerns of their kind. States should strive to protect the thrifty and deserving poor not only by the best possible laws relating to savings banks, public or private, but also by means of competent, honest and vigilant executive officers. This is the lesson taught by what has taken place in many cities, and taught with especial force by the Mandel bank's eleven suicides.

THE SEAL CONTROVERSY

IN 1911 the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia signed an agreement to stop killing all seals on the high seas for fifteen years. This ought to have settled the "seal controversy" which has been waged in Congress and thruout the nation for the past twenty years. Unfortunately, it has not.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce has jurisdiction over the seal fisheries on the Pribiloff Islands of Alaska.

A minority of this committee has recently published a report which casts serious reflections on the chairman of the committee, Mr. Rothermel, and on one H. W. Eliott, "a former assistant agent at the seal fisheries, known to have been employed by the lessee of the sealing rights between 1876 and 1890, and dismissed from the service of the Government in 1891," and who ever since has "sought to recover his status by persistently preferring charges before departments of the Government, committees of Congress, and in the public press in this country and Canada, alleging fraud, corruption and negligence on the part of the Government and the lessee of the sealing rights in connection with the taking of seals on the Pribiloff Islands." A careful reading of this minority report should convince any man that Mr. Eliott's charges are without foundation, and we concur in the recommendation that Congress appoint a joint committee from the House and Senate to investigate not only the "charges preferred by Eliott, but Eliott's connection therewith."

When such reputable men as Dr. David Starr Jordan, Dr. C. H. Townsend, Director of the New York Aquarium; Dr. B. W. Evermann, Director of the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences, etc., are stigmatized as "scientific prostitutes," "hogwash experts," etc., it is time to have these charges sifted, and the majority members of the Committee of the House who endorse them compelled to substantiate them or take the consequences.

OUR NATIONAL BIRD

IT is an appositeness rare in this haphazard world that the peculiarly American holiday should be celebrated by the peculiarly American fowl. Franklin wished to have adopted as our national emblem the handsome, dignified and useful turkey instead of the rapacious, filthy and altogether uneatable eagle. But the conservatism of heraldry was too strong for him, so the symbol of the agressive imperialism of Europe became attached to the infant republic.

The turkey is the only contribution that America has made to the fauna of the farm. Mankind has been singularly negligent in utilizing for his own purposes the wealth of the animal kingdom. Out of fifteen thousand species of birds he has domesticated barely a dozen and the New World added but this one to the larder of the Old. Still the acquisition of the turkey is alone sufficient to justify the enterprise of Columbus. All languages have conspired to rob the New World of this honor of originating this bird of ours; the French which calls it the "fowl of India," the German which calls it the "Calicut hen" and the English which calls it the "turkey." But in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations it remains an American. Let us give thanks for the turkey.

THE NEW REPUBLIC

IT has long been observed and deplored that we had in the United States no weeklies like those that are so successful in England such as *The Nation, The Spectator, The New Witness, The New Statesman,* etc. The first number of *The New Republic,* published in New York City, indicates that it will come nearer to this type than any other American periodical. It is under the editorship of Herbert Croly, Walter E. Weyl, Philip Littell, Walter Lippmann, Francis Hackett and Charlotte Rudyard and is announced as "A Journal of Opinion which Seeks to Meet the Challenge of a New Time."

We welcome *The New Republic.* Most of the movements which we understand it will advocate The Independent has long labored for. But we would welcome it if this were not so, for the serious discussion of public affairs by such editors and contributors is a real gain whether they agree with us or not.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

November 9—Russians raid Posen border. Turks oppose Russian advance on Erzerum.

November 10—German cruiser "Emden" burnt at Cocos Island by the "Sydney." Karl Lody, a German spy, claiming to be an American, shot in the Tower of London, the first execution in the Tower since 1700.

November 11—Germans gain Dixmude. British gunboat "Niger" sunk by submarine at Deal.

November 12—Russians invade Mazure Lake district of East Prussia. Boer general De Wet defeated.

November 13—Fighting continues along the Yser and the Lys without decisive gains on either side.

November 14—Field Marshal Earl Roberts dies in France. Russians reoccupy Tarnow, fifty miles east of Cracow.

November 15—Russians within fifty miles of Königsberg. Germans advancing from Thorn into Poland.

A Flemish Village

The little town of Dixmude, on the Yser, noted hitherto only for its thriving butter business and its parish church, containing a flamboyant rood loft starred in Baedeker, has suddenly assumed a greater but unenviable importance. The strained attention of the world is concentrated upon it; thousands of men have given their lives for its possession; their bodies choke its canal and are buried in its beet fields. Yet all that made the town desirable has been destroyed by the wave of battle that has swept over it back and forth for more than a month. Church, market and cottages have been demolished, whether by German, French, Belgian or British shells it matters not to those who lived there. It is the irony of war that the powers which gallantly came to the aid of Belgium when the Germans attacked are now, jointly with the Germans, devastating the country.

The fortifications of Antwerp, popularly reputed to be the strongest in Europe, held back the Germans only ten days. This little strip of farmland and pasture, where canals are the only moats and sand dunes the only ramparts, has held them back for a month. On October 14 the Allies took Ypres; they are holding it yet. The Germans have, so far, been frustrated in their efforts to push forward along the coast and gain Dunkirk and Calais, which would give them a chance to use their Zeppelins and submarines against England at short range.

The River Yser, which turns at Dixmude and runs by Nieuport to the sea, has formed the battle line for this month of hard fighting. On the night of November 11 the Germans took Dixmude after an all day battle in which, according to British accounts, the attacking forces lost eighty per cent of their men. But the rest crost the flooded fields on their dead bodies and so gained the town. In gaining it, however, they have not made much headway, for Dixmude is on the right bank of the Yser, and altho the Germans have made desperate efforts to cross the river at this point, they have been unsuccessful.

Both sides have been bringing all available reinforcements into this corner of Flanders. At present, according to British estimates, the Allies have 2,700,000 men in France and Belgium, and the Germans 1,600,000. But the Germans will probably have soon to shift some of their forces to the east to protect Posen and Prussia against the Russians, who have here about 2,400,000 men to the German 1,000,000. The official list of German casualties up to October 14 contains 545,500 names, and in the month since that date they have lost heavily on both frontiers. It is expected that the Japanese, now that they have cleaned the Germans out of China, will send a contingent to France to assist the Allies.

The Campaign in East Prussia

In the Baltic region there is a reversion to the state of affairs that prevailed in the first month of the war. The Russians are for the second time beginning the invasion of East Prussia in the direction of Königsberg, and on the southern border they have again captured Johannisburg, which they took at the beginning of the war, or, according to the Germans, before its declaration. Just north of Johannisburg is the maze of lakes and swamps where the Russians were so disastrously defeated by General von Hindenburg. This district the Germans are said to have fortified with great ingenuity and will presumably



THE BATTLEFIELD IN FLANDERS

In spite of desperate fighting with increased numbers on both sides there has been no material change in the situation for a month. The Germans have taken Dixmude, but have not been able to cross the Yser at this point. The ground held by the Germans is shaded



THE SEAT OF WAR IN EASTERN EUROPE

The Russians have gained ground all along the line from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathian Mountains, as indicated by the shading, and are now within fifty miles of Königsberg and Cracow

be able to offer a stouter resistance than formerly.

The Germans have now been driven completely out of the territory between the Niemen River and their own frontier, and the Russians have advanced to Gumbinnen, about twenty miles inside the boundary of East Prussia, where they won their first victory. Unless they are checked here they will probably do as they did before, that is, invest Königsberg and attempt to advance along the Baltic coast toward Danzig and the Vistula forts that bar the way to Berlin.

The Defense of Thorn

On the eastern frontier the war has gone very differently from that on the western. The Germans captured Belgian and French fortresses one after another without fail until they came up against Verdun. In the east none of the three powers has taken a fortress of any importance since the war began. Now the Russians will have a chance to see what they can do in this way, for they cannot advance much further into Prussia or Austria without overpowering the strongholds that defend the Vistula River, where it enters and where it leaves Russian Poland, that, is Thorn on the north and Cracow on the south. On these two crucial points attention is now focused.

The main line of Prussian defenses against Russia consists of three fortresses along the Vistula—Danzig on the Baltic, Graudenz in the middle, and Thorn on the Polish boundary. According to Petrograd reports, the Germans are collecting all their available forces about Thorn and have resumed the offensive, advancing from this point up the Vistula on both banks. They are reported to have got as far as Vloclavsk, which is about half way to Plock, but whether this is another attempt to reach Warsaw or merely an effort to keep the Russians away from Thorn as long as possible remains to be seen.

At any rate, the Prussians will doubtless defend Thorn to the last extremity, not only because of its strategic importance, but also because of its historical associations. Thorn is the birthplace of the Prussian power which now dominates all Germany and would extend its dominion over Europe and the world. Nearly seven hundred years ago Teutonic Knights, removed from Palestine to Prussia by order of the Pope, were established on the Vistula with a written title from the Prince of Poland to all of the neighboring land that they could conquer from the heathen, a title that they have hitherto had remarkable success in making good. They built their first fortress near Thorn and gave it the poetical if somewhat inappropriate name of Fogelsang. The birdsong fortress was of wood, a blockhouse we might call it, but its present representative consists of nine big forts and seven smaller ones, armed with a thousand guns and put into the best possible condition by forced labor night and day.

South of Thorn, between the Vistula and the Warta rivers, the Russians have advanced to the German frontier and even invaded the province of Posen. A cavalry raid along the south bank of the Warta succeeded in breaking the railroad near Pleschen. By their capture of Kolo the Russians have prevented the Germans from using the Warta as a moat, and the latter are likely to have to withdraw into their own country instead of wintering in Russian Poland, as they had planned. The Russians claim that in its rapid retreat from Warsaw to Kalish the army of General von Hindenburg lost 80,000 men.

The Defense of Cracow

In Galicia the Russians are back again to the lines of their farthest advance two months ago. Following the same plan of operations as before they have not stopped to capture the fortress of Przemysl, but leaving a sufficient force to invest the fortress on all sides they have pushed on westward, following the railroad to Cracow. They have taken Rzeszow and Tarnow, which brings them within about thirty-five miles of Cracow. On the Polish side of the boundary they have driven the Germans back to Chenstochova or beyond, so the way is clear for an attack on Cracow from the north as well as from the east. There is supposed to be an Austrian army or the remains of one somewhere between Przemysl and the Carpathians and whether it will succeed in getting back to Cracow or over the mountains into Hungary is doubtful. Przemysl has been revictualed and prepared for its second siege, tho probably its defenses were badly battered in the first.

The defense of Cracow is said to have been left in the hands of the Austrian general Dankl and the Germans to have withdrawn their forces and artillery for use on their own frontier. The plan of replacing the Austrian officers by Prussians does not seem to have worked well. The armies under the new leadership did no better than before and the resentment of the Austrians at the open contempt manifested for them by the Prussians caused constant dissension between the allied forces so that they even turned their arms against each other in the face of the enemy.

Cracow has stood many a siege before and changed hands so often that it would be hard to tell where

its natural allegiance lies. In 1702 it was taken by the Swedes. In 1795 it was given to Austria in the third partition of Poland. In 1809 it was made part of the Duchy of Warsaw. In 1815 the Congress of Vienna made of it the Republic of Cracow. In the revolution of 1830 it was occupied by Russian troops, in 1848 it was again annexed by Austria and now its fate once more hangs in the balance.

The End of the "Emden"

The German cruiser "Emden," which has been preying on British shipping in Indian waters since the war began, was destroyed on November 10, at Cocos Island, south of Sumatra. When she first arrived at the island the wireless operator sent out the distress signal S O S and this was caught by the Australian cruiser "Sydney," which soon arrived and engaged the "Emden." She struck for the open sea, leaving behind the party that had been landed to cut the cable. These men afterward seized a schooner and set sail for parts unknown. The "Sydney" is a larger, faster and more modern vessel, and with her six-inch guns was able to hit the "Emden," while keeping out of range of her four-inch guns. She soon lost one of her masts and two of her funnels, and steering to the shore she grounded and burnt. The "Emden" had captured twenty-five or thirty British vessels, valued at over $10,000,000 apart from cargoes. Two hundred of the "Emden's" crew were killed.

On October 30 a report came to America from Paris that a first class British battleship had been sunk by a mine. Nothing more was heard of it and it was assumed to be a canard, like many similar rumors of naval disasters. Now, however, it appears to be confirmed by the circumstantial story of eye witnesses in letters to America, altho it is still denied by those in authority. The warship, it appears, was the "Audacious," one of the superdreadnoughts of the latest type and completed only two years ago. She was protected amidships by twelve-inch Krupp armor and carried ten 13½-inch guns. Her length was 596 feet and her displacement 24,000 tons.

On the morning of October 27, before 9 o'clock, the "Audacious" was struck by a torpedo or mine twenty five miles off the north coast of Ireland, near Lough Swilly. A distress signal brought to the rescue the White Star liner "Olympic," the cruiser "Liverpool" and other vessels. The "Olympic" took off all of the 800 officers and men and stood by until the vessel was sunk twelve hours later. The "Olympic" went on to Lough Swilly, where she lay five days, and then went around the south of Ireland to Belfast. Charles M. Schwab, the steel manufacturer, was the only passenger allowed to land at Lough Swilly. It is curious that a secret known to more than a thousand people should have been kept till now. But this is matched by the case of the Japanese warship which was sunk by a Russian mine off Port Arthur, when the outside world knew nothing about it until after the war was over.

The German cruiser "Königsberg," which has been raiding the east African coast, was discovered by the British cruiser "Chatham" hiding six miles up the Rufiji River, opposite Mafia Island, in German East Africa. Not being able to get at her, the English bottled her up by sinking a collier in the river channel.

A German submarine dashed into the Downs on the afternoon of November 11 and torpedoed the British torpedo gunboat "Niger," laying off the Deal dock, in the sight of hundreds of people on vessels and shore. All the crew were saved. The submarine escaped.

The War in Armenia

Altho Turkey did not openly enter the war until November, preparations have been made on both sides from the first. Letters from Bagdad as early as August 9 told that the men in that part of the Turkish empire were being drafted into the army and put into winter clothing for a Russian campaign in



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THE THANKLESS TASK OF PATROLLING THE NORTH SEA

A British destroyer on the lookout for German raiders or mine-layers. There have been fatal gaps in the policing of this great expanse of water, and with the sinking of the *Audacious* off the north coast of Ireland the ability of the Germans to elude the patrol and damage the British navy severely is pretty definitely established



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HOW GERMANY TREATS HER WOUNDED PRISONERS

French soldiers in a cheerful hospital ward in Berlin playing checkers with pasteboard and buttons

the fall. Jews and Christians were making desperate efforts to buy exemption from military service, but even the rich found it difficult to raise the ready money necessary.

According to Petrograd reports the Turkish force opposing the Russian invasion consists of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh army corps, amounting to some 90,000 men. According to Constantinople reports, the Turkish troops in Armenia number 300,000. As will be seen by reference to the map on another page of this issue, the Russian railroads in Transcaucasia have been planned for strategic purposes. They run to the Turkish and Persian frontiers and there stop, so Russian troops can be brought to any point or shifted along the border, while on the other side of the line there are no railways and few roads of any kind. If peace had prevailed a few years longer it is probable that these railroads would have been extended southward for commercial purposes. In fact, Russia had practically come to an agreement with Germany and Great Britain by which she was to be permitted to extend her railroads from the Caucasus thru Turkish territory and connect with the German railroad to Bagdad, and thru Persian territory to connect with the British railroads from India. But all these plans are now thrown into the melting-pot of the Great War.

The railroad from Baku and Batum divides at Alexandropol, sending one branch southwest to Kars and the other southeast to Erivan. Troops had been gathered at the frontier terminals beyond these towns, and just as soon as the signal was given by the bombardment of the Crimean cities by the Turkish warships, they were marched into Ottoman Armenia with all possible speed. The column which was sent from Erivan toward Lake Van is reported to have made fifty-three miles in thirty hours over difficult roads. At the end of this forced march they encountered the Kurdish cavalry and defeated them. On November 3 they took Bayazid, nineteen miles southwest of Mount Ararat, in spite of a stout resistance by the Turkish garrison.

This is a repetition of the campaign of 1877, for at that time also Bayazid (Bajazet) was the first Turkish fortress captured by the Russians. They approached it then thru Persian territory, because the snow lay too deep in the passes between the Ararats. But the Kurds rallied in such force that the Russian garrison were not able to hold the place, so they surrendered and were afterward massacred by the Kurds.

The expedition sent from Kars to take Erzerum seems to have met with more opposition. The Russians were attacked in the mountains north of Erzerum by Kurdish cavalry and Turkish infantry and artillery under German officers, and were thrown upon the defensive, if not defeated. Erzerum is a city of about 80,000 inhabitants, on the main caravan route from Trebizond to Tabriz, and is well known to some of our readers for the schools for boys and girls and the hospital maintained there by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The Turks claim to have carried the war into the enemy's country by a raid along the Black Sea coast toward Batum. Petrograd reports that the Armenians are receiving the Russian troops with great rejoicing and flocking to their assistance. A band of Armenian insurgents is said to have undertaken the siege of Van on their own account.

Neutrality in South America

A few days after the recent naval battle off the coast of Chile, when British warships suffered defeat in a contest with a German squadron, the British and French governments addrest to the governments of Ecuador and Colombia a protest against alleged violations of neutrality. While the text of the protest has not been given to the public, it is understood that it was asserted by the complainants that the Germans were assisted by messages from wireless stations in Ecuador and Colombia, and had been permitted to use the Galapagos Islands (which belong to Ecuador) as a base of supplies. The messages, it was said, informed the Germans as to the position and movements of the British ships, and enabled them to assemble their own ships for an attack at the time when their opponents must be at a disadvantage.

The same complainants addrest to our Government notes saying that the protest had been made and asking that our Government "use its influence to insure the strict enforcement of neutrality." This was a suggestion that the United States should admonish Ecuador and Colombia, and it has been regarded as a recognition of a wide application of our Monroe Doctrine. Both countries, by their diplomatic representatives, deny that there has been any violation of neutrality, by wireless communication or otherwise.

Secretary Bryan has directed the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in Ecuador and Colombia to make an investigation, not only, it is said, by formal communication with the two governments, but also by personal and independent inquiry. Some expect that this action of our State Department will not be well received, and that the making of an investigation will be resented by the two South American countries.

The Cattle Plague

It is known that in August last there were cases of the foot and mouth disease, or aphthous fever, in southern Michigan, but there was no definite diagnosis until October 15. The disease also appeared in northern Indiana. At the present time the cattle of fourteen states are affected by it to some extent, and the shipment of cattle, sheep or swine to or from those states has been forbidden by the quarantine orders of the national Government. In the East the states affected by these orders are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York and New Jersey. Three infected dairy herds were found last week on Long Island. The authorities agree that for the suppression of the disease it is necessary to prevent shipments of live stock and to kill at once all the cattle in an infected herd. On the 4th the great stock yards in Chicago, where cases case had been found, were closed for the first time in fifty years in order that there might be thoro disinfection. In Chicago were 800 prize cattle, which had been exhibited at the recent National Dairy Show. Among them are animals valued at $20,000 or even $30,000. Nearly one hundred have been attacked by the disease, and the slaughter of all has been ordered. The owners have asked the courts for a restraining injunction. The value of these cattle has been $2,000,000.

The disease is highly infectious and it has spread rapidly. It had not appeared in this country since 1908, when it was suppress with but little loss. This year the loss must be great. As might have been expected, the price of beef has risen. The Department of Agriculture has 150 inspectors at work tracing shipments and slaughtering herds in which the disease has been found. The health authorities of New York have ordered the pasteurization of all milk brought to the city.



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DIGGING OUT BELGIUM

German engineers at work excavating a tunnel on one of the main railroad lines of Belgium, which was blown up in the attempt to check the German advance

Race Segregation at Washington

Delegates representing the National Independent Equal Rights League, an organization of negro citizens, called at the White House last week to protest against segregation orders, which separate the negro employees from their white associates in two or three executive departments at Washington. Their spokesman was William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, the editor of a newspaper devoted to the interests of his race. His attitude and remarks were so offensive that he was sharply rebuked by the President, who told the delegates that if he should ever consent to see them again they must have another spokesman. Before the interview came to a disagreeable termination, Mr. Wilson said he had made inquiry about the segregation orders and was convinced that their sole purpose was to prevent race friction and promote the comfort of all. He admired the progress made by the colored people and he desired to aid them.

Mr. Trotter said they were not asking for aid or charity, but for justice and equal rights. He asserted that the segregation movement in the Treasury Department and Post-Office Department, where whites and negroes had worked side by side without any separation for fifty years, had been due to the race antipathies of Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster-General Burleson, and Comptroller Williams, Southern men. He virtually predicted the opposition of all negroes at the polls to the Democratic party. This kind of argument, as well as his manner, his questions, and the cross-examination to which he sought to subject the President was emphatically disapproved by Mr. Wilson, who said that never before, since he entered the White House, had he been addrest in this way.



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THE SHELLS FOR THE GERMAN SURPRISE

This is the way in which the shells for the unexpected 42-centimeter gun are packed, each in its own basket



International News

THE MOBILE MITRAILLEUSE

A section of a French quick firing battery changing its position between Montdidier and Roye. Each man carries a portion of the machine gun, which can be assembled in about a minute

The Division in Mexico

Having appointed Gutierrez Provisional President of Mexico, the Aguascalientes convention ordered Carranza to retire on or before the 10th. Declining to do this, he recalled his generals from the convention and by proclamation gave warning that the convention's orders must not be obeyed. Whereupon Gutierrez proclaimed himself President and appointed a Cabinet, naming two or three of Carranza's generals for places in it. Then Carranza removed these generals and others from their military offices because they would not cancel their signed agreement to honor the convention's orders. Afterward, however, they regained his favor. To the convention he said he would not yield unless the new President should assume real control of Villa's army and division. Already there was fighting. Carranza's men were reported to have been whipped at Leon and near Torreon.

Gonzales, Blanco and other generals supporting Carranza telegraphed to him that "patriotic necessity" required him to resign. They also urged Gutierrez to send Villa to some foreign country on an official mission, promising that they would induce Carranza also to leave Mexico. At about the same time, however, Villa handed his resignation to Gutierrez, who accepted it, but at once made him commander of all the troops who were not loyal to Carranza. Hearing of this, Carranza's generals denounced it as a trick and returned to his support. Carranza declared that Gutierrez was merely Villa's tool and gave notice of a beginning of hostilities. He would have no more dealings, he said, with Gutierrez or the convention. Gonzales remarked that he was ready to fight "Villa and his bandits."

Villa occupied San Luis Potosi, thus cutting off the Carranza forces in the northeast, and ordered an attack upon Tampico. Carranza denounced him as an outlaw and declared that the convention was organized rebellion. Unexpectedly, however, on the 14th, Gonzales and Gutierrez agreed upon a truce of six days, and further efforts for peace were made. Committees were sent to both Gutierrez and Carranza. On the following day Gutierrez demanded a response from Carranza within twenty-four hours, and there were indications that the truce might be broken.



From the New York Evening Sun

NEGLECT OF DUTY

The New York Board of Education has dismissed for "neglect of duty" married teachers who absented themselves for the purpose of bearing children. See editorial pages for comment

Withdrawing from Vera Cruz

For a long time our Government had been seeking those guarantees without which it could not withdraw the troops from Vera Cruz. Carranza at last reluctantly gave nearly all that was required, and a satisfactory response was obtained from the Aguascalientes convention. On the 13th, Secretary Bryan announced that the troops would leave Vera Cruz on the 23d. Guarantees concerning taxes and duties were satisfactory, he said, and all the persons for whose personal safety our Government was responsible had left the city. He thus referred to refugees, and especially to about sixty alien priests and nuns. These, he remarked, were on their way to this country. It appears, however, that they were still in Vera Cruz, to which they had fled to escape brutal persecution, and where they were seeking to conceal their identity by various disguises. A transport has been ordered from Galveston for them and other refugees, for whom no guarantee has been given.

There are in Vera Cruz about 5800 United States marines and soldiers. Our forces have collected $2,000,000 in taxes and duties, and it cannot now be foreseen to what Government the money will be delivered. It may be Carranza's, or the power may be held by Gutierrez and Villa. Holland objects to the withdrawal, and France claims a lien on the duties which have been paid.

Truce agreements are not effective on the northern border or with Zapata's forces. Maytorena has been dropping shells in Naco, where Hill's Carranzistas are besieged, and there has been continuous fighting in the suburbs of the capital.

WHERE DO WE STAND?

A PLEA FOR CONSTRUCTIVE NEUTRALITY

BY GEORGE C. HOLT, LL. D.

For many years Judge Holt as a member of the federal judiciary has had occasion to pass upon questions of international importance. The following article voices an opinion that is beginning to become insistent, that the United States owes it to itself as well as to the other neutral nations to make protest against the violations of the Hague Conventions constantly being made by the belligerent nations.—THE EDITOR.

THE duties of a neutral nation toward belligerents are governed by the simple rule that it is the duty of the neutral nation to do nothing which will help either party. These duties are regulated in detail by general provisions of international law; but they are all based on the simple idea of giving no aid to either nation at war.

Extreme views appear to have arisen in the present war in respect to the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation. The President early in the war, soon after the usual proclamation of neutrality, issued an address urging our people to abstain from indulging in discussions or expressing opinions about the merits of the war, on the ground that we were a neutral nation and as such bound to abstain from taking part in the controversies between the parties engaged in hostilities. The advice in itself was wise and useful. So large a number of our people are of foreign birth or origin, or have such marked prepossessions in favor of one or more of the nations engaged in this contest, that general discussions of the points involved by individuals, particularly in public places, would naturally tend to heat and passion, and probably, in frequent instances, to disturbances of the public peace. It is well, therefore, for every American to avoid such discussions; but, if they are indulged in, they do not violate any neutral duty. They do not aid or affect in any way any country at war; and the reason for our abstaining from them is grounded entirely upon the desirability of preserving domestic peace and quiet among ourselves.

NEUTRALITY IN THE HAGUE CONVENTION

Another inference appears to have been drawn from our supposed duty as neutrals; and that is that we are obliged to keep absolute silence and make no protest when the provisions of the Hague Convention are violated by either of the parties engaged in the war. The Hague Convention was a solemn treaty between all the parties to it. Those parties included all the nations engaged in this war and and many more nations not engaged in this war, including the United States. Many of the provisions of the Hague Convention have been violated in this war. Such violations alone, even if no injury had occurred from them to the United States, would make it the right and the duty of this country to protest against them at least. It is an affront to any country which has entered into any treaty to have its provisions overridden and disregarded by the other party to it. But when a treaty entered into for the purpose of safeguarding important interests is violated by one of of the parties to it, and injury to the interests of the other party results, the injured nation that sits in silence and makes no protest is regardless of its own character and dignity. This is especially so in the case of the violation of such a treaty as the Hague Convention. That was no petty bargain between two states relating to some trivial interest peculiar to them alone, as many treaties are. It was a world-wide agreement deliberately entered into by almost all existing nations, with the object of mitigating the evils of war to combatants and of diminishing the inconveniences of war to non-combatants and neutrals. The deliberate violation of any of its provisions by any country is an affront and a wrong to all the other signatory powers.

BOMBS THAT VIOLATE THE TREATY

Take, for instance, the case of bombarding cities situated far from any other military operations, with bombs from aeroplanes. The Hague Convention contains the following general provision concerning bombardments:

ART. XXV. The attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended is prohibited.

This provision was contained in the first Hague Convention of 1899, with the exception of the words "by whatever means." The original provision was amended by inserting those words, after the Convention had had under consideration a provision specifically prohibiting the dropping of bombs from balloons or aeroplanes on undefended places, and it was clearly understood by the members of the Conference especially to cover the case of bombs dropt from aeroplanes on undefended cities, as appears in the debates of the Convention.

This provision of this treaty has been systematically violated thruout the war. Bombs from aeroplanes have been repeatedly dropt on Antwerp, Paris and other cities and places, when no other military operations were taking place near them. These bombs have killed peaceful citizens, including women and children, and have caused great destruction of buildings and property, but have subserved no military object whatever. There are daily threats that they are soon to be dropt on London and on all cities within the countries at war, whenever they can be reached. The uselessness of such acts is equaled only by their wickedness.

But it will be said that the United States has no interest in preventing such proceedings. There were many Americans in Antwerp. There are many in Paris and London, and some probably remain in most of the cities in Europe. Do we owe them no duty of protection, or, at least, of protest? The Hague treaty was made for the express purpose of protecting them from just this danger, and the Government of the United States is derelict in its duty if it sits pusilanimously silent and makes no protest against so flagrant a violation of the treaty by which it is bound and in consequence of which it has a right and a duty to demand that every other party to it shall be also bound.

THE OUTRAGE OF FLOATING MINES

The use which has been made in this war of floating contact mines is another flagrant violation of the Hague treaty. An attempt was made at the Hague Convention to abolish the use of sea mines in warfare, altogether. This was resisted by the representatives of many of the countries attending the Conference, and especially by the weaker nations. Undoubtedly, much may be said in favor of the right of a country to defend its coast and harbors from attack by anchored mines. But anchored mines are very liable to be detached from their anchorage by the action of storms, tides and currents, and, as a result, to become floating mines. It was asserted in the debates of the Hague Convention that anchored mines could be so constructed as to become harmless if detached from their anchorage, and the Hague Convention finally adopted the following provisions on the subject of automatic contact mines:

ART. I. It is forbidden: 1. To lay unanchored contact mines except when they are so constructed as to become

harmless one hour at most after the person who laid them ceases to control them." To lay unanchored automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings. . . .

ART. II. It is forbidden to lay automatic contact mines off the coast and ports of the enemy, with the sole object of intercepting commercial shipping.

ART. III. When anchored automatic contact mines are employed, every possible precaution must be taken for the security of peaceful shipping.

The section contains further provisions in detail aiming to prevent the obvious dangers to neutral vessels from the use of contact mines.

In this war automatic contact mines have been found floating in all parts of the North Sea and of the Adriatic Sea, and recently in the sea about the north coast of Ireland. They were either originally floating mines, or have become such after being anchored. If originally floating mines, they were not constructed so as to become harmless within an hour after the person who laid them ceased to control them; if originally anchored mines which have broken loose, they were not constructed so as to become harmless after breaking loose. The probability is that they were never anchored, but were floating contact mines, constructed to retain their explosive power indefinitely, and scattered indiscriminately over the sea, usually by vessels purporting to be fishing vessels or trading vessels under neutral flags. They have destroyed a much larger number of passenger and freight steamers and fishing vessels than of war vessels. Hundreds of neutral lives, including some of the citizens of the United States, and millions of dollars worth of neutral property, including considerable property owned by citizens of the United States, invested in ships and cargoes, have been destroyed by these instruments of modern warfare. And, in the face of this flagrant violation of our treaty rights, the Government of this country sits in silence.

Here is a treaty which upholds the fundamental rights of neutral commerce to the free use of the open ocean, the violation of which tends to drive all neutral trade from the sea. It was in defense of free trade and sailors' rights that this country in 1812, then a puny and feeble nation, went to war with the greatest maritime power in the world. But the restrictions on American free trade caused by the English Orders in Council and Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees were trivial in comparison with this new system of making war which makes it dangerous for American commerce to venture on large and important parts of the high seas; and the wrongs to American seamen caused by their impressment on British ships were insignificant in comparison with the danger to their life to which they are constantly exposed by floating mines, unless the American ships in which he sails abandon their right to trade in all parts of the world.

THE INJURY TO BELGIUM

But the gravest infringement of the Hague Convention which has taken place in this war is the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. The neutrality of Belgium was originally specifically guaranteed by a treaty between the principal powers now at war, but to which the United States was not a party. But it is also guaranteed by the following general provisions of the Hague Convention, to which the United States is a party:

The territory of neutral powers is inviolable.

Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral power.

The fact of a neutral power resisting, even by force, attempts to violate its neutrality cannot be regarded as a hostile act.

There never has been a more deliberate, treacherous and shameful violation of a treaty than the treatment of Belgium in this war. Here was a little nation surrounded by great ones. Before its neutralization in 1830 it had been repeatedly ravaged by wars waged between its powerful neighbors. More than eighty years ago it entered into a treaty of neutrality with all of them. It has since lived in peace, relying on their joint protection. Since the treaty its neutral rights have been always respected by all of them. Louis Napoleon, Cavour, Bismarck and every statesman and government in Europe until this year always respected them. Under the protection of this treaty Belgium had grown rich and prosperous. Its prolific soil was brought up to the highest point of cultivation by an industrious peasantry; it produced every form of skilful manufacture; it developed great artists and authors; it was a model nation of happy, cultivated and contented people. This it was three months ago. Today it is a ruin. Its fields are ravaged, its villages burnt, its cities abandoned, its prosperity destroyed and those of its people who are left alive are beggared and exiled outcasts living on the charity of strangers. The treatment of Belgium in this war is the most monstrous crime committed in modern times.

WHERE DO WE STAND?

But it is claimed that this country has no interest in the matter, and that the obligations of neutrality compel us to be silent in the presence of such an atrocious iniquity. It would be sufficient to say that every nation has a direct interest of its own in maintaining the principle of neutrality. There is a war usually going on somewhere in the world, and all the nations not engaged in it are neutral nations. If it is to become a rule of war that the territory of neutral nations can be invaded at the will of any belligerent, the foundation of the principle of the sovereignty of nations is destroyed. Every nation, therefore, has a direct and transcendent interest in maintaining the provisions of the Hague Convention concerning neutrality. But it is not true that the United States has suffered no direct injury from the violation of the neutrality of Belgium; many American citizens lived or were staying in the beautiful old towns and cities of that charming country and have been driven out or subjected to the disturbances and inconveniences of the war. Moreover, immense pecuniary calls are made upon us to relieve the misery caused by this infraction of the treaty. We are called on to feed the people of Belgium, starving because of the ruin created by this war. At every hand appeals are made to us for food, clothing, money and necessities of every kind for the famished victims of this gigantic crime. It is recently announced that at least $5,000,000 worth of food a month must be furnished them thru the winter, and that it can only come from the United States. We are ready, in compassion to the victims, to furnish it; but the people of this country have a right to insist that, if we have to support the victims of this barbarity, our Government should protest against the illegal acts of those who have been guilty of it.

There are many other provisions of the Hague Convention which have been violated in this war. One of them provides that the inhabitants of a territory which has not been occupied who take up arms to resist, without having time to organize, shall be treated as belligerents. In fact, such defenders of their homes when taken have generally been summarily executed. Another prohibits requiring prisoners to labor in connection with military operations. They have frequently been forced to work digging trenches. Another requires that in sieges or bombardments all necessary steps must be taken to spare, as far as possible, buildings dedicated to religion, art, science or charitable purposes, and historic monuments. The destruction of the University of Louvain and the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral

show what attention has been given to this requirement. Another prohibits pillage, but it has been almost universal. Another provides that a spy, even when taken in the act, shall not be punished without trial, but they have frequently been summarily shot immediately after arrest. Another provides that family honor and rights, the lives of persons, and private property must be respected, but very often they have been attacked. Another provides that no contributions shall be levied except for the actual needs of the army or the administration of the conquered territory. Enormous fines far in excess of any military or administrative requirements have been imposed on many cities and towns. In short, the Hague treaty, like the original Belgian treaty, has been cast into the waste-basket like a scrap of paper.

But if there had never been any Hague treaty, this Government and all neutral governments would have a right to protest against the violation of the fundamental obligations of belligerents to avoid unnecessary and useless injury to non-combatants and neutrals. The rules of the Hague Convention are not new; they have been established by a slow development, during modern times, as measures for diminishing the ferocity of war, and have gradually become established rules of war among civilized nations. They are stated in all treatises on international law as settled rules having the force of law in the case of hostilities between civilized states. In this war, for the first time in a hundred years, these great rules have been deliberately disregarded, not only by licentious and brutal soldiers of inferior rank, but by the leaders of great armies, and the responsible administrators of great states.

WE MUST BREAK SILENCE!

It is time that the Government and the people of this country rose to an appreciation of the gravity of the occasion. This is a war for the freedom of the world. Our future is involved. It is time that the American people broke its silence and exprest its sympathy with those that are fighting against tyrants in the great cause of freedom. It has not been always so. We have never taken part in foreign revolutions, in accordance with our traditional policy of no entanglements in European affairs; but we have never hesitated to express our sympathy with men anywhere struggling to be free. In the French Revolution, in the revolt of the South American countries against Spain, in the struggles of Poland against the tyrants who partitioned her, in the revolution of Greece against the despotism of Turkey, in the struggle of Hungary under Kossuth against the power of Austria, in the revolt of all Europe in 1848, in the long agony of Cuba, in all times and situations the American people have never hesitated to give hearty expression to their deep sympathy with peoples struggling against oppression.

Shall we give none to gallant Belgium, sorely wounded and sinking, but fighting still?

New York City



Underwood & Underwood

AT THE FINANCIAL CENTER OF NEW YORK

The new building just occupied by J. P. Morgan & Co. at the corner of Broad and Wall streets. It cost $1,200,000, and carries a secluded garden on its roof



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NEW YORK'S SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN

MEYER LONDON, WHO DEFEATED HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE IN A STRONG TAMMANY DISTRICT AND THUS BECAME THE FIRST SOCIALIST FROM AN EASTERN STATE TO ENTER CONGRESS

THE REPRESENTATIVE WITH A MILLION CONSTITUENTS

THE FIRST SOCIALIST TO BE ELECTED TO CONGRESS FROM THE EAST

LAST Sunday afternoon twelve thousand people assembled in Madison Square Garden, New York City They filled every chair in the vast amphitheater. They packed three galleries. They paid from fifteen to twenty-five cents to sit in the galleries; they paid fifty cents for a chair on the floor. They did not assemble to listen to some great Democratic, Republican or Progressive idol of the people. Indeed, there is not a statesman in any of the three great parties who could fill Madison Square Garden if admission was charged. They assembled to do honor to one Meyer London, the first Socialist in the East, and the only one in the country, with the exception of Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, to be elected to the United States Congress.

Who is the man who could accomplish this feat? Meyer London is a Jew, born in Poland forty-two years ago, raised in southern Russia, emigrated to America at eighteen, a lawyer by profession, an idealist and revolutionist by faith, a Socialist by party, self-educated and self-made, a moral and intellectual leader.

London's father emigrated to New York when the boy was but twelve years old and started on the East Side a revolutionary paper published in the Yiddish language. Meyer was left in school in Russia. At fifteen years of age he was supporting himself by tutoring his less studious classmates. At that time Russia had just promulgated her infamous laws discriminating against Jewish students and forbidding all save a small proportion of them any higher education. This persecution made him a revolutionist. At the same time he came in touch with the Zionist movement, which still holds his intense interest and support.

He determined to flee Russia and come to the United States, which he had always looked upon as a haven of refuge for the oppressed. When he arrived in New York he entered his father's printing shop, but the business was poor and he took up the cigarmaker's trade. After having made a hundred cigars he succeeded in obtaining a position in the circulating library connected with the Educational Alliance, which fortunately required only four hours a day of his time. The rest of his waking hours he devoted unswervingly to study. He learned English. He read everything he could lay his hands on in English and American political history. "Knowledge," he says, "is the only thing in life that counts." From that day to this London has given his entire time to but two things: to study and the betterment of the working classes. He eschews all recreation and all social life. In order to teach himself to become a public speaker he studied the great English and American orators such as Burke, Pitt, Henry and Webster, but he preferred the simple and direct style of Wendell Phillips. Today he never prepares his speeches beforehand but trusts to the inspiration of his audience.

In 1898 he was admitted to the bar. His first case was a strike case and ever since his chief practise has been among labor unions. About 1894 he became active in the Socialist party, but with characteristic thoroness he made a special study of orthodox political economy so as to be able to confute anti-socialistic arguments with more understanding. He holds that the chief problem of socialism today is the "abolition of wage slavery," yet he does not think that we shall have to wait until the Socialist party captures the nation before the social revolution begins. The social revolution, indeed, is already here. Not only the Socialist party but the church and the schools and all other forces of progress are destined to lend their aid in its establishment.

As the sole Socialist Member of Congress he is not so foolish as to expect to pass any socialistic legislation for the nation. But he will use the halls of Congress as a forum for voicing the sentiments of the peaceful revolution. These six causes he will ardently champion: First, international peace; second, laws for the protection of child labor; third, woman suffrage; fourth, old age pensions; fifth, the socialization of monopolized industries; and sixth, curtailment of the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional. Surely most of these are already accepted by the people at large and if this is socialism's constructive program, the country need have little to fear from it.

But Mr. London's chief work up to the present has been of a legal and economic rather than political nature. There is probably no man in the country who has done more to build up, lead and advise labor organizations than he. He is now attorney for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the International Furriers' Union and a number of local unions. He was the man who more than any one else persuaded the Garment Workers of New York in 1910 just after the great strike to make a collective agreement with the Manufacturers' Association. The union preferred to make individual agreements with each separate manufacturer, but Mr. London persuaded them that a strong union and a strong employers' association working in coöperation were better for the industry than the prevailing method of individual bargaining. This resulted in the famous Peace Protocol in the trade, the longest step yet taken in the United States toward the goal of industrial peace, ranking in importance with the Compulsory Arbitration Law of New Zealand and the Compulsory Investigations Act of Canada.

While Mr. London has acquired all the arts of a popular pleader and leader he is in no sense a demagog who follows and fawns on the majority. On three separate occasions he has been mobbed by workingmen whose policies he has opposed and once he resigned as attorney for a union which he thought was following false gods.

Mr. London resides on the East Side, with his wife and small daughter. He has always lived there except for one year when he moved uptown near Central Park so as to enjoy his one recreation, skating. But as he only found two occasions during the entire year to indulge in this sport he moved back again to the East Side. It was a pleasure last Sunday to watch the beaming eyes of his wife and little daughter when the crowd at Madison Square Garden cheered him for fifteen minutes. As for London, he said to the throngs waving the crimson flags before him, "This is a big demonstration, a sort of noise-making affair, but mere noise does not make for victory or for practical accomplishment. We must stop noise making if we want to do things."

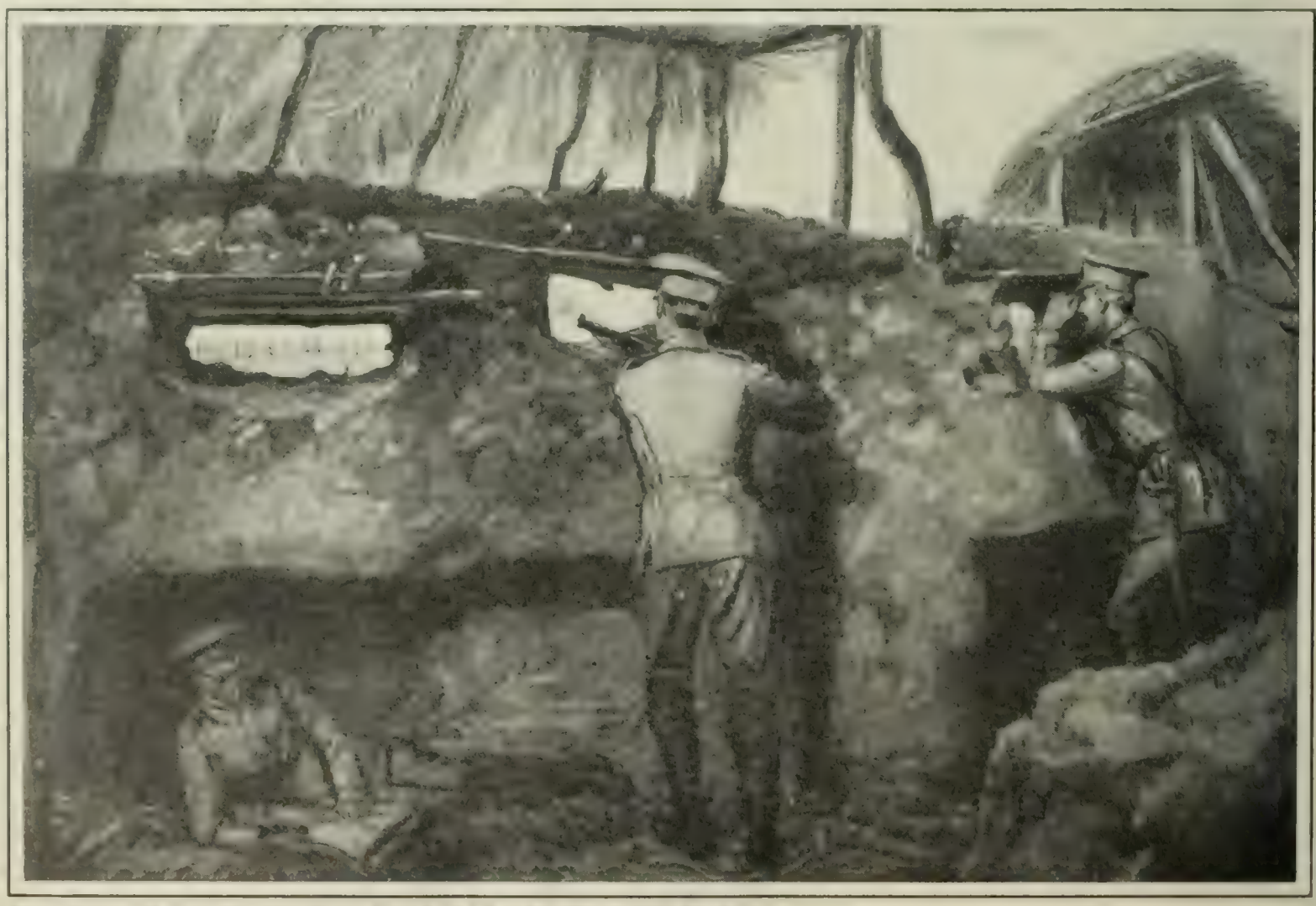
If each political party was represented in Congress in proportion to its voting strength the Socialists who polled at the last election nearly one million votes would have twenty-nine representatives in Congress. Instead they have only one. Mr. London therefore represents a larger constituency than any other man in the House of Representatives. His undoubted ability and absolute integrity of character will certainly secure for him the respect of his colleagues and the country at large.

"COMFORT" IN THE SIEGE TRENCHES



IN THE ELABORATE TRENCHES OF THE AISNE VALLEY

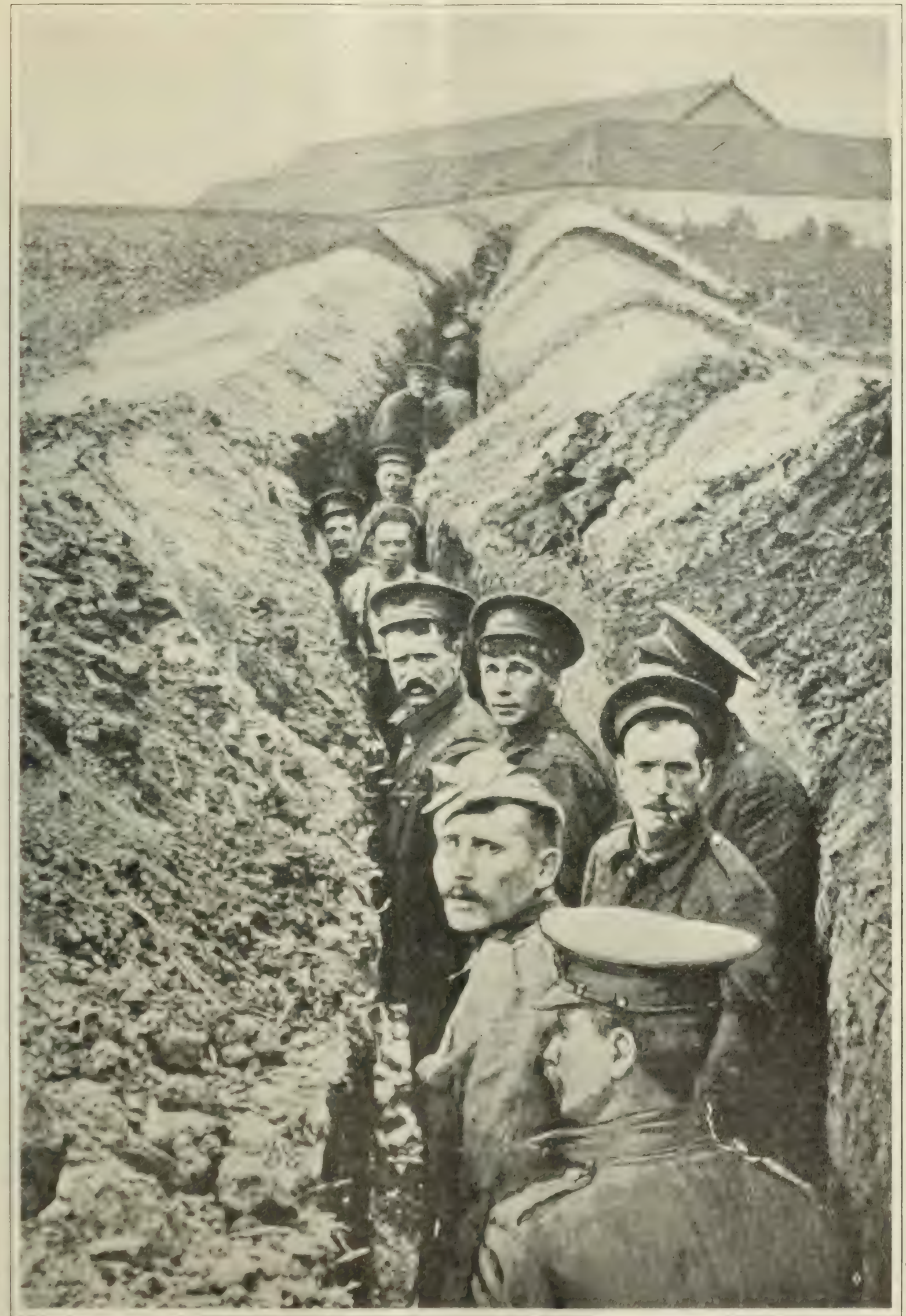
Above can be seen the head cover of straw and earth. The men sleep and are sheltered in the under-cut caves in the sides of the trench, raised above the trench bottom so as to remain dry in wet weather



Both pictures by special arrangement with the London Sphere. © *N. Y. H.*

THE GUNHOLES IN THE TRENCHES

Thru them may be seen the barbed wire barriers which protect the line from sudden rushes by the enemy. Communication trenches run back from the firing line to the billets in villages or bivouacs in quarries in the rear



By special arrangement with the London Sphere. © N. Y. H.

A TRENCH DUG THRU THE DUNELAND NEAR THE NORTH SEA

The farmhouse in the background, long and low, with a walled courtyard, is typical of the country thru which the battle lines stretch to the north

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF TURKEY

HOW THE RUSSIANS FROM THE NORTH AND BRITISH FROM THE SOUTH ARE CLOSING IN UPON THE TURKISH EMPIRE

THE entrance of Turkey into the war greatly complicates the problem because it introduces a number of new factors of unknown value. Eager as Germany has been to get Turkey involved in the conflict, it is yet questionable whether she will derive any advantage from her new ally. Of course there is the immediate gain of a quarter or half a million men and a navy of ten vessels, both under German officers, and also the possibility that the Sultan as Defender of the Faithful may be able to set the Moslem world ablaze from Morocco to India. But on the other hand, the act of Turkey in taking the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary increases the likelihood that Italy and Greece will take the other side. Turkey is by no means reconciled to the seizure of Tripoli by Italy and feels still more keenly the loss of the Aegean isles to Greece. But Italy, Servia and Greece have conflicting interests in Albania. Rumania, which was formerly pro-Austrian and anti-Russian now inclines to the other side and hopes by joining the Allies she may share the spoils of victory and gain the Austro-Hungarian territory inhabited by Rumanians. The recent confiscation by the Rumanian Government of the trains carrying German arms and ammunition to Constantinople over the Rumanian railroads is virtually an act of war. Bulgaria, entirely surrounded by enemies, is striving desperately to maintain her neutrality.

The importance of Turkey is due to its strategic position. It lies in the middle of the Eurasian continent and its frontiers are fortified by nature. Seas and gulfs, mountains and deserts encircle Turkey in Asia. Europe is the vulnerable side. Ever since the sixteenth century, when the Turks were driven back from the gates of Vienna, they have continuously lost ground on the western side of the Bosphorus. The Russians in 1878 would have captured Constantinople if England had not interposed. The Bulgars came near doing it two years ago.

Cyprus was the price which Turkey paid in 1878 for English interposition in her behalf. Lord Beaconsfield came back from the Congress of Berlin announcing that he had secured "peace with honor." The propriety of the phrase was questioned later when it was disclosed that before he went to Berlin he had made secret treaties with both the adversaries; on the one hand ceding to Russia the coveted port of Batum, now the center of the Black Sea oil trade, and on the other obtaining the right of occupying Cyprus on the promise that Great Britain would guarantee to Turkey her Asiatic possessions against all invaders. Great Britain has occupied Cyprus ever since and has this month annexed the island just at the time when Russia began the invasion of Asiatic Turkey from Batum.

That "politics makes strange bedfellows" was never more amusingly illustrated than by comparing the attitude of the English in the former Russo-Turkish war with their present position. Referring to the *History of Our Own Times* by the late Justin McCarthy, once a member of our editorial staff, we can see how it struck a contemporary to have Russia approach Constantinople thirty-six years ago:

> Then came a report that the Russians . . . were pushing on toward Constantinople with the intention of occupying the Turkish capital. A cry of alarm and indignation broke out in London. One memorable night a sudden report reached the House of Commons that the Russians were actually in the suburbs of Constantinople. The House for a time almost lost its head. The lobbies, the corridors, St. Stephen's Hall, the great Westminster Hall itself, and Palace Yard beyond it, became filled with wildly excited and tumultuous crowds. If the clamor of the streets at that moment had been the voice of England, nothing could have prevented a declaration of war against Russia. Happily, however, it was proved that the rumor of Russian advance was unfounded.

Popular feeling found expression in the "Jingo" song which was the musical equivalent of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." The Jingo spirit prevailed and a British fleet was dispatched to the Dardanelles to check the victorious Russians just about to reach the goal of their age-long ambitions, Tsargrad.

Times have changed and now the rumor that Russia had reached Constantinople would set London wild with joy instead of anger.

A queer idea one would have of the war if he got his information from Blue Books and White Papers and such official documents. He would be puzzled to understand how there can be talk of Turkish troops invading Egypt when Egypt is a part of the Turkish empire. If he refers to the *Statesman's Yearbook* for authoritative information he will find at the very end of the chapter on Egypt a mention of the fact that His Majesty, King George, maintains a consul general resident in Cairo, but so he does in New York City, and there is nothing to show that this gentleman, whose name is Kitchener and who hails from Khartum, has anything particular to do with the government of Egypt. Who would suppose from this that Egypt, which belongs to the Sultan, is ruled from London, while Canada, which belongs to King George, is not. Great Britain has many times promised to evacuate Egypt, but fortunately for Egypt as well as for the rest of the world she has never fulfilled her promise. The British administration has brought peace and prosperity to the land such as its downtrodden people have not enjoyed for thousands of years, if ever they did. To fall again under the rule of the Turk would be worse than a recurrence of the ten plagues.

But it is not difficult to improve upon Mohammedan administration. Even the Russians can do it and have done it. Those parts of Asiatic Turkey, Persia and Turkestan which Russia has acquired are also thriving, altho the government is less efficient and less regardful of the interests of the people than the English. The Armenians say that they would like to have their country come under British rule, but since this is out of the question, they are glad to have the Russians come in and take possession.

Turkey can be invaded by land from three points only; from the east thru Persia, from the south thru Egypt, or from the north thru the neck of land between the Black Sea and the Caspian. But this way has always been barred by the gigantic rampart of the Caucasus Mountains which stretch from sea to sea in a chain unbroken except by two passes; one in the middle leading to Tiflis, the other on the Caspian shore leading to Baku. For more than two thousand years this was the barrier between the fecund nomads of the northern steppes and the dwellers on the fertile plains of the Araxes and the Euphrates. This was the limit of the civilized empires of the south, the Greek, and the Roman, the Persian and the Sassanian. Always the peoples of AsiaMinor lived in dread of an invasion of the northern barbarians. Once let the Scythians or Tartars break thru the barrier, thought they, and the land will be ruined. They did break thru and the land was ruined. And it is ruined yet. The mongoloid empire of the Ottoman has for five hundred years blasted the civilization of Anatolia and amid the ruins of the imperial cities of the past a

sparse and poverty-stricken peasantry labor today in constant fear lest their rulers rob them of their living and their lives. It is not strange then that they look for rescue to the same quarter which their ancestors held most in dread, the people to the north of the Caucasus. We are told that the Armenians are welcoming the Russian invaders and we may believe it, for so they have done before. In 1828 the Russians under Paskevitch, following the same route they are taking now, got as far as Erzerum, but by the treaty of Adrianople this part of Armenia was given back to the Turks. Multitudes of the Armenians, however, emigrated into the Russian territory rather than remain under Turkish or Persian rule, and no doubt they have gained by their change of government.

Of this treaty of Adrianople a curious story is told; that in the negotiations the Russians demanded and the Turks conceded the port of Batum on the Black Sea, the same that the Turks have recently bombarded. The treaty as first drafted provided accordingly that the Russian boundary should be made the Tchorok River, which runs into the Black Sea to the south of Batum. But somehow when the document came to be engrossed it read "Tcholok" instead of Tchorok, and in this form was signed and ratified. We may imagine the disgust of the Russian Government when it was discovered that their new territory extended no further down the coast than the Tcholok, an insignificant stream on the nigh side of Batum. So the Russians had to wait for fifty years before they secured a decent port, meanwhile putting up with Poti, where the harbor bar shut out boats drawing over four feet of water; no fit place for a railroad terminal, surely.

In 1854 the Russians tried it again, advancing by same old route thru the passes of the Caucasus to Kars and Erzerum. But the arrival of an English officer, Colonel Williams, at Kars, inspired the disheartened garrison to an heroic defense, and it was only after inflicting terrible slaughter upon the besiegers that Kars was taken. But the capture of Sebastopol by the combined British, French and Turkish troops compelled Russia to accede to the terms dictated by the Allies, and this meant the relinquishment of her Armenian conquests.

No defeat, no power or combination of powers, can check the Russian advance. Like a mighty glacier pushed by the weight of an ever-increasing neve the Russian empire moves steadily southward toward the sea, year after year, century ofter century. A thousand years ago the Russian invasion of Persia and Turkey began. The morning paper reports progress in the same direction. What Russia got but failed to hold in 1828 and 1854 she tried for again in 1877 and with better success. This time her army was led into Armenia by an Armenian general, Loris Melikoff. Kars was taken on November 17 and Erzerum in the following February. This time Kars was kept and so was Batum.

This Transcaucasian territory proved a prize package to Russia. Out of a patch of ground ten miles square has flowed wealth by the millions and still flows. From Baku on the Caspian has come a fifth of the world's supply of petroleum. This is more than Mexico and second only to the United States. Pumped to Batum on the Black Sea by a three hundred mile pipe line, it is shipped all over Europe and to the Far East until it meets the westward flow of Standard Oil. Every year some invention brings a new demand upon the fountains of liquid fuel that are scattered too scantily about the globe to suit our modern needs. If by any chance the Turkish forces in Armenia should not retire as we naturally expect, but instead should advance and take Baku, it would be a greater blow to the Allies than the loss of an army corps. For it is petroleum in its protean forms that has speeded up the present war beyond its predecessors. It is from these subterranean tanks of stored sunshine that the power has been drawn which drives the swift cruiser and the submarine on the sea, the armored automobile and the truck over the land, the aeroplane and dirigible thru the air. But now we may expect the campaign to slow down, on the part of Germany at least, for the Galician oil fields are in the hands of the Russians and Rumania has prohibited exportation.

A few months before the war the British Government took steps to provide a supply of fuel oil for the fleet by buying a controlling interest in the fields of western Persia above the head of the Persian Gulf. This wise precaution was denounced and ridiculed by the Opposition, for even the naval and military authorities failed to realize that petroleum was necessary to the modern man-of-war



THE SEAT OF WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY

On the last days of November the Russian troops that had been massed at the railroad terminals of Transcaucasia were pushed across the border in the direction of Trebizond, Erzerum and Van. In Persia, on the other side of Mount Ararat, the Russians have for several years been increasing their garrison at Tabriz and gradually taking possession of the whole province. The Russian advance is marked by shading

and that it could only be obtained in a few places. In an article published in an English review shortly before the war an army officer attacked the Government for taking over territory in Persia which was not strategically situated and for going to a foreign land for petroleum when, he said, the United Kingdom had an abundance. Where in the United Kingdom these oil fields are situated he did not specify. Perhaps he meant to distill it from the bituminous shales.

The first move of the English in the war on Turkey was to take possession of the head of the Persian Gulf. This will give them access to their newly acquired oil fields, altho it will not be of much use until more wells are bored and pipe-lines laid. Great Britain has long laid claim to the control of the Persian Gulf and in the last few years has taken occasion to demonstrate her power in various ways. Her refusal to allow the Germans to carry their railroad from Constantinople thru Bagdad to the head of the Persian Gulf was one of the chief grounds for the German belief that England was their enemy and that a war was their only chance of getting "a place in the sun"; Russia, too, has been bent on getting to the Persian Gulf in obedience to the posthumous orders of Peter the Great, who, when he lived in the Caucasus, cast longing eyes to the southward. In 1907 Russia and Great Britain came to an agreement as to the partition of Persia. Russia was to have the northern part for her "sphere of influence"; Great Britain was to have the southern, while the land between was to form a neutral strip or buffer zone. This southern side of this zone touched upon the head of the Persian Gulf, so it apparently left unsettled the main point of contention. Parliament was disposed to disapprove of the Anglo-Russian agreement on the ground that it sacrificed England's claim to the exclusive control of the Persian Gulf, but the Opposition quieted down when it was hinted that British interests were secured by some sort of secret clause or private understanding. What that understanding was may be disclosed if the war should result in the partition of Turkey and Persia between the allied powers.

Persia called to her aid an American financier, Morgan Shuster, but Russia and Great Britain combined to frustrate his efforts to restore the credit and protect the integrity of Persia. When he was driven out of the country, Russia had a free hand and Russian troops have for some time occupied Tabriz and the Caspian coast. This gives them a chance to attack Turkey from the Persian side, and already fighting is reported between Lake Urumia and Lake Van.

DUTY AND DUTIES

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—FIFTEENTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

THE Doctrine of Duty is a very large subject and might properly require volumes to discuss it adequately. In a single chapter one can do no more than lay down some main principles.

Duty has a dual aspect. It has to do with the doer and with that to which the doing is done. There must be a subject and an object; and usually the object will be other than the subject, altho it may be that one owes and performs duties which have relation solely to one's self.

As soon as one has relations to some one else duties begin; and duty becomes as primary, as obligatory, as necessary, as are geometrical truths. A person may be so stupid as not to see them, just as an ignorant person may not recognize a simple geometrical truth; but moral culture will bring out the applications of duty, and show what is right and what is wrong. There are no tribes so low that they do not recognize that there are obligations, and that some things are right and some other things wrong. The comprehensive law which embraces all duty is the exercize of good-will, of love to others, with its corollary that ill-will, disregard of others' welfare, is wrong.

If we should choose to believe that duty rests in seeking enjoyment, or in the perfecting of one's own powers, or in obedience to the customs or laws of society, even as the words *ethics* and *morals* come from Greek and Latin words meaning *customs*, even so the customs are supposed to be right because for the welfare of society; or one's developing of himself is of value as it helps the community; or the enjoyment sought is the usual measure of benefit to others. It is the welfare of the commonwealth or of its members individually that duty requires us to consider.

THE DUTIES OF GOD

In previous chapters we have considered God as the creator of the world. As soon as God created sentient life he had duties toward it. Before such creation, if there was any such time within eternity, he may be imagined as being alone, but having a nature which knew and approved, by anticipation, any duty which might arise. When he created, he created out of a sense of duty, of love to what he should create. It may not be easy to designate any particular duties he might have toward ether, or nebulæ, or the sun and moon, toward grass and trees; but as soon as intelligent human beings appeared, or in anticipation of them, duties developed. Duties are reciprocal; but God's duties to man whom he has made are prior to man's duties to God.

It is a very serious thing for us to attempt to measure God's obligation to his creatures, but at least we can say, notwithstanding our ignorance, as compared with his omniscience, "Shall not the Lord of all the earth do right?"

God's duties, be it then reverently spoken, must be embraced under the term of loving care. Other terms, such as justice, righteousness, holiness, express but incomplete phases of what *in toto* is love. So the best human figure under which to represent God's relation to his creatures is that of a Father, not Lord nor King. How God should exercize his fatherly love to us we cannot antecedently say; but we know he is good, and we know what he has done for us in nature. His obligation to us he has fulfilled by putting nature under beneficial laws that we can trust, and then bidding us depend on their certainty. Enough of these laws are so clear to the humblest understanding, those of the seasons and the growth of vegetation, that the lowest primitive savage could know them and live a happy and busy life. After only two hundred generations, if the life of man goes back six thousand years, or two thousand if the race has lived sixty thousand years, we have learned how to use more completely many of the occult laws of nature, and the millions of years yet to come will see manifold generations multiplying upon the earth with ever happier life. We may rest in the assurance that the Heavenly Father will do all that his wisdom sees is best for man made in his image; and we may indulge the eternal hope, notwithstanding the

gift of free will, that somehow and at some time moral evil will drop out of the world. Physical suffering we may hope will continue as long as man has a body and can grow strong by patience and struggle.

OUR DUTIES TO GOD

While I must believe that the duties of a Creator to his creatures are prior to the duties of the creature to the Creator, yet it is the latter with which we are mostly concerned. We can depend upon it that what is right he will do, and we can leave that to him. Our chief concern is with our duties to him.

(a) I have said that the evidence which nature gives us of the existence of God is probable evidence, and not absolutely demonstrative, altho the weight of probability seems to me to be such as to be practically conclusive. Now, in the case of action on probable evidence, two considerations must guide our conduct: one, the amount of evidence, whether great or small; and the other, the importance of the subject involved in the evidence. The stronger the evidence the greater the obligation; and equally, the seriousness of the subject must govern the attention we give to it. An unimportant conclusion, even tho probable, may be slighted or neglected; but even a slight degree of probability on such a subject as this, the existence of God, even were there a larger probability against it, could not prudently or rightly be overlooked, much more with the prevailing evidence that there exists a God with whom we have to do. It is a first duty for man to recognize his relation to the infinite Will and infinite Goodness above him. One who does not concern himself with such a God in whom he yet believes act as if he were mad.

(b) The next duty we have toward the God who is our Father is that of reverence and love, reverence for his greatness, love answering to his love. These feelings are much more than a sense of grandeur or an approval of goodness; they are directed to God as personal, loving, fatherly and respond with love to his love. If we believe in such a God, and feel so toward him, we shall express ourselves in honor shown to him and in the filial fellowship with him of prayer and praise.

PRUDENCE, ETHICS AND RELIGION

(c) Both prudence and duty—for prudence is a part of duty—require that we should act in such a way as to secure the good will of such a God. We give him a character that rises to our highest ideal of goodness. Our duty is to come up to that ideal, as far as we can, and so please him. We also allow to his infinite goodness the support of infinite wisdom and power. If we are his creatures, dependent on him, it is simple prudence to make him our friend. He will love our goodness; and if we are evil his infinite nature will oppose us and defeat us; and a sad thing it would be to make ourselves enemies of the loving yet holy God. Nor is this the attitude of selfishness. Our own love of goodness would ally us with the God of all goodness, and would compel and obligate us to love and follow him. When we love and serve Infinite Goodness as represented in God, we are loving our own ideal creation. More than that, if there were no God we should be required by our own sense of right to follow goodness and a merely ideal God in a stern and stoic way. A man has no right, even apart from God, to disobey his ideal of justice and kindness and love. Much more when he believes in God, and such a God, will it be his duty to reverence him, to learn his will and to obey him, both because he is the infinite God and because one's belief in the moral character of God corresponds with his own highest ideals of what is right. But beyond obedience due to one's own highest ideals, which is ethics, will be obedience and service due to God himself, which is religion.

As a part of the duty to act in such a way as to secure the good will of God, will be the obligation, also supported by self-interest, to learn his will. To be sure the will of God will be identical with the requirements of our own highest moral standards, but those standards alone, obeyed or disobeyed, have, apart from God, no force of benefit or loss beyond one's satisfaction or dissatisfaction with himself, the approval or disapproval of one's fellow men, the laws of one's country and the laws of nature. But disobedience to one's ethical standards may be secret and find no punishment, only the pleasure or success desired; while one's obedience may involve great inconvenience, or, as has often been the case, may be at the sacrifice of life. In such cases it will be a very strenuous soul, and an unusual one, which will obey the impulse of its own sense of duty unsupported by the sense of loyalty to a superior Power who must be obeyed. Such souls there doubtless are who will do right without regard to God:

"There are who ask not if thine eye
Be on them, who in love and truth
Where no misgiving is rely
Upon the genial sense of youth:
Glad hearts without reproach or blot
Who do Thy will and know it not."

But those who believe in God usually need to add to the incitements of their own moral nature a sense of the sure purpose of God to maintain in his own rule of the universe the moral laws which he obeys and wills to have obeyed by his creatures. Inasmuch as the belief in God as a personal spirit is closely related to belief in the future existence of our own personal souls, one who believes in God and immortality must seek to know what is right, to keep it in mind, to obey it in conduct, because it is the will of God, and he must have regard to his verdict and award; and that is a consideration far higher than that which we read in the noble words of Cicero written to his friend Atticus when anxious about his duty to the falling state: "What will history say of me six hundred years hence? That is a thing which I fear much more than the petty group of those who are alive today." Those who fail to keep God and the eternal life before them are likely to sink into that hopeless and irresolute attitude so well exprest by Paul, "If the dead rise not" "let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die."

RELIGIOUS "SERVICES"

(d) Other duties to God may arise or seem to arise, which follow only indirectly from the knowledge of his existence, but they are formal, ceremonial, and not basic. One may properly believe that God requires the sacrifice of oxen, sheep and turtle-doves, or that he demands payment of tithes, or worship in a temple, or the hallowing of a day, or a certain manner and time of prayer. These will then be duties toward God and will be purely religious. The obligation to perform these acts will depend on the evidence we have that God requires them. They are not fundamental; a change as to the evidence of their being the will of God will change the duty. On these subjects we may differ. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." Some such duties may arise as the natural concomitant of belief in God. Particularly the privilege of prayer may also be a duty, and also some form of public worship, and fellowship in work to give a knowledge of God to those ignorant of him, and to persuade those who neglect him to recognize and obey him. Also those duties which are based on our relation to our fellow men, usually embraced under the term morals, and religious duties in so far as they are seen to be required by the will of God and are performed in obedience to him. Accordingly in the higher sense all duty is religion, as in a wider sense all religion is duty.

THE NEW BOOKS

MORE PANMANIA

JUST as a reading of Treitschke, Bernhardi, Chamberlain and other apologists of Pan German aggression had converted us to a belief that the Teuton and he alone today championed the principle of world domination by a single, mystically "superior" race, an Anglo-Saxon manifesto such as J. A. Cramb's *Germany and England* or Sinclair Kennedy's *The Pan-Angles* appears to confound our generalization. No doubt British imperialism has certain advantages over German; for instance, it professes to extend political liberty, while Bernhardi confines the German mission to "spiritual freedom." Mr. Kennedy is not without historical warrant when he claims that Anglo-Saxon expansion has been in the main the expansion of individual liberty and of local self-government. But it would be well for both Englishman and American to learn that just as the arrogance of a single Prussian officer may wipe out from the memory of an Alsatian, a Pole or an African native all the benefits which German administration and culture can confer, so the inordinate race pride of the English-speaking peoples has more than once undone the work of thousands of doctors, missionaries, judges, legislators, teachers and engineers who have labored to benefit their darker fellow-subjects and fellow-citizens.

The author suggests that these superior English-speaking peoples, the mother country, the colonies, and the United States of America, should form a great federation so that "the control of the world and the self-control of our own citizens will again be in the certain care of the Pan-Angles." This federation is expected to come as a result of a spontaneous popular movement such as that which federated the American colonies into the United States and the British colonies into the unions of Canada, Australia and South Africa. Federation being a principle familiar to all the English-speaking peoples should antagonize no one and would leave local patriotism uninjured. The book suggests no definite imperial constitution, and the author confines his discussion to a plea for closer union and an analysis of the causes which make it both possible and necessary. Enemies of the English-speaking nations will force them to unite even if otherwise they would not. "Russia and China are the rivals of tomorrow. Japan and Germany are the rivals of today." The author's comment on Germany is of curious interest in view of recent developments:

> The rise of the German empire might by Pan-Angles be regarded with antagonism, if Japan, Russia and China offered no dangers. The old and lasting fear that Pan-Angles have for centuries held toward Europe was the fear that called for the naval supremacy of the British Isles and for the Monroe Doctrine of America. Antagonism toward Germany might seem justified were it not that the fear of these other three powers, so different in civilization from us, makes Germany our natural and civilization ally.

The Pan-Angles, by Sinclair Kennedy. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

SORROW MADE MUSICAL

In these poems one feels a struggle between a pure joy in the beauty of the world and a poignant compassion for its sorrow, voiced in the little lyric called "Sight," beginning:

"By the lamplit stall I loitered feasting my eyes
On colours ripe and rich for the heart's desire—"

and ending:

"And as I lingered lost in divine delight . . .
Suddenly, behind me in the night
I heard the tapping of a blind man's stick."

And in another occurs the couplet:

"My heart is a sunlit, windy sail;
My heart is a hopeless lad in gaol."

In "Hoops," which appeared in The Independent of June 1, 1914, and thruout the poems of Gibson there is the sense of the essential goodness of life, altho there is no flinching from its shadowed phases of poverty, sickness and sin.

"A Catch for Singing" is good tonic for a despondent fashion in letters, with its refrain: "The cherry-tree's in flourish." Altogether, his is the manliest voice among the younger choir, and the two qualities of simplicity and sympathy are united in him as in no other poet of the day.

Borderlands and Thoroughfares, by Wilfred Wilson Gibson. Macmillan. $1.25.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Through Siberia, the Land of the Future, by Fridtjof Nansen. An inventory of the vast Asiatic resources of Russia. Considers the problem of opening these vast wheatfields, equal alone to the combined area of France and Germany, to commerce. Best work on Siberia.

Stokes. $5.

The Grand Assize, by Hugh Carton. Final judgment at last for men and women before the great Confessor at the Bar of Life. Failures most of them. A Utopian sneer at puppets of the author's own creation, which has some dramatic quality.

Doubleday, Page. $1.35.

Innocent, by Marie Corelli. A nice, sugar-coated story of a frail, sweet little girl in contact with a cold, cruel-l wor-r-ld, told with lots of femininely italicized *you's* and *me's*, and mysterious looking French words.

Doran. $1.35.

The Threshold of Religion, by R. R. Marett. Enlarged edition of scholarly volume of essays on various aspects of primitive and comparative religion. Supports "pre-animistic hypothesis."

Macmillan. $1.50.

THE LAST WORD ON PLANTS

Fourteen years ago appeared the first volume of the *American Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, edited by Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University. We now receive volume one of the *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, which is a new edition, or, rather, a new work by the same editor, enlarged, rewritten and reset with added illustrations. It is a large octavo of 600 pages, covering the letters A and B, and has one or more illustrations on nearly every page. It is meant to be complete and to cover everything likely to be grown in the United States and Canada, flowers, fruits, vegetables, shrubs and trees. There are full lists and descriptions of species and varieties, with careful directions for cultivation, spraying, etc.; while for the important products several writers from different parts of the country tell how they are grown locally. The advantage of a cyclopedia is that, like a dictionary, it will be sure to give you whatever you may want; and the completeness of this work under the most competent editorship makes its possession most desirable. Prefixed to this first volume are 170 pages of very useful botanical material.

Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, by Prof. L. H. Bailey. New York: Macmillan. $5.

A HANDY ENCYCLOPEDIA

The Everyman Library has disproved the tradition that an atlas must be unwieldy and expensive and we are indebted to it for a like demonstration as to the encyclopedia. Here are twelve pocketable volumes at fifty cents apiece and they contain more topics than the larger encyclopedias. The *Everyman* is more than one seventh as large as the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and it costs less than one thirtieth as much. This means that we could afford to buy a new edition every year instead of once in thirty years and keep our information up to date. As first aid to the ignorant the *Everyman* is very serviceable because one can turn to it quickly with justifiable confidence of finding something about what he wants to know. For such ready reference the small type does not matter. The longer articles are not so well done and in some cases show a woful lack of critical editing. The article on New York City, for instance, contains many ludicrous misconceptions. Thus we learn of the addition of a previously not suspected borough in "Chester City," tho its location is not disclosed; "Hell's Mouth," generally known among the less well informed as "Hell Gate," now separates the upper and lower bays of the harbor instead of lying between Long Island and Manhattan; while among the most important features of the metropolis are "the many Chinamen engaged in laundry work." There are many humorous misspellings and wrong figures.

such as 1624 instead of 1614 for the founding of the city, but best of all is the one lone cross-reference which the editors have attached to their entertaining account: See Tammany Hall!

Everyman's Encyclopedia. Dutton. 12 vols. $6.

A GUIDE TO CITIZENSHIP

How a *Cyclopedia of American Government* so long escaped preparation is a mystery in view of the almost indispensable quality which Professors Andrew C. McLaughlin and Albert Bushnell Hart have given their admirable work, now complete with the publication of the third and final volume. All the newest "isms" are here, generally briefly and authoritatively set forth by their sponsors, who have been included among the two hundred and fifty contributors, as well as new phrases, new facts, new political methods and principles of social activity, which are always the most difficult to define. One of the best features is the attention that has been given to the unwritten and extra-legal government which is such a predominant part of American politics.

Appletons. $22.50.

A WARNING TO SPENDERS

In his little book, *Poverty and Waste*, Mr. Hartley Withers very seriously undertakes to convince us that poverty is in large measure due to unwise spending of our income. While the argument is orthodox enough, the author's basic assumption is that society suffers because our productive power is too small; our productive power is limited because we have insufficient capital, a situation brought about because those who might save spend too much on riotous living, automobiles and other superfluities. For a serious book by a well-informed man it is about as futile as the law allows; yet it is perfectly correct and obvious in every way and will cause no one indigestion.

Dutton. $1.25.

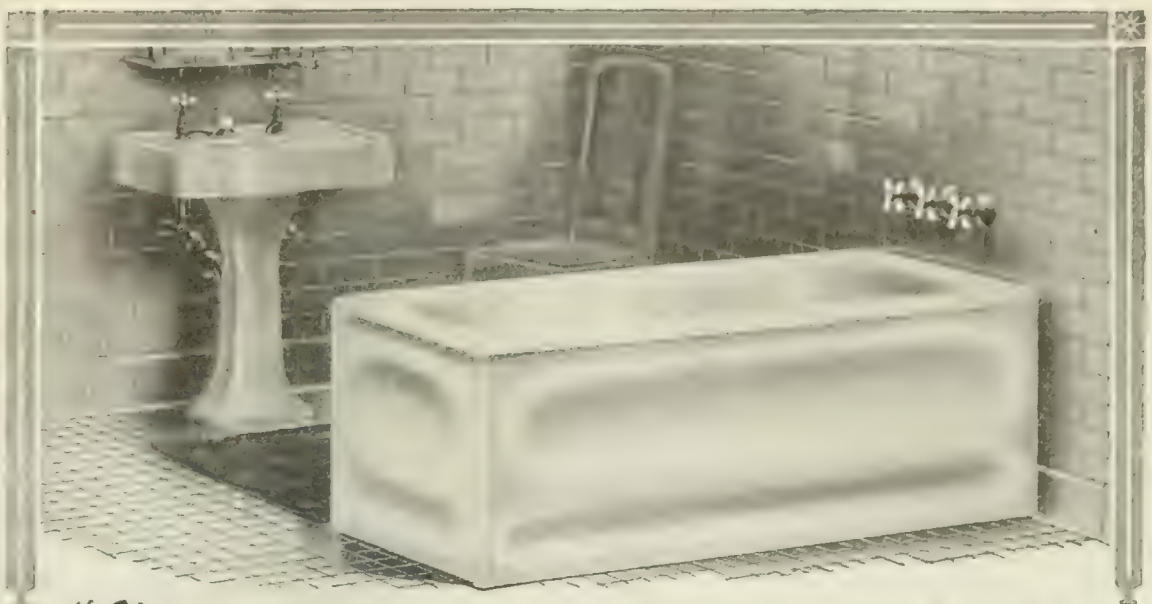
A "TONAL" PAINTER SPEAKS

Henry W. Ranger, an eminent American landscape painter and long-time leader of a group of artists known as "Tonalists," has been induced to talk on his views of painting by Dr. Raley Husted Bell, who has carefully transcribed his discourses and arranged them in a neat little book called *Art-Talks with Ranger.* The artist's experience, deductions, reminiscences, as well as his methods, are touched upon in a modest, generous and sane spirit, and the book is a worthy and enlightening contribution to the literature of the technic of painting. Mr. Ranger defines tonality as harmonious modulations of color.

Putnams. $1.50

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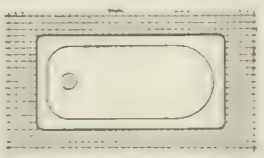


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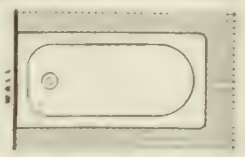
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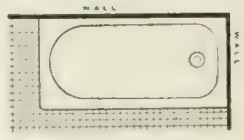
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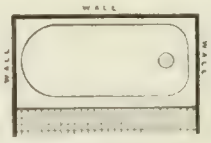
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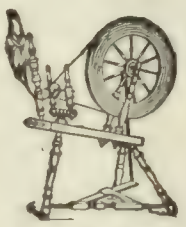
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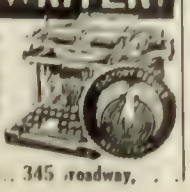
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MILITARY SANITATION

Until the Franco-Prussian War a scant generation ago armies always suffered more from disease than from the bullets of the enemy. Usually during the first month of the campaign there was very little illness. Then disease began to show itself and gradually eliminated all those of lessened resistive vitality, leaving the hardened soldiers, who were carried off only by severe epidemics. The German sanitary triumph was mainly due to the rapidity of the campaign and the consequent fact that the troops were not kept long in camp. At that time the great advances in bacteriology had not come. Pasteur was still studying fermentation, but had not turned aside from that subject to infectious diseases among human beings. His work had begun to revolutionize surgery thru Lister, but not medicine as yet. Koch's great discovery came in the early eighties, and the development of bacteriology, with its definite contribution to preventive medicine by revealing the bacterial causes of the various diseases and the mode of prophylaxis, did not come until the nineties. In spite of this our experience in the Spanish-American War was very discouraging. Sanitary science is now on trial, yet sanitarians face even the present war situation with confidence.

It has long been noted that whenever troops were on the move they were very little hampered by disease. In camp, however, they commonly suffered severely. As soon as camp was broken the enteric affections, especially, which had been the cause of much sickness and death, promptly diminished. So true was this that it used to be said that the army seemed to march away from some source of poison—hence the suspicion was often aroused that the enemy must have poisoned the wells, or if the army had been in a hostile country that the inhabitants had been tampering with the food which they supplied the soldiers. The suspicion that the army was being poisoned was correct. But the source of the poison, as we now know, was the army itself. It was poisoned by its own excretions. These got into the water supplies in the winter time or were carried back to camp by flies and other insects in the summer and were the fruitful source of disease. Much later than the Franco-German War in our own little Spanish-American conflict we came to realize this latter danger very well.

The one important thing that military sanitation must secure then is a supply of drinking water beyond any possibility of contamination by sewage. All the enteric diseases, particularly that scourge of armies, typhoid fever and the diarrheic affections, are due to the ingestion of human excreta. The food is not nearly so important as the water. The reason is clear. Nature has fortunately given, or man has developed, a taste for cooked rather than raw food. The cooking of food at once destroys the serious microbic elements that may be present and above all, thoroly sterilizes any contamination from human excretions and is far more effi-

cient than any artificial prophylaxis of sanitary science.

Cholera, that is, true Asiatic cholera, like typhoid fever is carried by water, but usually presents no serious danger in Western countries because the disease is not endemic. There will be very little need of special precautions against it in the Western war area, but in the Austro-Servian center of conflict it may present a serious danger. Cholera caused a great many deaths during the Balkan War scarcely more than a year ago. Almost inevitably some cases have held over in the unsettled state of those countries and an epidemic is possible enough if one is not already in progress in that quarter. French army surgeons are rejoicing over the fact that the French troops which have been exposed to typhoid fever in Africa have in recent years suffered very little from the disease, having been immunized by the so-called typhoid vaccine, and therefore will bring back no "carriers" of the affection into Europe. Any serious outbreak of typhoid will undoubtedly be the signal for mass immunization, tho a great many of the soldiers on both sides are already thus protected. The French Academy of Medicine is just reported as having offered all its facilities and the service of its members for the preparation of true vaccine for smallpox and typhoid vaccine, as well as any other medical purpose assigned by the Government.

After the care for the water supply the next most important sanitary factor is the prevention of the breeding of insects, nearly all of which are actual or suspected carriers of disease. The fly is probably the most serious and the latrines have to be carefully screened against it. In malarial countries the mosquito would have to be guarded against, but except from Italy and Turkey and the Balkans there will be very little trouble from malaria in the present war. Other insect pests will have to be fought, particularly on the Austro-Russian frontier. Typhus fever exists in central Europe as an endemic disease and its subsidiary title of ship or jail fever shows that it spreads particularly where people are crowded together. Recent studies have shown that the disease is diffused by the body louse, so that this parasite will have to be dealt with. In Russia relapsing fever, which used to be common in Ireland and Scotland, but is so no more, still occurs and the agent for the transmission of this is probably that guest of civilization *everywhere*, *cimex lectularius*, the ordinary bedbug.

It seems almost trivial to talk of insects as objects of solicitude when a great war is on, but these little things have often confounded the strength of great armies. The Russian troops might well bring with them some cases of plague and rats in the neighborhood of camps would provide the fleas that would transfer the disease to many human beings. On not a few occasions in history victory has seemed certain for a besieging army when plague broke



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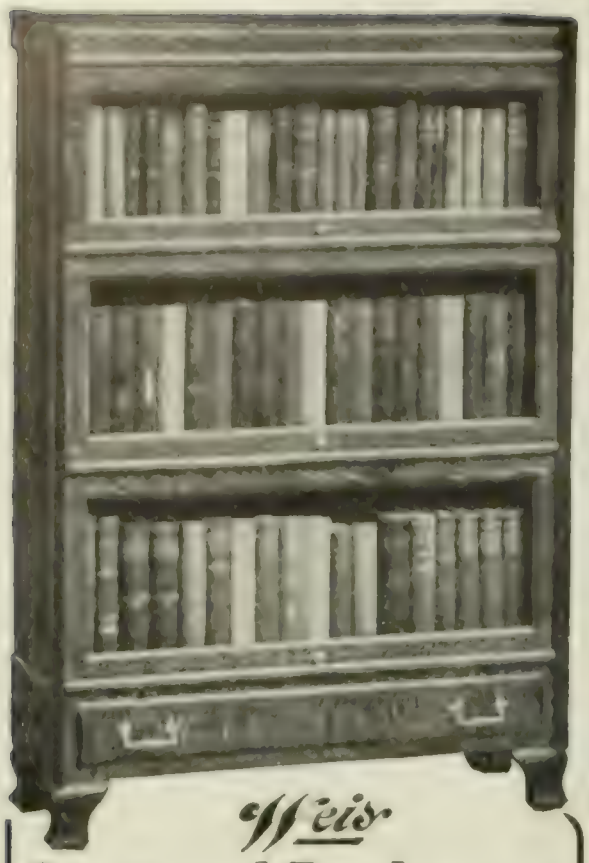
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out and the siege had to be raised. The occurrence of the disease was looked upon as an act of Providence by the besieged; it is easy, with our increased knowledge, to see man's own neglect of cleanliness in the disposal of food remnants as the true factor.

The military sanitarian's main duty is that of the enforcement of thoro cleanliness and the proper disposal of garbage and sewage and the control of human parasites. There is no sure prophylaxis of disease unless the men will coöperate or unless stringent sanitary laws are absolutely enforced. It is all a question of little things. In spite of unfavorable conditions sanitary science can transform the pest hole of the tropics into a health resort at Panama, and it will be a rude shock if it fails to make this war mark an epoch in the care of large bodies of men in the field.

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The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is $3,571.33.

The following list covers the contributions of the past week:

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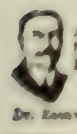
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THE WORLD'S METALS

The period of rapidly increasing growth in copper production seems to have come to an end for the moment. With the exception of the Chile Copper Company owned by the Guggenheims, no new large producer will enter the list in the near future.

New discoveries often appear at first to be playthings of science, but their practical application soon develops. The fluorescence of certain minerals when subjected to rays of ultraviolet light has already found practical application in the concentration of ores in mining.

The Standard Oil Company has assembled a large staff of American geologists in China and is rapidly pushing the exploration of the promising Chinese oil districts. These are to be worked on a coöperative basis, the Chinese Government having a direct interest in the results of the development.

In the near future increased interest is likely to be paid to gold mining, particularly in the way of working large tonnages of low grade ore. The gold output of the world is beginning to show an annual decrease, in place of the heavy annual increases which have marked the past three decades. No new high grade deposits have been discovered lately.

The United States has the largest known coal reserves in the world, followed by China and Germany in the order named, with Great Britain, Canada and Australia far behind. Since China has large iron ore deposits and very cheap labor, it is probable that the twentieth century will see the United States, China and Germany struggling for leadership in the steel industry of the world.

An international commission will attempt to settle disputes between squatters and American mining companies in Spitzbergen coal fields. Geologists estimate that the island contains two thousand million tons of workable coal, of high grade. Four months' winter darkness and a shipping season only three months long serve to limit development, but American interests are increasing output rapidly.

Two aluminum plants are now building in the South, one in North Carolina and another in Tennessee. Tho the entire American supply of aluminum ore is mined in the South, all our metallic aluminum has heretofore been made at Niagara and Massena Falls. Large water powers capable of developing very cheap electricity are more influential than ore supplies in determining the locations of aluminum plants.

Mining is done wholesale nowadays and one of the copper companies near Salt Lake City blasts down the ore from the mountainside with powder, loads it into cars with steam shovels, and crushes and concentrates it in two huge mills at the rate of 20,000 tons per day. A ton of ore contains only twenty-seven pounds of copper, yet the work is profitable enough to justify the spending of $15,000,000 on land and machinery.

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THE MARKET PLACE

OUR NEW BANKING SYSTEM

This has been a notable week in the financial world. The Federal Reserve Banking system has gone into operation, the foreign exchange situation has shown a gratifying approach to the normal and the Cotton Exchange has opened for unrestricted business.

On Monday Reserve banks were opened in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco. These institutions are under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency and five members appointed by the President.

The new banks are not institutions for the direct use of the public; they are bankers' banks. They have banks as stockholders, banks (and the United States Government) as depositors, banks as customers.

The Reserve banks will serve as depositaries of a part of the reserves of the national and other member banks. By thus concentrating the reserves of the banks in any district they will at the same time strengthen the underlying support of the banks in time of financial danger and permit the member banks to hold smaller reserves than have been the rule in the past. This release of reserve funds will enlarge the credit possibilities of the banks, while the concentration of the reserves will strengthen the ultimate basis of the credit.

It has taken a long time for us to come to this rational and enlightened improvement of our banking system. Its consummation could not come at a time when stability and flexibility in our banking arrangements were more urgently needed.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND THE RETURN TO THE NORMAL

Foreign exchange rates have taken a sudden drop almost to the normal figure. Indeed they have declined well below the point at which it is profitable to export gold. The syndicate which is arranging to meet New York City's obligations abroad by shipping gold to Ottawa, in calling upon its subscribers for another instalment of their subscriptions, requested that payment should be in clearing-house checks rather than in gold or in exchange, as in the case of the previous calls. The syndicate had found itself able to purchase bills of exchange for the whole amount —nearly fifteen million dollars—at rates considerably below $4.90, the reckoned cost of shipping gold to Canada. What this improvement in the exchange situation means is shown by the fact that when the syndicate was formed early in September, the arrangement with the city provided for a maximum of $5.033 for exchange, whereas the syndicate is now able to buy exchange under $4.90, with a resulting saving to the city.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE OPENS

The New York Cotton Exchange opened on Monday. The prices on the opening day were about what had been expected by those best informed, December cotton opening at 7.45, as against 10.75 when the Exchange closed on July 31. The trading was at first limited in extent, largely due to the absence of speculative buying and selling. The speculators were naturally holding off to see what the course of prices was likely to be. In the absence of speculation, and with every one tending to maintain an attitude of watchful waiting, there was little excitement in the market and not a great deal of business.

But the Exchange is open; and it should not be long before the real condition of affairs should begin to make itself clear and the market adjust itself according to the inexorable law of supply and demand. Then speculation will show itself again and resume the function of economic usefulness which for three and a half months it has been compelled by ulterior force to abdicate.

A simple explanation of this decided improvement in the exchange situation is given by the *Financial Chronicle*. It is the expiration of the moratoria in the leading European countries which has increased the supply of exchange bills and pulled the rate down. For the past three months our attention has been fixed on our debts to Europe, and we have had no eyes for the debts of the rest of the world to us. When the war broke out millions of dollars were due us on current account. In the ordinary course of events these debts to us —represented in great measure in bills on London, the banking center of the world—would have served to offset our debts to "abroad." The collection of what was due us and the payment of what we owed would have been, as it normally is, practically only a matter of bookkeeping.

But the British moratorium—and to a lesser extent the moratoria in other countries—relieved the foreign debtor of the necessity of paying his debts "on the nail," while it afforded no relief to the American debtor from his foreign obligations. In the words of the *Chronicle*, "Is it surprizing under these conditions that our foreign exchange market should have become completely disorganized? . . . The exchange market became a wholly one-sided affair."

The British moratorium, which has been extended from time to time, is run-

Business Established 1853

Horace S. Ely & Company

Real Estate

Agents
Brokers
Appraisers

21 Liberty Street and
489 Fifth Avenue
Between 41st and 42d Sts.
New York City

Directors

Alfred E. Marling, President
Charles H. Clark, Vice-Pres.
Clarence W. Eckardt, Vice-Pres. & Treas.
Francis Guerrlich, Secretary
Oliver H. Corsa, Asst Treas.
Fred'k A. M. Schieffelin

The Merchants National Bank

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus Earnings..... 1,000,000.00

M. J. BARBER, Cashier.

This bank will receive direct from banks, manufacturers and mercantile firms, checks and time items drawn on Providence, and remit upon payment in New York exchange at a reasonable rate.

THE NORTHWEST IS PROSPEROUS
THERE IS A REASON

It is admitted by financial experts to be the most prosperous section of the country.

[illegible] conservative, safe, liberal rate of interest [illegible] most perfect security [illegible] Farm Mortgage Loans in amounts from $500 to $5000. If you desire further information, write us.

HENNEPIN MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY
Cor. 2nd Ave. and 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

Meriden, Conn., November 15, 1914.

Coupons No. 32 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be payable on and after December 1st on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

Southern Pacific Company

DIVIDEND NO. 33

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, November 30, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Checks will be mailed only to stockholders who have had permanent dividend orders.

A. D. [illegible], DEVELTER, Treasurer.
November 12, 1914.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Quarterly Dividend

of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock of this Company [illegible] payable at the Treasurer's Office, 16 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, December 1, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to fill dividend mailing orders [illegible] from which blank forms may be obtained.

EDWARD V. R. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., December 12, 1914.

ning out. Dormant credits are being released. We are finding our task of paying our debts, in which we have never faltered, made easier as the rest of the world begins to pay its debts to us.

The Pacific Coast has a bumper crop of barley. The exports of barley from San Francisco during the past three months amounted to 3,785,452 quintals, more than ten times as much as was exported in the corresponding months of last year. The exports of canned salmon are twice those of last year.

The proposed $135,000,000 cotton loan fund does not violate the anti-trust laws. Attorney-General Gregory, in response to an inquiry from President Wilson, has rendered an opinion to this effect. Nevertheless serious obstacles have been encountered in carrying out the plan.

The New York City banks agreed with the utmost promptness to furnish their share of the fund which amounted to $50,000,000. But their example is not being followed with eagerness elsewhere. The banking interests of New England manifest an unfortunate indifference to the project. The apparent reason for this attitude in the banks of a cotton manufacturing region is that the pool would be likely to keep the price of raw cotton at a higher level than it would reach unassisted. In the West there seems to be hesitancy about entering into the scheme, arising probably from the conviction that the resources of the banks there will be needed to finance the grain crops and the local business interests.

Now that the Exchange is open again it should not be long before light will be thrown upon the question whether the fund is really necessary. If the course of the market should point strongly to the desirability of some means of supporting the price of cotton, the reluctance to subscribe to the pool may tend to disappear.

As we have pointed out, one of the most important lessons for the South to learn from its present predicament is that its farmers ought to raise something beside cotton. The Secretary of Agriculture has given good advice on this point to his compatriots of the South. In a circular recently issued, he says:

"The constructive plan which appeals to this department as wise and practicable is simply this: To bring home to the farmers the fact that in the next year or in the next few years the prices of all foodstuffs are likely to be high, and that it is the part of wisdom for the farmers of the country to make every effort to take advantage of the situation and to increase their products of foodstuffs so far as possible.

"Many of the southern states import many millions of dollars worth of grain each year. With the increasing prices of these products it is economically unsound for the South to rely so largely on other sections for them. It seems clear to this department that southern farmers should at least produce grains for home consumption as a means of cutting down the family expenses, and that they might increase their production of chickens, guineas, turkeys, and hogs to the point at least of supplying their own needs and the needs of their neighbors. With adequate attention to marketing, they can also profitably produce these things for interstate shipments."

Keeping all one's eggs in one basket has undoubted advantages of convenience, simplicity and economy until some one upsets the basket.

The following dividends are announced:

International Silver Company, coupons No. 32 of First Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after December 1.

Southern Pacific Company, quarterly, $1.50 per share, payable January 2, 1915.

Union Pacific Railroad Company, common, quarterly, $2 per share, payable January 2, 1915.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$7,000,819.36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	27.08
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	495,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation	744,347.16
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $104,820; to secure Postal Savings, $200,380	305,200.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)	347,443.62
All other stocks	4,475.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	600,102.09
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	93,120.26
Checks and other cash items	14,151.31
Exchanges for Clearing House	350,480.79
Notes of other national banks	310,980.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	2,819.22
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	1,751,371.45
Legal tender notes	249,930.00
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)	100,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber	41,910.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	55,000.00
ue from U. S. Treasurer	15,000.00
Total	$12,483,178.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	205,840.78
Reserved for taxes	7,500.00
National bank notes outstanding	1,088,500.00
Due to other national banks	2,301,386.03
Due to State and private banks and bankers	910,938.97
Due to trust companies and savings banks	715,988.89
Individual deposits subject to check	5,139,016.56
Demand certificates of deposit	132,150.00
Certified checks	96,112.07
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,598.97
United States deposits	101,685.82
Postal savings deposits	179,460.00
Total	$12,483,178.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of November, 1914.

JAMES M. TULLY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

A. F. KOUNTZE,
LORENZO BENEDICT,
KIMBALL C. ATWOOD,
Directors.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK
New York City

Condition at the close of business October 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,391,056.27
Bonds and other securities to secure circulation	202,837.50
Other bonds	96,366.62
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	155,421.33
Other real estate	6,934.35
Due from banks	408,666.49
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit	2,546.01
Cash and reserve	373,838.73
	$2,637,667.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	65,852.88
Reserve for taxes	1,575.89
Circulation	150,000.00
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	2,546.01
Deposits	2,167,692.52
	$2,637,667.33

OFFICERS

VINCENT LOUSER, President.
OSCAR STINER, Vice President.
GEO. E. HOYER, Cashier.
H. V. E. TERHUNE, Asst. Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1852

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

JANUARY 1, 1914

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance	2,042,121.89
Losses in process of adjustment	240,155.48
Reserve for commissions and other claims	95,750.36
Reserve for taxes	45,000.00
Total liabilities, including capital	$4,064,928.23
NET SURPLUS	741,304.63
	$4,716,232.86

Surplus to Policyholders, $1,741,304.63

R. EMORY WARFIELD, President
JOSEPH M. CORD, Jr., Vice-President and Secretary
WILLIAM MORRISON, Assistant Secretary
JAMES W. HOWIE, General Agent
ELMER E. CAIN, Mgr. Metropolitan District

The real strength of an Insurance Company is in the conservatism of its management, and the soundness of its Reserves, and the Hanover is an absolute assurance of the security of its Policy.

Home Office: Hanover Building, 34 and 36 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

Scottish Union & National Insurance Company

Of Edinburgh

Established 1824

Sir WALTER SCOTT, First Governor and President
Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1913

Total Assets . .	$5,954,448
Total Liabilities . .	2,532,223
Reinsurance Reserve .	2,281,938
Surplus over all Liabilities . . .	3,422,225

J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent
55 John Street New York City

7% NET FARM LOANS. For 15 years I have loaned money for an English Mortgage Co., without a default. Now withdrawn on account of war. Write for lists. O. K. GARY, TUPELO, MISS.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
680 BROADWAY

CAPITAL	$250,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS	65,852.88

VINCENT LOESER.....President
OSCAR STINER.....Vice-President
GEORGE E. HOYER.....Cashier
H. V. E. TERHUNE.....Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

OSCAR STINER — VINCENT LOESER
LEANDER H. THORN — WILLARD S. TUTTLE
FREDERIC T. HUME — FRANCIS B. GRIFFIN
MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAU, JR.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

CO-INSURANCE

A reader has asked me to furnish a simple explanation of the use and effect of the co-insurance clause in fire insurance policies. This is one of the least understood and most misrepresented provisions of that contract. It has been repeatedly legislated against, and is perhaps forbidden in a few states.

Theoretically, the making of fire insurance rates rests upon a scientific foundation. In actual practise this is not true because of the innumerable factors of hazard involved which, by reason of their constantly changing nature defy analysis and reduction to mathematical formulæ. The difficulties are being slowly overcome, but at this time it must be admitted that rating is only semi-scientific.

Now, it is quite properly assumed that the only hazard involved for consideration by a fire insurance company is the physical hazard—the inherent susceptibility of the risk to damage or destruction by fire. That is to say, there is positively no moral hazard thru the person insured. The rate, then, measures the physical hazard only. There being no moral hazard, the full value of the risk is safely insurable. That being true, the insurer is entitled to a premium calculated at the rate made on the full value of the risk.

Right there is where complications arise. The buyers of fire insurance protection, those whose morals are beyond reproach, to save premiums, rely on the existing means to subdue fires, and take an amount of insurance considerably smaller than the full value of the property. In following this plan, the insured calculates for an amount of indemnity which, in case of a partial loss, will fully cover him. That is sound business judgment in him, but it is injurious to the interests of his insurer. Why?

For this reason: Suppose the insurance bought equals but fifty per cent of the value of the property insured, and the damage inflicted by fire is found to be fifty per cent of the value of the risk insured. The company has received only one-half of the whole premium on that transaction, but its loss ratio on it is one hundred per cent. To put the matter in another way, for one-half of the whole premium on the risk (measuring by the full value of the property) the insured suffers a partial loss while the company incurs a total loss.

Co-insurance corrects that inequity. Under the "full" or "one hundred per cent co-insurance clause," insurance equaling the value of the property is required to be maintained, failing in which the insured becomes a co-insurer for the difference. His position in that case is that of any other insurer on the risk, all of which contribute their just proportion of the adjusted loss. If the property is entirely destroyed, the full face of the outstanding insurance policies covering it is paid. If the damage is but fifty per cent of the value, the insurance company pays its proportion only and the insured bears fifty per cent. He has saved fifty per cent of the premium; he is a co-insurer, and must contribute his share of the whole loss.

The "full" co-insurance clause has been used for this illustration to simplify it and render the principle clearer. As a matter of fact, that clause appears in comparatively few policies, while the "seventy-five per cent" and the "eighty per cent" clauses are quite common. Under these, the insured is required to carry insurance equal to seventy-five or eighty per cent of value, as the case may be, or assume the responsibilities of co-insurer for the deficiency. It is all a matter of contract, the consideration (premium) for which is adjusted to fit the circumstances. In some districts rates are based on the use of the clause; in others concessions in rate are made for its use. The principle is wholly equitable.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

P. K., Provo, Utah.—The company you inquire about was organized in 1895, under another name, to transact business on the assessment plan. Four years later it incorporated under the "stipulated premium" law. In 1900 it took its present name and in 1903 reorganized as a legal reserve company, with $125,000 paid-up capital, which was subsequently reduced to $100,000, carrying $25,000 to surplus. Since 1907 the stockholders have had eight per cent dividends each year. The actuarial methods are sound; policies fair and liberal; investments of good character and remunerative; home office expenses moderate and the cost of new business high. Comparatively speaking, the company is very young and very small. Its assets at the beginning of this year were $3,944,207; its surplus (including capital) $326,730. The insurance in force totals $54,061,305, a gain of about $12,000,000 over the year before, indicating aggressive work and accounting for the excessive expense in securing new business. The company is financially good for any contract it sells you; just see that the promises are in the policy, if you take one.

A recent joint examination of the Illinois Surety Company of Chicago by the insurance departments of Illinois and New York shows assets, $790,560; liabilities (excluding capital stock), $440,501; surplus, including $250,000 capital, $100,059. The shrinkage in surplus since January 1, is $185,291.

THE PUBLIC BUSINESS

Three loaves of bread for five cents were offered to attract customers to Chicago's new municipal market.

Boston is to put the garbage cans which disfigure Copley Square in vaults built under the sidewalks this winter.

For the first time since 1839, the State of Kentucky is to help a county build good roads by sharing expenses.

The Office of Roads of the Department of Agriculture has sent experts to Colorado to study the system of convict-built roads there.

Pittsburgh is now to beautify the numerous barren hills that break up the city by planting large areas of lycium vines imported from Asia Minor.

Recall petitions signed by 10,000 have been filed for the removal of the mayor and two city commissioners of Portland, Oregon, who are charged with gross incompetence.

Pittsburgh with $50,000 and Philadelphia with $1,131,000, are among the cities which will begin public improvements this winter in order to give work to the unemployed.

Iowa has now nine commission-governed and four general manager cities. The latter operate under a stretching of the powers of the city councils, so that the city clerks become purchasing agents.

Pueblo, Colorado, has completed its first levy under single-tax methods. This year vacant lots, rights of way and franchises are assessed at full value and improvements at only fifty per cent.

What insurance men say is the largest life insurance policy ever written, has been issued by a Hartford, Connecticut, company for $8,000,000, insuring the whole police department of Philadelphia.

Holyoke, Massachusetts, is considering following the lead of Worcester in establishing a municipal piggery sustained by garbage collected by the city itself. Worcester made $30,000 in one year from the sale of municipal pork.

Fort Wayne's municipal lighting plant is actively competing against the local private company and following a recent reduction to a six-cent rate, which the private plant has not yet met, it announces a further cut to five cents.

The municipal "movies" of St. Louis had a season of unqualified success. Fifty-six entertainments were given in fourteen city parks at a cost only of $2000, and it is planned to continue them thru the winter in the school buildings.

There are now about 17,000 men engaged in construction work on the New York subway and elevated road systems —14,000 on city-owned and 3000 on company-owned lines. Fifty-nine out of eighty-three contract sections have already been let—outstanding contracts by the city amounting to $140,516,325. Altogether eighty miles of new city-owned railroads with about 260 miles of single track are being built.



Founded A. D. 1710.

204th YEAR

Sun Insurance Office

OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World

Chief Office in U. S., No. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

The 204th Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1913

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate in New York City....	$210,000	Reserve for Unearned Premiums.	$3,000,794
United States Government Bonds.	208,000	Reserve for Losses in Process of Adjustment	281,594
Railroad and other Bonds; Guaranteed, Preferred and other Railroad Stocks and other Securities	3,453,373	Reserve for Taxes and other Liabilities	88,450
Cash in Banks.....	438,169	Surplus over all Liabilities.....	1,495,310
Cash in Agents' hands and in course of collection.....	503,826		
Other admitted items.....	52,780		
	$4,866,148		$4,866,148

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

Herbert L. Griggs, Esq. Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.
James Brown, Esq.

In good times; in hard times; in times of financial distress;

AT ALL TIMES

a policy of life insurance is the essential "Safety First" of a well-ordered business life.

Send name, address and date of birth for full information.

THE
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
921-3-5 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1847

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation, Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....	$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time.....	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to.....	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

FRANKLIN
NATIONAL BANK

Broad and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, October 31, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	$25,624,898.77
Due from banks	4,836,770.59
Cash and reserve.....	7,158,462.62
Exchanges for Clearing House..	1,820,188.49
	$39,440,260.47

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits.....	3,422,527.47
Circulation	1,369,400.00
Deposits	33,648,332.40
	$39,440,260.47

L. P. PASSMORE, Vice President and Cashier

The Bank of North America

REPORT OF CONDITION.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$12,802,744.13
Due from banks and bankers..	2,139,781.32
Clearing House exchanges.....	257,783.45
Cash and reserve.....	3,398,559.38
	$18,598,868.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits....	2,455,132.87
Circulation	1,096,900.00
Clearing House loan certificates..	685,000.00
Deposits	13,361,835.41
	$18,598,868.28

S. D. JORDAN, Cashier.

"It is by educating people into better, easier and quicker ways in their daily work that our national weeklies can be of service."
William R. Willcox, President Efficiency Society

The First Efficiency Number

of The Independent will appear on November 30, 1914. In this issue EDWARD EARLE PURINTON will begin his first magazine series, entitled "Efficiency and Life."

For this occasion the following national authorities will contribute their views on various phases of Efficiency:

EFFICIENCY IS FAIR PLAY
By JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.

THE QUICKER WAY
By WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, President Efficiency Society, Former Chairman New York Public Service Commission.

EFFICIENCY AND THE CITY
By HON. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor of Greater New York.

THE NEW EFFICIENCY OF THE SPIRIT
By DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK, Former Lecturer on Hygiene, New York University, Author of "Mind and Work," "The Efficient Life," etc.

BATHTUBS AND EFFICIENCY
By HARRINGTON EMERSON, President of the Emerson Company and Efficiency Counsel for the U. S. Navy.

WILL POWER, THE TAP-ROOT OF EFFICIENCY
By DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT, National Educator and Former President of Harvard University.

RECREATION FOSTERS EFFICIENCY
By JOHN WANAMAKER, Former U. S. Postmaster-General and Leading American Merchant.

BEFORE WE CAN HAVE EFFICIENCY
By LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, Efficiency Counsel for the Great Railroad Systems.

MAKE THE MIND A BURNING-GLASS
By FRANK A. VANDERLIP, President of the National City Bank of New York.

EDUCATION FOR EFFICIENCY
By F. C. HENDERSCHOTT, Founder of the National Association of Corporation Schools.

In later numbers Mr. Purinton will consider various factors in Efficiency based on his study of over 500 efficiency methods and systems and his personal acquaintance with hygienic and psychological authorities, corporation heads, social service experts and efficiency engineers. He will discuss the relation of efficiency to such subjects as the day's work, food, drink, thought, dress, play, buying, selling, money, home, building methods, suburban life.

THE INDEPENDENT

Efficiency Number November 30

PEBBLES

Whether Sherman said it or not, it is so. *Omaha Bee.*

Dean—Have you ever been up before me?
C. E.—I don't know. What time do you get up?—*Princeton Tiger.*

Bro. Bryan—Pax vobiscum.
Bro. Wilson—Tax vobiscum.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

What England needs is one of those Culebra slides in the Kiel Canal.—*Boston Transcript.*

Speaking of high churchmen, an English parson has just entered the aviation corps. *Columbia State.*

She—Don't you think that fellow in the gray suit is handsome?
He—No, he's got a face that only a mother can love.—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

She—It takes me fifteen minutes to dress in the morning.
He—It only takes me ten.
She—But I wash!—*Princeton Tiger.*

Ruth rode in my new cycle-car
In the seat in back of me;
I took a bump at fifty-five—
And drove on *Ruthlessly.*
—*Yale Record.*

The action of the French authorities in commandeering all the taxicabs for army service was a master-stroke, everybody being familiar with their unequaled propensities for making fearful charges.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

ENGLAND'S LUCK

"Lucky thing at a crisis like this, that we have such topping statesmen."

"Rather! How quickly they've got on, too—it only seems like yesterday that they made a mess of everything."—*London Opinion.*

W. J. Bryan's idea of peace is to make a speech about it; a bishop's idea of peace is to pray for it; an editor's idea of peace is to write about it.

Meanwhile, the war goes on without interruption from anyone.

When a war is in progress, something more forceful than speeches, prayers and editorials is necessary to stop it.—*E. W. Howe's Monthly.*

SHERIDONG'S RIDE

Down from the north, at break of day,
Bringing to Chalfonte-sur-Livre fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
Like a herald in haste to the chieftain's door,
The terrible rumble and grumble and roar
Telling the Germans were coming once more—
And Sheridong one hundred and sixty miles away!

But there is a road from Chalfonte-sur-Livre town,
A good smooth highway leading down.*
And there, thru the flush of the morning light,
A racing motor car, black as night,
Was seen to pass as with eagle flight.
He stretched away with his utmost might;
Hills rose and fell, but his heart was gay,
For Sheridong was one hundred and twenty-seven miles away.

The rest of the story is sad to tell.
He stopped for a blow-out at Villeduvelle,
He ran out of oil at Asheleycart
And the storekeeper charged him a dollar a quart.
And at Pont-du-Thierrydesplaines, alas!
He found to his horror he'd run out of gas,
And he walked to Wallabaloo-a-Main
Before his tanks were replenished again;
He had to go round at Chalouselbode
Full twenty-five miles—they were fixing the road.
But the worst thing of it all, at Dilly-sur-Tout,
The general's cigarettes gave out,
And the battle went on, that mournful day,
With Sheridong eighty-eight miles away.
Newark News.

*So the guidebook said.

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JUST A WORD

John Hays Hammond, whose wide experience as a consulting engineer has familiarized him with investment conditions all over the world, will contribute to an early issue of The Independent a far-sighted and constructive article under the title "The Expansion of Our Latin American Trade." It is one of the most pregnant and timely articles that we have seen on this important subject.

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, The Independent's exclusive representative, an international authority on sanitary science in war, will contribute a most important article on the humanitarian and sanitary side of the conflict, with photographic illustration. The authority which Dr. Seaman brings to this paper makes it one of the most interesting documents which has been published concerning one of the most far-reaching phases of the Great War. He has just returned to London from the Belgian and French fighting lines, where he discussed Red Cross organization and sanitary science with Belgian, French and British experts. His statements concerning the actual condition among soldiers in the fighting line are so frank that his first copy of the article failed to pass the French censor.

The Independent's correspondent at the front, Alfred Stead, in graphic fashion will describe "How Tommy Atkins Gets His Breakfast," in one of our early numbers. "Imagine," he says, "a daily picnic for well over two hundred thousand men, with the certainty that there will soon be another equal number and another to provide for. The British army in France is fed, clothed, supplied with everything from toothbrushes to nine-inch howitzers or naval guns with a clockwork regularity. That is one of the secrets of the readiness of the British forces to meet all sorts of danger and fatigue—their commissariat and supply has never been found wanting." In a subsequent article Mr. Stead will deal with the British methods of "Saving the Wounded."

A Professor of Chemistry of the State College of Washington writes: "Your magazine is to be commended for its fine selection of articles and pictures of the war, and especially for your editorials, which I believe reflect the sober judgment of most American people."

An Ohio subscriber writes: "In my eighteenth year I became a 'devil' in a printing office. Among the exchanges I found The Independent. I of course was attracted by its merits. That was more than forty years ago and I have never missed a single week in reading it, except a period of several months some years since while traveling in Europe. But I directed that they should be preserved for me, and I at least 'looked them over' upon my return. For more than thirty years I have filed them. Naturally my household would feel that it had sustained a loss if The Independent did not come regularly, so be kind enough to advise how much of a check I shall send for five years."

Melvil Dewey, President Lake Placid Club, writes in characteristic fashion: "I am myti proud ov my activ part in getting the Independent into Chautauqua. Yu ar making it betr and betr and I am giving copies to our peopl here and publicli and privateli telling them all that it iz the best weekli in the English language and growing betr. We wil do all we can to help yu."

In the introduction to his letter among those in "The Best Book I Have Read This Year" series in the Book Number, Mr. Joyce Kilmer was erroneously said to be editor of the literary supplement of the New York *Times*. Mr. Kilmer is a member of the staff. We regret the misstatement.

Making People Healthwise

This Article will appeal to all who are interested in health, its source and its conservation. It deals with the work of an institution the mission of which is to point the way to efficient living.

WHAT is the fundamental basis of efficient living?

None will dispute that this basis is good health.

With the aid of good health, maximum achievement is possible—without it, the disappointments of existence are immeasurable. Good health is the essential of efficiency.

And—as upon the health of the individual must depend that of the family, nation and race as well, it follows that whatever tends to spread knowledge of the ways of good health must be of interest to every thinking man and woman.

To many, it may seem a misnomer that a great Health University like that at Battle Creek should be called a Sanitarium.

Yet what it is called does not seem to have in any way interfered with the excellence of the institution's work, the rapidity of its progress nor the extension of its propaganda.

On the contrary, the very fact that the Sanitarium, through the practice of its teachings, is able continually to demonstrate all it would establish in the way of advanced knowledge of health development and preservation is strongest proof of the excellence of the fundamental idea upon which its system and methods are based.

For nearly half a century the Battle Creek Sanitarium has been teaching and demonstrating the ways of good health—helping well people to keep well and sick people to get well—giving them health wisdom.

All the essentials of the Sanitarium system are so sensible and natural that you find yourself wondering why you have not been thinking—and doing—for yourself the things recommended.

And—what you are taught is taught in such a way that you are able to follow the teaching afterward in your own home without difficulty, inconvenience or radical changes in your daily routine.

At the Battle Creek Sanitarium, you are taught to do the things of every day—the things you now do—in such a way that you gain benefit instead of doing yourself harm.

You are taught habits of health. You are taught what is adapted to your own particular needs—and what to avoid.

This is necessary because each individual is different from every other individual—as you are different from your neighbor.

This is why it is valuable for you to learn just what your needs are—and just how they may best be met, so as to enable you to achieve efficient living.

You are taught at the Battle Creek Sanitarium when and under what conditions you should sleep—and how to breathe both while asleep and awake. You are also taught what and how to eat and drink.

You are taught how to secure best protection from your clothing and how to exercise so you may preserve all your strength, energy and vigor and make them serve your purposes to best advantage.

To gain benefit from the teachings of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, it may not be necessary to materially alter any of your habits.

Instead, you may learn through Sanitarium teaching how to do your daily tasks in such way as will least weary you—so that your vitality may be efficiently applied instead of spent and wasted.

All of us have strength to live—if we but save instead of waste this strength.

This most of us must learn.

And this the Battle Creek Sanitarium teaches. It makes us healthwise.

Every reader of The Independent is invited to send for a complimentary copy of "The Measure of a Man."

Address Box 360

Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

The Independent

VOLUME 80 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1914 NUMBER 3443

A NEW DAY FOR BUSINESS

PRESIDENT WILSON, in his letter of congratulation to Secretary McAdoo on the opening of the Federal Reserve banks, gives expression to his conviction that we are looking upon the dawning of a new day. He recounts with pride the large accomplishments of his administration in relation to business and industry and speaks with exuberant optimism of the future. He writes not so much as a historian, with unbiased judgment and impartial analysis. He writes rather as a Democrat, his vision a little obscured by party loyalty, his judgment a little modified by proximity to the event. Nevertheless his summing up is on the whole sound, and his predictions not out of harmony with the probabilities.

The conditions out of which we seem to be emerging Mr. Wilson describes effectively in these terms:

> Ten or twelve years ago the country was torn and excited by an agitation which shook the very foundations of her political life, brought her business ideals into question, condemned her social standards, denied the honesty of her men of affairs, the integrity of her economic processes and the morality and good faith of many of the things which her law sustains.
>
> Those who had power, whether in business or in politics, were almost universally looked upon with suspicion, and little attempt was made to distinguish the just from the unjust.
>
> They, in turn, seemed to distrust the people and to wish to limit their control. There was an ominous antagonism between classes. Capital and labor were in sharp conflict, without prospect of accommodation between them. Interests harshly clashed, which should have coöperated.
>
> This was not merely the work of irresponsible agitators. There were real wrongs which cried out to be righted, and fearless men had called attention to them, demanding that they be dealt with by law.

THE credit for the correction of these conditions he gives to the Democratic party. It has recast the tariff "with a view to supporting the Government rather than supporting the favored beneficiaries of the Government." A banking and currency system has been established, "which puts credit within the reach of every man who can show a going business," under the supervision and control of the Government. A trade commission has been created thru which "those who attempt unjust and oppressive practises in business can be brought to book." Labor has been made "something else in the view of the law than a mere mercantile commodity—something human and linked with the privileges of life itself."

Of the future Mr. Wilson expects much. It is "clear and bright with the promise of the best things." While there was "agitation and suspicion and distrust and bitter complaint of wrong," he says,

> groups and classes were at war with one another, did not see that their interests were common, and suffered only when separated and brought into conflict.
>
> Fundamental wrongs once righted, as they may now easily and quickly be, all differences will clear away. We are all in the same boat, tho apparently we had forgotten it. We now know the port for which we are bound. We have, and shall have more and more, as our understandings ripen, a common discipline of patriotic purpose. We shall advance, and advance together, with a new spirit, a new enthusiasm, a new cordiality of spirited coöperation. It is an inspiring prospect. Our task is henceforth to work not for any single interest, but for all the interests of the country as a united whole.
>
> The future will be very different from the past, which we shall presently look back upon, I venture to say, as if upon a bad dream. The future will be different in action and different in spirit, a time of healing, because a time of just dealing and coöperation between men made equal before the law in fact, as well as in name.

In his conclusion that the time has come when we must proceed from the task of destructive criticism to the work of constructive upbuilding, President Wilson is overwhelmingly right. Ten years ago there was much that needed to be torn down—monopoly, special privilege, injustice by the few toward the many. Today there is much that needs to be built up—prosperity, confidence, justice of the many toward the few.

LONG vistas open before us. The swift disaster of the war, which dislocated credit, stifled business and menaced prosperity, promises to bring to us on the rebound, as it were, great opportunities for business expansion and increased trade. In order to avail ourselves of them, it is necessary, as Mr. Wilson says, that the United States "mobilize its resources in the most effective way possible and make her credit and her usefulness good for the service of the whole world." It is far from being a merely selfish opportunity that lies before us. The nations of Europe, by going to war, have cut themselves off from the service which it has been their good fortune to perform for the rest of the world. That service must still be performed. The people of South America and Asia and Africa still need what Europe has estopped itself from continuing to supply. It is natural that they should look to us. If we open our eyes to the situation in the earnest realization that it involves serious responsibilities as well as promising opportunities, they should not look in vain.

But we must mobilize our resources. We must work together. We must encourage business, not harry it. We must substitute coöperation for criticism, mutual helpfulness for class antagonism.

Mr. Wilson has pointed out one direction in which action should be taken in the new spirit:

> The railroads of the country are almost as much affected, not so much because their business is curtailed, as because their credit is called in question by doubt as to their earning capacity. There is no other interest so central to the business welfare of the country as this. No doubt in the light of the new day, with its new understandings, the prob-

lems of the railroads will also be met and dealt with in a spirit of candor and justice.

There was a time when it was essential that the principle of public control of common carriers and government regulation of railroad rates should be firmly established. In bringing about this desirable end it was inevitable that there should arise an atmosphere of antagonism between the railroads and the public. But that time is past. The principle is immovably fixed. The railroads accept it as completely as their most ardent critics of the past. The atmosphere of antagonism should be blown away. The time is here to use the machinery first set up to protect the public from the railroads, to defend the railroads from the menace of untoward conditions. We have compelled the railroads to do justice to us. We must see to it that we do not hesitate to do justice to them.

President Wilson is right. A new day is dawning. We shall hasten its coming just in proportion as we realize that a new time demands a new understanding, a new coöperation, a new spirit.

As business prospers, we all prosper. In the misfortunes of business we all suffer. The new day of prosperity must be accompanied by a new day of comprehension of the needs of business, encouragement for the aims of the business world, recognition of the sincerity of purpose of business men.

PERSONAL EFFICIENCY

AND now after we have organized our establishment, and systematized our work and card-indexed our time and reduced our motions to their lowest terms, we come to the most difficult matter of all, the question of the efficiency of the individual. Is the reader doing as well by himself as he is by his business? Is he as successful in attaining the aims that he thinks most desirable, whatever these may be, as he is in achieving the ends of his profession? Is he making as much out of life as he ought to make? Let us, in accordance with the spirit of the time refer the question to an expert, the most expert of modern analysts of the human mind, Professor William James. In his soul-stirring essay on "The Energies of Man," he says:

> The human individual lives usually far within his limits. He possesses powers of various sorts which he habitually fails to use. He energizes below his maximum and he behaves below his optimum. . . . Compared with what we ought to be, we are only half awake. Our fires are damped, our drafts are checked. We are making use of only a small part of our possible mental and physical resources.

In this expert opinion we would all concur from our own experience. But, when we pass from diagnosis to remedy it is found, as usual, that doctors disagree. How can we tap these unutilized reservoirs of power and emotion that we feel within us? Professor James says by prayer. Professor Chittenden says by fasting; he would have us cut down our calories and protein by half. Mr. Edison would cut down our sleep by half; three or four hours every day or so when we have nothing else to do. Heart and lungs never sleep; why need hands and brain?

Perhaps we do eat and sleep too much, tho personally we are somewhat skeptical of the desirability of much curtailment of the restorative functions of the body. But at least we ought to see to it that we eat and sleep efficiently, that we do not cheat our stomachs to please our palates and do not dawdle away our bedtime. Listening to the clock strike at night is as lazy a habit as watching it in business hours. And when we go in for pleasure purely we should look out that we get the worth of our time and money. We ought not to waste our playtime in doing anything less than what we most delight in doing so far as that is attainable. This also is an essential part of the efficient life.

This week's Independent is its first Efficiency Number—tho by no means its first contribution to the cause of Personal Efficiency. Other articles by Mr. Purinton, and by those who have greatly achieved in various departments of world-activity, will follow during the coming months and will, we believe, attract wide attention.

WHY ARE WE LEAVING VERA CRUZ?

FOR seven months the United States army has been in possession of Vera Cruz. American soldiers have managed the city government, collected the customs of the port, maintained the peace, conserved the city's health. The soldiers have now come home, leaving American interests to be protected by American warships in the harbor. They bring with them the customs monies that they have collected, to be held in trust until it can be decided to what government in Mexico they should be turned over.

Why are we leaving Vera Cruz? This is only one of several questions which have accumulated in the past year and which the people of the United States are entitled to have answered.

Why did we seize Vera Cruz? Was it to prevent the landing of a cargo of arms and ammunition for Huerta? If it was, why was the landing of that identical cargo at another port a few weeks later permitted without the shadow of a protest? Why, if the armed forces of the United States were sent to Mexico because Huerta would not salute the American flag, was the question of that salute entirely ignored in the mediation proceedings? Why, having remained in possession of Vera Cruz for four months after Huerta decamped from Mexico, do we leave just at the moment when rival forces are again fighting for Huerta's vacant chair?

The President doubtless has sufficient answers for these questions. It was doubtless proper for him to keep his own counsel so long as our army was in foreign territory. But the army is on its way home again. It is time for the President to take the country into his confidence. The country has a right to know.

WAR AND NON-RESISTANCE

NON-RESISTANCE is not a very seductive doctrine to most of us, but it does appeal to certain mystical, martyr-like spirits, who would rather suffer wrong than do wrong, and who conclude that an injury done to another is always wrong. And they rest on the words of our Lord, who bade us when smitten on one cheek to turn the other.

But that is a very literal way of interpreting Oriental language. In a way which we whose Western speech is more exact regard as extravagant, it exprest emphasis by generalities which neglected exceptions and conditions, intent only on the present duty. To turn the other cheek, that is, to avoid malice and revenge, is a duty, but the language of the command is not literal or

universal. So the best Christian conscience interprets it, and interpreted it from the beginning. So Jesus interpreted it when he sent forth the disciples as Apostles, armed with swords to protect themselves against robbers. Indeed Peter carried a sword when he followed Jesus to the Garden of Gethsemane and used it on one of the crowd that came to apprehend our Lord. Jesus could not have meant to inculcate non-resistance in case of violence by robbers and assassins. And Paul, when he said that magistrates bear not the sword in vain, and that they are a terror to evil-doers, taught another lesson from that taught us by Tolstoy. The whole content of Paul's teaching of love, or of our Lord's teaching of non-resistance, is found in the condemnation of malice and revenge and the practise of patience under injuries, without ill will. But to protect one's life or one's liberty and rights is not forbidden.

Think what the extreme doctrine of non-resistance involves. It will be fine when the time comes that there is no one to resist, because no one does a wrong. But as men now are, non-resistance means anarchy. It means the abolition of officers and courts, the end of law supported by force, the abolition not of armies alone, but also of judges, sheriffs and police. It means a free hand for robbers and desperadoes, and rapine and outrage and murder rampant. No man and no woman would be safe from violence. Human nature does not allow us to submit to that and grace does not require it.

But we may be told to take the case of nations, and of Belgium in particular. Belgium was invaded by an army, and she resisted. If she had chosen non-resistance her fields and cities would not have been ravaged and her men slain, and Great Britain would not have been required to come to her help. Most true, sadly true; but if a man has the right to resist violence, so has a nation. Belgium submissive would have lost her freedom; she would have been the abject tool of another nation. She resisted, and if successful, she will maintain her freedom and honor for a thousand generations. That is worth all that it costs for one generation, for death is not too high a price to pay for liberty.

AN UNACADEMIC ACADEMY

WHENEVER it has been proposed in England or the United States to establish an academy corresponding to the Académie Française the fear has been exprest that such an institution would in the end become rather a hindrance than a help to literature and art because it would necessarily have a conservative influence and tend toward the fixation of standards and the repression of initiative. Now that we have at last an academy of our own it seems determined to disprove these doubts by a demonstration of the opposite tenor. Certainly any one who could have complained of the New York meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters last week as being unduly conservative must himself be far in advance of his time. Almost every speaker seized the opportunity to make a plea for a more original, vital and national expression of his art. Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia opened the session with a theory of "What is Pure English?" that would have shocked the purist, for he held up to admiration the verbal coinage of the workshop, the marketplace and the newspaper office and commended those who have the courage to pronounce *garage* to rime with marriage. Professor Robert Herrick of Chicago followed with a eulogy of the new town of Gary and the spirit of San Francisco after the earthquake as examples of "The Quality of Imagination in American Life." Next came the musician, and Mr. Arthur Whiting, in defending the right of "The American Composer" to an unbiased hearing, classed "Dixie" among the greatest of the world's songs and rejoiced that American ragtime was sweeping over the world. If to have an aversion to futurism, cubism, and the like be a conservative then Mr. Paul Dougherty must be so classed, but otherwise his address on "Modern Tendencies in Painting" was radical in the extreme, for in his denunciation of affected culture and compulsory admiration he virtually denied the usefulness of any form of training in the appreciation of art.

From academicians of this type the untutored genius seeking out new paths has evidently nothing to fear. But it must be remembered that the American Academy is a young thing yet, only six years old in fact, and that its present members have grown up in an unacademic land. Perhaps when it gets to be 380 years old like its French prototype it will have gathered a bit of moss on its back. The Paris papers which told of the flight of the Government to Bordeaux on account of the approach of the German army, recorded also the news—if such it could be called—that the French Academy held its usual session and continued its work on the dictionary, reaching, with unconscious appropriateness, the word "Exodus." The delegate of the French Academy to the American at the New York meeting was M. Brieux, himself no traditionalist, for his dramas deal with modern evils in most unconventional fashion. But this son of the people, "the Tolstoy of the Temple quarter," as he is derisively dubbed by the Parisian *élite*, stood out among the American academicians like a robin in a flock of ravens, for his coat was covered with embroidery and medals and he wore a gilded sword by his side. It is unfortunately true that French authors are still sometimes obliged to resort to the sword and the Bois de Boulogne to defend their honor or increase the sale of their books, but they are supposed to wield a mightier weapon. Why should they not then wear a fountain-pen set in jewels or, better still, a miniature typewriter in gold and enamel? We commend this suggestion to our American academicians who so far have not distinguished themselves from the common herd—in external appearance of course—than by the wearing of "a bow of purple ribbon bearing two bars of old gold" as specified in Article IX of the constitution of the National Institute.

NATIONS CHANGE THEIR MINDS.

MEN and women change their individual minds, peoples change their collective minds. This makes politics interesting. Also, this puts substance into our hopes for the human race.

We judge nations in this matter much as we judge individuals. The man who changes his mind too often or for trifling reasons we look upon as a light-weight and make small reckoning of his influence. Nations that go from one policy to another too light-heartedly, we set down as deficient in character. But the man who never changes his mind we call a bourbon, and the

nation that makes no new departure we describe as unprogressive—when we are polite.

Changes of political feeling and resulting changes of policy within those limits that are bounded by the platforms of two great parties we take as a matter of course. Not so do we take fundamental changes of conviction on great subjects, that only the little parties venture in ordinary times to chatter about. Yet the United States preeminently, and other nations to an extent not to be disregarded, have undergone these more momentous revolutions of belief and purpose.

Whig domination in the early days of the American republic was more than party ascendancy. It was an expression of an accepted order. Kings and lords had been proscribed, not so superiority nor privilege. Today the very men recognized by everybody as in reality superior, in character, in intelligence and in effectiveness, question both the rightfulness and the expediency of privilege. They prefer, and they think it wise, to mark off all personal superiority from every sort of circumstantial advantage. They are working with the socalled masses to create the widest objective equality—political, legal, educational—and so to deal with property and the industrial organization of society that disparity of economic condition shall decrease.

The first onset of democracy, however, was a wave of narrow-minded dogmatic individualism. It was the intellectual and political self-assertion of frontiersmen whose initiative and self-reliance owed small debt to government, law, institutions of learning or social opportunity. They associated government with authority and privilege, and held that government best that governs least. The Civil War revealed the imperative necessity of governmental efficiency in a time of national peril. The resistless evolution of industry and the rise of the gigantic power of organized capital has revealed the not less imperative necessity of governmental efficiency to protect the equal rights of all citizens and to adjust conflicting interests. And now the exhibtion which the German nation has made to all the world, of the relation between superlative efficiency and a social organization that holds together in a working order government, corporation and individual, has compelled everybody to reflect upon the practical problem of developing the like efficiency in every nation without undue sacrifice of liberty. We may count it as a certainty that democracy from this time forth will see more things above the human horizon than are set down in the creed of *laissez faire*.

If changes of conviction as profound as these are possible to a people so self-satisfied and so headstrong as we Americans undoubtedly are, may we not hope that a nation so ruthless in its splendid ability and strength as Germany has shown herself to be, may in the coming days, after this murderous conflict is over, undergo conviction of sin, and, taking her place among the penitents, begin to appreciate the value of liberty and of the individual, as America, England and France are sure to appreciate the value of organization, system, forethought and collective efficiency? Why may we not hope and expect that this will happen?

And if it happens, if the nations that now are bent upon crushing and humbling one another, shall see more nearly eye to eye, in a happier day, may not mankind hope and with reason expect that a yet deeper and mightier change of mind and of heart shall sweep away the whole horrible expectation, program and enginery of war? May not the whole world give itself, in joy and without misgiving, to the perfection of social efficiency directed upon the nobler work of emancipating man from all remaining bondage, of poverty, ignorance and wrong? Why need we doubt?

A PLACE IN THE SUN

MAXIMILIEN HARDEN, the editor of *Zukunft* and recognized as "the most influential publicist in Germany," scorns to make excuses for Germany's entrance into the war. He sets forth Germany's case with unblushing frankness:

> Let us drop our miserable attempts to excuse Germany's action. Not against our will and as a nation taken by surprize did we hurl ourselves into this gigantic venture. We willed it. We had to will it. We do not stand before the judgment seat of Europe. We acknowledge no such jurisdiction. Our might shall create a new law in Europe. It is Germany that strikes. When she has conquered new dominions for her genius, then the priesthood of all the gods will praise the God of War.
>
> Germany is not making this war to punish sinners, or to free oppressed peoples, and then to rest in the consciousness of disinterested magnanimity. She sets out from the immovable conviction that her achievements entitle her to demand more elbow room on the earth and wider outlets for her activity.

This interpretation is not official. It may not be true. But if an editor of Herr Harden's standing believes it to be true—and he would hardly make such an assertion if he did not believe it—that in itself is significant.

It is just because the majority of the American people, with every desire in the world to be neutral, cannot escape the conviction that this is Germany's real attitude, that American public opinion tends strongly to favor the Allies. The people of the United States will never accord their approval to a nation which plunges a continent into war in order to "demand more elbow room" and to conquer "new dominions for her genius."

THE WARDEN OF SING SING

IT is unusual to have a leader in prison reform appointed to the command of a great prison. Governor Glynn's appointment of Thomas Mott Osborne as warden of Sing Sing is as admirable as it is unexpected. Mr. Osborne is an independent Democrat—independent, that is, of Tammany Hall, against whose domination in the state he has led a revolt. He has been mayor of the city of Auburn, a member of the New York Public Service Commission, and is chairman of the New York Commission on Prison Reform.

If all reports are true, and there seems no reason to doubt it, Sing Sing badly needs a new head. It has been used as an adjunct of Tammany Hall. Its warden has just resigned under compulsion because he permitted a banker-convict to wander about the country practically at will in the guise of a chauffeur. Sing Sing has been honeycombed with political favoritism. It has fostered vice instead of reforming the vicious. Instead of turning criminals into men it has tended to turn men into habitual criminals.

Mr. Osborne is a man of high character, earnest purpose, and enlightened mind. It will tax his courage, his endurance and his wisdom to perform the labor of Hercules that lies before him.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Campaign in France and Belgium

The fighting in Flanders has slackened owing to the cold and wet weather. Human endurance has reached its limit, altho human courage is unfailing. The breaking of the dikes and locks of the canals has flooded the fields and filled the trenches, and the sea is swept far inland by the gales. Snow has fallen and the water in which the soldiers have to stand or lie is freezing cold. Most of the villages and farmhouses have been destroyed, so there is no shelter or protection for the combatants except such as they can construct for themselves. In this, however, they have shown great ingenuity in the effort to make themselves safe and comfortable. Some of the trenches are lined with concrete and provided with drains, while the dug-outs, where the soldiers sleep when off duty, are warmed by oil stoves.

There is no material change in the positions of the opposing forces in Flanders. Dixmude is still under German control, altho it has been rendered uninhabitable by the bombardment from the British warships.

At the other end of the long line of battle, on the Franco-German frontier, an increase of activity is reported. The Germans have got within twelve miles of Verdun and are bringing their heavy guns into play on the fortifications. Fort Camp des Romains, one of the barrier fortresses on the Meuse, near St. Mihiel, has been held for a long time by the Germans in spite of the strongest efforts of the French to regain it. Now the Germans have succeeded in crossing the Meuse at this point and have established themselves on the western bank by the capture of the town of Chauvoncourt. If they are able to hold their line of communication with Metz this will give them a new vantage ground for their attack on Verdun.

THE GREAT WAR

November 16—Germans defeat Russians at Vloclavsk, Poland. British Parliament votes additional war credit of $1,125,000,000 and calls for a million more men.

November 17—British defeat Turks at head of Persian Gulf. Germans take Chauvoncourt on other side of Meuse from St. Mihiel.

November 18—Battle between Russian and Turkish fleets off Sebastopol. German warships bombard Russian fortress of Libau.

November 19—Austrians defeat Serbs at Valievo, south of Belgrade. Russians occupy Carpathian passes.

November 20—Germans regain Lodz and Plock in Poland. Turkish cruiser "Hamidieh" bombards Tuapsé, on Black Sea, 77 miles southeast of Novorossinsk.

November 21—Heavy fighting in Mazurian lake region of East Prussia. Turkish troops invade Egypt and reach Suez Canal.

November 22—Germans again within forty miles of Warsaw. Germans bombarding Ypres and Soissons.

The Austro-Servian War

The Great War began with the bombardment of Belgrade by the Austrians on July 29. It was not to be expected that the city could hold out long against the whole power of Austria, so the Servian Government, like the French, withdrew from the capital, and established itself in Nish, a mountain stronghold 130 miles in the interior. But the espousal of the Servian cause by Russia changed the aspect of the situation, for Austria was at once obliged to concentrate her forces on the eastern frontier to protect Galicia against the Russian invasion.

The Serbs and their blood brethren the Montenegrins took advantage of this to carry the war into the enemy's country by invading Bosnia. Reports from Nish announced a series of overwhelming victories in which thousands of Austrian troops were killed and captured. The Serbs claimed at one time to have occupied Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, and even threatened to march on Budapest.

These fabulous victories, however, failed to give them any material advantage and they have now been forced back at all points.

Semlin, opposite Belgrade, and the fortress at the junction of the Save River with the Danube, were taken by the Serbs, but they were not able to hold them and now Belgrade is more closely invested than before. An Austrian army from over the Drina has approached the capital from the rear and by the capture of Valievo, thirty-five miles southeast of Belgrade, has cut it off from Nish. Six thousand Serbs were taken prisoner and a large amount of arms and supplies were seized, for Valievo had been fortified to stand a long siege.

In Herzegovina near the Adriatic coast the Montenegrins have also suffered a decisive defeat from the Austrian forces.

The Advance on Warsaw

In contrast with the western theater of operations, where the French and German lines have remained almost stationary for the last two months, the east has been the scene of rapid movements and start-



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WHAT THE FIRING LINE REALLY MEANS—AN UNUSUAL PHOTOGRAPH

On the left, viewed from the end, a man has just been shot in the cheek and has swung around; in the center lies a dead man; beside him a Red Cross surgeon is attending a wounded soldier



THE GERMAN ADVANCE IN POLAND

General von Hindenburg has turned tables on the Russians and is again invading Poland between the Vistula and Warta Rivers. The Germans are now within fifty miles of Warsaw, at Plock, Skierniewice and Lodz

ling changes of fortune. In that same time the Germans have swept over Poland to the gates of Warsaw and then as quickly have been driven back to their own frontier, and have now advanced again half way to the Polish capital. The immobility in the west is in fact directly connected with the celerity in the east, for the horses and automobiles which the Germans used for their rapid advance on Paris in the first month of the war have now been mostly withdrawn from France and Belgium for use in Poland, to match the Cossack cavalry, which have always been the pride of the Russian army, and which are their most effective arm in the present campaign.

General von Hindenburg has again proved his skill as a strategist. While Petrograd was reporting the rout of his army and its hot pursuit by the Russians, he was gathering his forces at Thorn for another blow. Here he had the advantage of the German railroad, designed, in fact, with such maneuvers in mind. There are only three railroad lines in western Poland; these cross the German frontier respectively at Mlawa, Thorn, Kalisz and Chenstochova, and lead to a common center at Warsaw. There are no lines connecting these along the frontier on the Russian side. But on the German side railroads run parallel to the boundary all the way along from the Baltic to Galicia.

It is a fundamental principle of Prussian strategy to carry the campaign into the enemy's country whenever possible. In this case the advantages of this plan are apparent, for the German railroads along the frontier are intact, while in the Russian territory, which has been twice fought over, we must suppose that not much remains of tracks, embankments, bridges and stations. As soon as the German troops retreating from Warsaw had reached their own country they were rushed north by train and motor to the vicinity of Thorn, the fortress which bestrides the Vistula River where it leaves Russian territory.

By November 5 General von Hindenburg was ready to reassume the offensive, and with an army of some 500,000 men again invaded Poland. With his left wing on the Vistula and his right on the Warta, he marched along the line from Thorn to Warsaw. He reached Vloclavsk, about thirty miles from the frontier, on November 12, and in a four-day battle defeated the Russians. This enabled him to advance some twenty miles further, and the German front now extends from Plock to Lodz, about fifty miles from Warsaw. The Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, has about 900,000 men to meet the German invasion.

In Galicia

In coöperation with this movement the Germans in East Prussia have retaken Mlawa and are advancing on Warsaw from the north, while in the south they have again taken the offensive and are attacking the Russians in the vicinity of Radom.

The Galician campaign depends upon the fortunes of war in Poland, for the Russians would not dare to get far ahead of their front in the north, otherwise they would be in danger of being cut off by a flank movement of the Germans across the Vistula. So when the Germans made their first advance toward Warsaw in Poland the Russians in Galicia who had come within thirty-five miles of Cracow, withdrew to Lemberg. When the Germans were driven back from Warsaw the Russians again moved westward and even past their former high-water mark of Tarnow. It was even an-



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RECRUITING ENGLAND'S LAST MILLION

The Carlton Hotel in London used as a great billboard to stimulate patriotism in the crowds of passersby

nounced from Petrograd that the bombardment of Cracow had begun and that the fall of that city was imminent.

But now that the Germans are once more moving eastward the pressure on Cracow is relieved. The Russians have retired from Tarnow, and if we may credit Vienna reports the Austrians defeated them north of Rzeszow and took 3,000 prisoners.

The Russians, however, are pressing the siege of Przemysl and claim that the fortress is already negotiating for surrender. The Russians have again occupied Stryi, Uzsok and other Galician towns at the entrance of the passes leading thru the mountains into Hungary, but they are not likely to attempt to cross the Carpathians in force during the winter. The Russian forces in Galicia are said to number 1,600,000.

The Russo-Turkish War

Engagements by land and sea are reported but it is hard to tell what they amount to, since both sides claim the victory. The most important is the naval battle fought near the Crimean coast if the Russians are right in claiming that the "Goeben" received there a serious injury. The "Goeben" is the German battleship which, together with the light cruiser "Breslau," was in the Mediterranean at the outbreak of the war, and in order to escape capture by the French, went to Constantinople, where it was announced that it had been sold to the Turkish Government. The German officers and crews remained in charge of the vessels and, after they were repaired, they began hostilities by a bombardment of Russian ports in the Crimea.

The Russians retaliated by shelling Trebizond, where the chief damage inflicted was the destruction of the Russian consulate and the wounding of the consul. This was followed, on the 19th, by the bombardment of Klopa, a port near the boundary of Russian Transcaucasia. At Trebizond and Klopa the Turkish forces were gathered for a raid on Batum, along the coast.

On November 18 the Russian fleet encountered the "Goeben" and "Breslau" about twenty-five miles off Sebastopol and at once opened fire at a distance of forty cable lengths. The "Goeben" responded tardily and ineffectively; the "Breslau" did not take part in the conflict. The Russian fleet, consisting of two battleships and five cruisers, could, therefore, give their undivided attention to the "Goeben," whose 11-inch guns were no match for the 12-inch guns of the Russian flagship "Evstafi." The first volley from the "Evstafi" caused an explosion on the "Goeben" and set the vessel on fire. The other Russian vessels also attacked, but the greater speed of the "Goeben" carried her out of range about forty minutes after the engagement began. The Russians lost twenty-three men killed and nineteen wounded, according to their own account.

A launch from the United States cruiser "Tennessee," trying to enter the harbor of Smyrna, was fired upon by the Turkish forts. At the request of Ambassador Morgenthau the "Tennessee" withdrew to Chios, a Greek port in the Aegean. The Turkish Government explains that the firing was not a hostile act, but merely a friendly warning that the harbor was mined and closed.

Reports of the fighting in Armenia are conflicting. According to Russian reports their troops are making satisfactory progress in the direction or Erzerum. According to the Constantinople version of events, the Russians were defeated at Koprikoi, thirty miles east of Erzerum, with a loss of 4000 dead, 4000 wounded and 500 prisoners, and only escaped complete destruction by reason of the fog and snow.

The Shah of Persia has announced his intention to remain neutral, but the Persian tribesmen about Lake Urumia are said to be rising against the Russians, who have for more than a year been in virtual control of the Province of Azerbaijan.



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"BUT WHAT GOOD CAME OF IT AT LAST?"
QUOTH LITTLE PETERKIN.
"WHY, THAT I CANNOT TELL," SAID HE,
"BUT 'TWAS A FAMOUS VICTORY."

The Invasion of Egypt

The Khedive of Egypt is now at Constantinople and the English will not permit him to return to the country of which he is the nominal ruler. He has, therefore, thrown in his lot with the Turks and is on his way overland to Damascus to join the force which is preparing to invade Egypt. This force, according to Turkish accounts, numbers two hundred thousand; the French estimate it between sixty and seventy thousand. The Bedouins have already crost the line which extends north from the Gulf of Akaba to the Mediterranean and divides Palestine from Egypt, and fighting has taken place at El Arish, on the Mediterranean. On the west of Egypt, in the territory of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, which the Italians have recently annexed but have not yet conquered, the Bedouins are also rising and the Italian Government has been forced to send more troops to Africa to defend the coast towns.

At Shatt-el-Arab, where the Tigris and Euphrates rivers empty into the Persian Gulf, the British troops from India captured an entrenched camp held by 4500 Turkish troops, with twelve guns. The mouth of the



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FIGHTING FROM RIFLE PITS IN EAST PRUSSIA

Polish infantrymen in the German army, who have "dug themselves in" for independent firing

river is now free to shipping, so commerce with the Mesopotamian Valley may be resumed.

Growing Export Trade

The opening, at the beginning of last week, of the twelve district banks of the new currency and reserve system, and the reopening of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges, which had been closed for three and one-half months, were followed by a general recognition of the fact that there had been a marked improvement of the condition of business. There were many optimistic expressions of opinion, and many signs that confidence was displacing the depression which prevailed during the first weeks of the war. It was seen that much of the improvement was due to the growth and character of our export trade.

Wheat has been going out in large quantities and there has been a growing foreign demand for American flour. Recent shipments (flour reckoned in terms of wheat) have been in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 bushels a week. Exports of all breadstuffs in September and October made a new high record. Cotton has been the exception, but the exports of this staple have risen from less than $6,000,000 in September to $20,400,000 in October, with larger gains in the present month. The completion of the cotton loan pool of $135,000,000 promises to relieve the planters who have lost for a time so great a part of their foreign market. The exports of October a year ago were $107,000,000.

For some time to come there will be nothing more interesting in the export trade than the production and shipment of supplies of various kinds ordered by the European belligerents. These orders already exceed $200,000,000, and are exerting a stimulating influence in many industries. The warring nations are buying in this country twenty submarines, large quantities of powder, cartridges, shrapnel cases, torpedoes and canteens. They are paying $6,000,000 for wagons; $7,000,000 for soldiers' shoes (2,000,000 pairs are to be made in New England); $4,250,000 for motor trucks, and $6,500,000 for harnesses and saddles. These are for the field artillery horses. There has been one sale of $2,500,000 worth of horses, and probably $40,000,000 more will be paid. The clothing orders include 800,000 hospital shirts, 1,500,000 yards of shirting flannel, 350,000 army blankets, 200,000 pairs of socks, and 1,000,000 yards of cotton duck. Millions have been paid for oilcake, barbed wire, lumber and canned meats. It was due in part to such purchases that our exports exceeded imports in October by $57,000,000.

Mr. Wilson Sees a New Day

In a brief note to the President, on the 16th, Secretary McAdoo announced the opening for business, on that day, of the twelve Federal reserve banks, and congratulated him upon "this result of the great piece of financial legislation with which your name is imperishably associated." On the following day the President replied in a long letter, at the beginning of which he said he did not know that any special credit belonged to him, and that in the work were embodied the labor, and knowledge, and forethought, and practical experience, and sagacity of many men.

The new system, he said, had done away with agitation and suspicion, because it had done away with certain fundamental wrongs. Ten or twelve years ago the country was torn and excited by profound agitation. Those who had power were looked upon with suspicion, and they in turn distrusted the people. There was ominous antagonism between classes. The tariff had been purposely contrived to confer private favors upon those who were coöperating to keep the party that originated it in power, and in this fertile soil the interlaced growth and jungle of monopoly had sprung up. Credit was too largely in the control of the small groups who had planted and cultivated monopoly. The control of all business, big and little, was for the most part potentially, if not actually, in their hands. "And the thing stood so until the Democrats came into power last year."

But, by reason of the recent legislation, the recasting of the tariff, the new system of banking and currency issues, the new trade tribunal, etc., there had been reform, and the soil had been laid bare out of which monopoly is to be eradicated. The new reserve system had come when it was imperatively needed, because of difficulties due to the great war. The railroads had been affected, as to their traffic and credit. "There is no other interest," said Mr. Wilson, "so central to the business welfare of the country. No doubt, in the light of the new day, the problems of the railroads will also be met and dealt with in a spirit of candor and justice."

The future was clear and bright



Bain

THE MOST FORMIDABLE GERMAN GENERAL

General von Hindenburg, whose earlier defeat of the Russians in East Prussia was the most definite success of the war and who checked the second great advance of the Russians in Poland

with promise of the best things. "Fundamental wrongs once righted, as they may now easily and quickly be, all differences will pass away." We were about to advance with a new spirit and a new enthusiasm, and the past would seem like a bad dream. The future would be a time of just healing and cordial coöperation between men made equal before the law in fact as well as in name, and the new banks were the principal agency for emancipation." "A new day," said he in conclusion, "has dawned for the beloved country whose lasting prosperity we so earnestly desire."

The Panama Canal

The annual report of Colonel Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, shows that the cost of constructing the Canal has been $353,559,049. Appropriations made by Congress amount to $374,048,194, and a little more than $12,000,000 of this sum was for the fortifications. The earthquake shocks of October, 1913, and last May, were the most severe that had been known since the beginning of American occupation, but the great locks and dams were not affected by them. Up to November 1 the Canal's earnings were $746,792. October's receipts exceeded those of September by 40 per cent.

President Wilson's plans for his participation in the formal opening ceremonies have been completed. The twenty-seven foreign ships will arrive at Hampton Roads in the first half of February, to join there our fleet of seventeen ships. On February 22 the President will review the entire fleet as it starts for the Isthmus. On March 5 he will go again to Hampton Roads, and will sail for Colon on the battleship "New York." At Colon he will be transferred to the "Oregon," and on this ship he will pass thru the Canal at the head of the fleet, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Dewey and Admiral Clark, who commanded the "Oregon" during her memorable voyage around Cape Horn, at the time of the war with Spain. After the celebration at Balboa, Mr. Wilson will go northward on the "New York" and will be in San Francisco four days.



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GUEST OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY

M. Eugène Brieux, best known here for his play "Damaged Goods," came to New York to bring the greetings of the French Academy to the American Academy of Arts and Letters



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A BIT OF REAL FIGHTING NEAR YPRES

Belgian *carabiniers* holding an outpost against a raiding squad of Uhlans. Rifle smoke is rising in the background. At the left soldiers are just throwing themselves behind cover

Labor at the Mines

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Philadelphia last week, a resolution was past calling upon President Wilson to take possession, for the national Government, of the Rockefeller mining property in Colorado, and to hold it under a Federal receivership until the operators accept the President's plan for settling the strike controversy. The resolution is addrest to both the President and the Attorney-General. Mr. Wilson's plan involves a three years' truce, during which the differences may be adjusted under the laws of Colorado. It has been accepted by the strikers, but the operators object to it. The property referred to is that of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Much of the company's stock is owned by Mr. Rockefeller. Some weeks ago the President was urged by representatives of the Federation to take possession of the mines and close them. It was then said at the White House that he did not intend to do this.

There has been no disorder in the Hartford Valley and Prairie Creek mining districts, in Arkansas, since four companies of Federal cavalry were placed there by direction of the President to assist the civil authorities in enforcing the orders of the United States District Court, which had appointed a receiver for a company owning several mines and was attempting to punish union men for burning the company's buildings and killing two of the receiver's guards. On the 20th, work was resumed in one of the mines, under the protection of the troops, the receiver employing non-union men. He intends to increase the force and to use non-union men in several other mines. Some expect that the employees will be attacked.

The War in Mexico

It was expected at the end of the week that General Villa, commander of the forces controlled by the Aguascalientes convention, would take possession of the Mexican capital within a day or two, and probably without a battle. Carranza had moved the seat of his Government to Orizaba, which is near Vera Cruz; General Obregon, commander at the capital, had withdrawn nearly all of his troops, leaving a small force there under General Blanco, to preserve order; General Pablo Gonzales had retreated from Queretaro before Villa's advancing army, and Zapata, after two weeks' fighting, had captured Puebla, where textile mills representing an investment of $32,000,000 are said to have been looted and destroyed. In his southward march Villa had met little opposition, and several Carranza garrisons had joined his army.

The negotiations for the retirement of both Carranza and Villa



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THE RUIN OF WAR

A battered church at Pervyse, in whose graveyard—with its nameless crosses—a mere boy is helping to bury the Belgian army's dead

came to nothing. Carranza had offered to surrender his power to Gutierrez, the Aguascalientes convention's Provisional President, if Villa would resign, leave the country, and meet him in Havana on the 25th. Another condition was that the convention should at once select a new Provisional President, and that both the Carranza and the Villa forces should be placed under his command. At first it was thought that an agreement would be reached. It was said that Villa had consented to retire. But Carranza, fearing Gutierrez, asserted that he had offered to surrender his power not to this Provisional President, but to Pablo Gonzales, one of his own leading generals. Whereupon Villa remarked that while he was willing to resign and leave the country, he would not do so until after Gutierrez was seated in the President's palace at the capital. Reports which seem to be trustworthy say that Villa, resenting Gutierrez's approval of the retirement plan, cut the wires on which Gutierrez was negotiating with Carranza and Gonzales, and virtually imprisoned Gutierrez, altho the latter was allowed to move about in Aguascalientes.

After the failure of the negotiations, Obregon, with Carranza's approval, assumed supreme command at the capital, and in a proclamation denounced Villa as "a monster of treason and crime." Carranza went to Orizaba. Some said his purpose was to be near Vera Cruz in order that he might quickly take possession after the departure of our troops; others asserted that he had in mind his own flight from Mexico. It had been predicted that there would be a great battle at Queretaro, and Gonzales' retreat from that city caused surprize. Obregon, it was said, had gone to the west coast. Some predicted that Villa, at the capital, would be attacked by him from the west and by Carranza from the east.

The Troops at Vera Cruz

Our Government had said that the troops would be withdrawn from Vera Cruz on the 23d. No change of purpose was announced. The $2,000,000 collected there will be held at Washington for the present, but will eventually be paid to the Government of Mexico. It was known that Villa desired a postponement of the withdrawal. On this account he was denounced by Carranza and Obregon for lack of patriotism. When the Brazilian ambassador offered to act as mediator, Obregon said to him that if he came as a representative of the United States (our interests at the capital have been placed in his hands) he could not consider the proposition, because of our unjust occupation of Vera Cruz. The offer was not accepted. General Funston was directed to provide transportation for about one hundred priests and nuns, refugees in the city. Two hundred other refugees have asked President Wilson, by telegraph, to assist them in going away, as they cannot pay for passage and believe their lives will be in danger when the city is taken over by the Mexicans.



From the New York World

UNCLE SAM: Isn't your friend a little careless with firearms?

Four Catholic priests were put to death last week by the order of General Amar, the revolutionist Governor of Michoacan, who said they had taken part in an uprising. It appears that with arms in their hands they had sought to prevent the desecration and destruction of their churches by the soldiers. Addressing the Federation of Catholic Societies in Boston last week, Cardinal O'Connell said all Catholics should protest against the recognition at Washington of any Mexican Government which would not guarantee perfect freedom in religion. "A Masonic conspiracy," he asserted, had "for two years deluged Mexico with blood, draining its resources and bringing atheism and anarchy."

There has been more fighting at Naco, on the Arizona border, and several persons in the American city were wounded last week by bullets and shrapnel. One of these was Mrs. Krohn, the wife of a Southern Pacific railroad officer. Another was a United States customs inspector, whose leg was broken while he was in a hotel on the American side. Since the beginning of the siege of the Carranza garrison, which has cost 2000 lives in fifty-one days, twenty-seven persons on the American side have been wounded. Nine of these were American cavalrymen, two of whom died of their injuries. Stray bullets break the windows of passenger trains on their way to the Pacific Coast.



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CARRYING COMFORT TO THE VERY TRENCHES

A RED CROSS NURSE BRINGING MUFFLERS AND GOOD CHEER TO THE BELGIANS ENTRENCHED NEAR NIEUPORT

EMPLOYER

BY HELEN HOYT

How long he has been looking out of the window.
I know that yesterday his brother died,
But he is still only my employer
I look at his back earnestly,
What does he see out of the window?
What are his thoughts?
In the neat efficiency of this office
Had he forgotten death?
And now he must remember death
And ponder.
What does he feel? What are his thoughts?
About his brother?
About death?
His back does not tell me.
It is only my employer looking out of the window.
I have never thought of him as having brothers:
As weeping:
As stammering love-words
Or prayers,
Or searching God.
I know that he is a man—
That he is real, and alive, and like other men—
But I never thought of it until today.

There is a room next to this room
With walls made of steel.
It is full of letters
Laid away in many cabinets:
Letters and copies of letters, orders, deeds;
Estimates and contracts and receipts.
They are all his.
Many sentences, many figures, many sheets of paper,—
But they do not tell of him.
They tell of costs and prices;
Of shipments and routes and sales,—
Commissions, territory, advertisements, accounts,—
But not of him.
Not of this man whose brother is dead.
Beneath this desk where I am sitting,—
Beneath these rooms,—
Is an acre of desks.
Shoulders are bending, hands write, and feet go back and forth:
All his.
And further down, beneath these floors of desks,
There is a long, high-windowed, booming room
Where strange dark presences of engines live,
Powerful and meek.
Iron punch-presses descend upon their patterns,
With mighty foot, light as a cat's;
Sure, blind, untiring, heavy,
Slow.
Milling knives keep sliding
At their monotonous, accurate cutting.
Before each machine, foot on lever,—
With intent eyes and fingers,—
A man.
And all the energy of man and dynamo,
Engines and furnaces, wheels and whirring belts,—
Belong to this one being.
What does he feel when he remembers this?
How does it appear to him?
I do not know.
I cannot tell at all.
And this factory.
He may look at the bricks and the chimneys,—
At the entrances and the pillars and the many windows,—
And say, *It is mine.*
And almost as his own body is it his,
For he moves and impels it:
As you would direct your feet
Or command your eyeballs to turn.
He makes this room become the building's brain:
He gives this tower of brick muscles and nerves.
To the farthermost confines and edges,—
Woven, interwoven, through wall and floor,—
Go the wires that call and reply:
The signals and buzzers and gongs.
Or, when he will, he may utter his words,
Each tone, into whirling wax;
And lay them away in boxes.
And then, at his pleasure,
Let them be whirled out again from the wax,
Unchanged and undimmed:
To speak for him in his own voice,
Aloud, when he is not by.
And he can make flowing ink articulate for his expression.
Deft fingers strike out his thoughts with the quick-hitting type.
A myriad carriers carry them afar:
For the earth is netted with the pathways of their conveyance.
The mind of this man is multiplied by a thousand minds.
His hands are a thousand strong.
And yet,
Of those whom he wields and uses,
Are there any who understand this being, their master?
Or see—ever—one glimpse of his soul?
Many have not beheld his face
Or heard his voice speak,
Nor have they knowledge of his purposes,
Although they bring them to pass.
He who works with their work,
Who achieves through their achievement,
Who, day after day constrains and impels and expends them,—
He is only a name,
A sound in their ears.
And others, who know well his voice and his face,—
Who move in his close daily presence
And may watch the weavings of his brain,—
To them also he is unknown.
They have no curiosity after his hidden life
And he is not curious to be knowable to them
Nor to any.
Yet he is a man,
Belonging to the race of man,
And all that pertains to any man pertains to him.
Why is he shut out from our understanding?
Why, as I behold him at this moment, am I at a loss?
Puzzled. Indifferent.
I cannot guess his emotion, as I could another's,
Or be moved by it, any degree;
Or desire its comfort.
After all,
I do not care what he believes, or feels or thinks or dreams.
I see him there.
It is my employer, looking out of the window.

THE ALLIES AND AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT

IT is very clearly recognized in England that there is reserved for the United States in this war a part that will test, as it has never been tested before, the capacity of American statesmanship. President Wilson's offer of mediation, made in the first week of the struggle, was put forward, one assumes, without any hope of its being accepted. It was a proposal formulated for the purpose of having it definitely on the record that the United States was neutral, was benevolent, and when the warring nations were in the mood for peace would gladly do what it could to bring them together. The time may come, in most people's opinion it must come, when a blood-soaked and exhausted Europe will turn to the President's intervention with gratitude and relief. When that hour strikes the future not only of Old World civilization but of all mankind may depend, beyond everything else, on the vision that the American mediators bring to their task. American influence, American example, American idealism, backed by a clear purpose and by the conserved strength of 100,000,000 people, will be the factors that more than any other factors will determine whether this titanic conflict is to be ended merely to be renewed later on or whether it is to usher in a veritable reign of peace; whether the gospel of force and the armed doctrine of militarism are to continue to oppress the world or whether civilization can be started on a new path.

We in England, then, foresee for the United States the possibility of such a service to humanity as no power has had even the chance of rendering since the collapse of the Roman Empire. But we also believe that in order to be properly equipped for discharging it and to avoid premature and inopportune action, Americans should understand the origins and nature of the present conflict and should set before themselves a clear conception of the issues that are at stake. That the United States should be neutral is taken by every Englishman as a matter of course. Nobody expected, nobody either contemplates or desires, anything else; nor does any one believe that emergencies are likely to arise which will make the maintenance of American neutrality a matter of any great difficulty. Like all the rest of the world the United States has been, and will continue to be, hard hit by the war industrially and financially. But being so largely self-sustaining it ought not merely to make a moderately quick recovery, but to reach out an effective hand for some of the trade with neutral countries that Great Britain, Germany and France are forced to relinquish.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY RESPECTED

Like almost all the rest of the world, too, the United States has been, and may continue to be, troubled by the knotty problems of international law that are bound to arise when countries with a world-wide commerce and ships on every ocean go to war; and from time to time it may find its immediate or apparent interests at odds with the obligations of neutrality. If that happens Englishmen are perfectly content to trust to President Wilson's wisdom and fair-mindedness. There is no objection here to America's turning the embarrassments of Europe to its own trading profit, so long as, in doing so, it in no ways assists Germany. We should very naturally, for instance, have been somewhat less than enthusiastic over the idea of the purchase by the United States of the German liners lying in American harbors and of their employment as carriers of food and grain to Holland where German agents are buying up all the meat and corn in sight. But to purchase them in the hope of thereby building up the American mercantile marine and of capturing the carrying trade between the United States and, say, South America or China or any other absolutely neutral land—that, so far as we are concerned, is an enterprise as to the propriety and commercial advantages of which Americans themselves must be the best judges.

Then, again, you will hear in England no word of criticism on President Wilson's exprest disapproval, amounting apparently in effect to his official prohibition, of American loans to the belligerents. And that is not merely because our enormous wealth enables us to dispense with America's financial assistance. It is because we recognize in the President's attitude one more proof of his high and constant regard for the permanent interests of mankind as against the temporary interests of any nation, even his own. So long as the United States continues to send us her surplus supplies of food in the ordinary course of business, we are well content, we can guarantee their safety, and we do not care how strictly President Wilson interprets his duties as a neutral. No incident, in short, is conceivable, with such a man as President Wilson at the head of affairs in Washington, that is at all likely to bring Great Britain and the United States into any sort of disagreement arising out of this war.

As a matter of political speculation it might, no doubt, be possible to show that the ultimate neutrality of the United States depends very largely on the success of the Allies. Some British publicists have rather labored that argument. They have pointed out that a German triumph, the rise of Germany to the position so long and with such general acceptance held by Great Britain, would in the long run be a menace to American interests in South America and in the Pacific; and they have called upon the United States to prepare for such an eventuality by resolutely arming. But that is a view that finds favor only among a very small class. The great bulk of Englishmen do not for a moment entertain even the possibility of Germany's final success in the struggle she has provoked. They are absolutely and immovably confident they have only to hold on, to enroll if necessary army after army, and to maintain their supremacy at sea, in order with the prodigious help of France, Russia, Servia and Belgium to crush German militarism forever. They do not, therefore, anticipate that the contingency of the United States being faced with the alternative of taking one side or the other will ever arise.

THE JAPANESE COMPLICATION

So far the war has produced only one development that threatened for a while, and until its nature was rightly understood, to affect the larger national and political interests of the United States. That development, of course, was the intervention of Japan. I notice that Count von Bernstorff, among his many other activities, has endeavored to raise a prejudice against Great Britain for calling in "the yellow man" to fight her battles. The truth is not only that the attack on Kiao-chau was first suggested by the Tokyo Government, but that it would infallibly have been delivered, whether the alliance with Great Britain existed or not. The Japanese have never forgiven Germany her part in depriving them of the Liao-tung Peninsula after the war with China; nor have they ever forgiven her seizure of Kiao-chau, as naked an act of aggression as even Prussia has ever been guilty of. That they would take the first opportunity of paying off old scores has long been

self-evident to every one except the somewhat myopic statesmen of Berlin. But how very much worse it would now be for American interests in the Pacific if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance were non-existent and if Japan's present move, instead of being taken after full consultation with Downing Street and governed and limited by the terms of the alliance and the wishes of her British ally, were without any of these restrictions.

With that issue reduced to its right proportions, Englishmen detect nothing in sight that threatens to deflect the United States from its obvious and closer course of severe neutrality. Nor would they for one instant have it otherwise. But while an official neutrality is one thing, popular sympathies are another; and in England it is assumed with some confidence that the main weight of American opinion approves both the cause for which the Allies are fighting and the spirit in which they are fighting it. I have known America pretty intimately for nearly twenty years and I am well aware what a steadying, laborious, altogether admirable element in American citizenship has been furnished by German immigration. I am aware, too, of America's, indeed of the whole world's, debt to German philosophy, scholarship and science, and how close and valuable, in particular, are the educational bonds which have united the two countries. But just because I have had so many and such interesting opportunities of studying America at first hand, I am all the more confident of which way the balance of American sentiment in this struggle must incline.

A WAR OF LIBERATION

In England we look upon the war as above all things a war of liberation. But the people to be liberated are not alone the Belgians or the French or the southern Slavs whose independence is immediately menaced. Nor are they only our own folk who would never again know a moment's security if Germany were to triumph. They are also, tho it will be long before they realize it, the Germans themselves. The great and splendid genius of that country, and the quiet, sober, friendly, reflective spirit of its people, are travestied far more than they are represented by the vicious war-caste which has secured dominion over them. I do not mean that they will not fight with sterling heroism and unflinching self-sacrifice to conquer the foes that are now leagued against them. But I am very sure that the time will come when all that is best in Germany will look back on the past forty years as a time of national dementia, alien to the normal instincts of the German people, a showy, feverish period of megalomania and incontinence that did more to pervert than to expand the true spirit of the nation.

"AMERICAN SYMPATHIES MUST FAVOR THE ALLIES"

We see today past any mistaking not only in innumerable books, but in actions that speak louder than the most bellicose Potsdam professor, what it is that the ruling clique in Germany stands for, the principles on which it acts, and the ethical standards by which it is guided. In its conception of the universe nothing is of any account except the sheer mass of organized strength. It represents nearly everything that Americans by training and temperament are most opposed to—the deification of force, and therefore of soldiers and sailors in whom force is embodied, over all civilians and all civil rights; a belief in militant autocracy and a profound contempt for parliaments, a free press and popular liberties; faith in discipline, prohibitions and order and no faith at all in the virtue of the individual; the worship of the machine, whether military or bureaucratic, and a blank indifference to the dignity or self-respect of its units. Three times in the last ten years this aggressive caste has pushed its resolve to the very brink of war. And now that it has achieved its bungling purpose and stands out before all men as seeking the domination of Europe and the destruction of the British Empire, it acts precisely as one would expect it to act.

One need not have spent more than a week in the United States or among Americans to be sure that such a conception of society, of government, and of warfare is utterly alien to the American spirit. The Americans—for this is what it all comes to in the end—believe in democracy; the dominant caste in Germany does not. Once that fundamental fact is grasped, together with its implications, all further discussion of the American attitude becomes unnecessary. We in England simply take it for granted that the preponderant sympathy of the American people must decisively favor the Allies. We do not desire that sympathy to influence American policy in any way, but we are none the less glad to feel and know it is there. In one sense it does not matter what Americans think or in which direction their sympathies point. The opinions of Italy, of Holland, of Rumania, of Turkey and of Denmark are of far more practical moment, as having possibly a direct influence on the character and duration of the struggle, than the opinions of the United States. But altho the judgment of America is most unlikely to lead to any partizan action, none the less all the belligerents feel impelled to lay their separate cases before the American people and solicit a favorable verdict.

MILITARISM MUST BE CRUSHED

The opportunity will no doubt present itself for American statesmanship to utilize this position of respected impartiality on behalf of peace. But I hope that every care will be taken to see that the opportunity is a genuine and not a factitious one. When the Germans begin to realize that things are going against them they will probably throw out vague hints of a desire for peace, hints that might induce a statesman of Mr. Bryan's ardent humanitarianism to make an offer of mediation. The Wilhelmstrasse will not really mean peace. Its aim will be satisfied if it succeeds, or apparently succeeds, in throwing upon the Allies the onus of continuing the war. It may, therefore, be as well to say quite plainly that this is to be a fight to a finish; that the Allies can no more afford to patch up an unsatisfactory peace that would contain within it the germ of a further struggle five or ten or twenty years hence than Lincoln could have thought of compromising with the South after Gettysburg; and that nothing less than the complete overthrow of German militarism will satisfy them. We have not only to strike down and peg down and render impotent for further mischief the most formidable military organization that has yet been built up on this planet, we have also to exorcise the baneful spirit that has made it possible. But Germany is very far from being subjugated yet and still farther from confessing that she is ever likely to be. It will be a long and bloody business before she throws up the sponge. There can be no lasting peace that is not founded on the annihilation of German fighting power and that is not dictated by the victorious Allies in Berlin. Nothing less will suffice. Americans will show their grasp of all that is involved in the war by the extent to which they realize that the subjection of Germany is the essential preliminary to a real peace, and that any premature or inopportune offer of mediation will simply defeat its own purpose. The banner under which all the Allies are constrained to fight bears the fatal legend, "Never Again."

London



MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND AND HER DAUGHTER NATALIE

CHRISTMAS FOR THE WAR CHILDREN

THERE is going to be a Christmas after all for the children of war-stricken Europe. To be sure not quite like other Christmases with their gaily decorated trees, their big wax candles or time-honored mistletoe, or the stockings and wooden shoes put out for old Kris Kringle or Santa Claus to fill, but a real Yule-tide nevertheless, with candy and nuts and toys and warm bits of clothing for the surprized little folk on Christmas morning.

And it is American children and American mothers, thanks to the thought of one little girl, that are thus going to play Santa to their friends across the winter seas.

It was little Natalie Hammond that started the War Children's Christmas Fund. After this grown-up little daughter of Mrs. John Hays Hammond had struggled thru the big awkward pages of the newspaper to read of the sufferings of the diminutive war refugees in Belgium and France, she said to her mother:

"Mama, I don't want you to give me anything for Christmas; send it all to those poor children."

And because Mrs. Hammond was a sympathetic, generous-hearted mother who understood other mothers who had little children, Natalie's wish fell on fertile ground. Today from all over the country the pennies and the dollars and the good things of every description are rolling together with a marvelous rapidity.

Behind the scenes each night at one of New York's largest theaters the actresses between their lines and girls of the chorus are busy at work making little articles of clothing.

Over on Blackwell's Island, where the women-prisoners of the great metropolis are confined, more than three hundred pairs of hands and minds long used to idleness are bending to what is for most of them a forgotten or long-stifled work of mother-love.

The girls of the United States Sub-treasury in Wall street are giving up their evenings that they, too, may add to the tons of warmth and cheer which the steamship companies have promised they would transport free of charge to the needy of Europe. From individuals, from woman's clubs, from Sunday Schools and Churches, from newspapers, and all kinds of public organizations have come contributions which fairly tax the capacity of the temporary headquarters and the volunteer corps of workers that have been gathered around Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Eva MacDonald Valesh, who act as chairman and secretary of the committee in charge of the fund.

From western New York one woman wrote that tho she had no money to send, she had apples and wanted to know if they would be satisfactory. Quick was the response, and as a result came some three hundred barrels of big red pippins, hand selected and packed with loving care.

Much has been received; more is wanted. Articles, preferably clothing, and things that can be useful during the winter months ahead, are acceptable until the 15th of December. Money can be sent as late as December 24th, when it will be cabled to the wives of American Ambassadors abroad for use in the stricken countries. The address is The War Children's Christmas Fund, 35 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York.

Of relief funds for the war sufferers there are many; there are funds for the Red Cross, and for the wounded and destitute of every nationality; but they are grown folks all. Surely the children are no less worthy of remembrance on the part of big hearted, generous America!



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BOBS

WHEN LORD ROBERTS DIED OF PNEUMONIA CONTRACTED WHILE INSPECTING THE INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE THE BRITISH ARMY LOST ITS BEST-LOVED LEADER. FOR GOOD REASON. HE WAS P.C., K.P., G.C.B. ("GENERALLY CALLED BOBS," AS TOMMY ATKINS INTERPRETS IT), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., K.G., D.C.L., LL.D., ORDER OF MERIT—AND SO ON—BUT FOR ALL THAT, AS KIPLING SAID, 'E DID NOT ADVERTISE. THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS HIM, AS HE WILL BE REMEMBERED—IN SERVICE



A RESCUE STATION FOR AMERICAN BAGGAGE AT HAMBURG

THE HOMECOMING OF THE TOURIST'S TRUNK

HOW TWO THOUSAND PIECES OF ABANDONED BAGGAGE HAVE BEEN COLLECTED AND BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY

THE recovery of two thousand pieces of American baggage from Germany, where they had been abandoned by citizens of the United States last August when the Great War broke out, has brought a delicious suspense into the lives of many thousand ex-tourists. There is the chance that their supposedly lost trunks have been rescued and are awaiting identification along with the rest in the big bonded warehouse of Wells, Fargo and Company Express in New York City. Or there is the cheering possibility that the next cargo of trunks from Rotterdam will include theirs. And finally there is the chance that the brand new steamer trunk, perhaps, or the old suit case bought years ago in Chicago, has been machine-gunned into bits by German skirmishing fire or enfiladed by a Belgian mitrailleuse until the owner would not recognize his property even tho it were laid before him. This has actually happened to some American baggage abandoned near the Belgian-German frontier, according to Edward Page Gaston, the American who is conducting the special baggage rescue expeditions thruout the Kaiser's country. The unusually sturdy trunks used by American travelers were seized upon by both sides, in the emergency of sudden attack, to serve as barricades.

When London was seething with refugees from the Continent last August, Gaston determined to start on a tour of Germany to search for the 25,000 American trunks which the embassy at Berlin had reported abandoned thruout the empire.

He found American baggage simply strewn across the frontier territory. Piles of it were found at little taverns on lonely roads and carefully preserved in station masters' offices on the railways. In Cologne and other larger cities thoro gatherings had been made under the supervision of the local police and each trunk was found numbered, labeled and consigned to Holland ports for subsequent shipment to this country. Everything in reason, reported Mr. Gaston, had been done to preserve the property of their departed guests, and outside of the trunks which were caught between the opposing armies on the Belgian border, nearly everything will eventually be brought back to America.

But nothing had been done to clear the frontier of the trunks because of the unusual pressure of mobilization. Notwithstanding this condition, the German Government placed cars and engines at the disposal of Mr. Gaston to aid him in his work. The railway administrations were prompt and hearty helpers. The apse of the Cologne Cathedral was at one time surrounded by a stack of United States suit cases and steamer trunks higher than a man could reach. Coblentz and Hamburg furnished thousands between them. The attitude of the German officials was remarkably coöperative. At times they strained points to allow the American baggage seeker to pursue his search.

Up to the present time only a small portion of the trunks already brought to New York have been identified and returned to their owners. But they will continue to arrive from Germany, probably thru Rotterdam, for several months to come. Thousands of letters of inquiry, received by the customs officials and the express company, are being classified and prepared for use in the identification work.

The present plans of the customs authorities call for a several months' storage of the baggage in New York, during which time they will be open to inspection for the public. After that it is likely that all the important interior ports of entry will be furnished with the trunks marked as coming from the adjoining states. Redistribution to known owners will be made from these centers, and further inspection permitted. A very large number of the usual customs restrictions on incoming shipments have been brushed away.



EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

EFFICIENCY AND LIFE

A SERIES OF PRACTICAL PAPERS

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

AUTHOR OF "HOW TO BE HAPPY," "THE TRIUMPH OF THE MAN WHO ACTS,' "LORDS OF OURSELVES," "A DAILY GUIDE TO EFFICIENCY"

FIRST PAPER

WHAT IS EFFICIENCY?

Mr. Purinton is an authority on personal efficiency. His aim is to teach the individual how to increase health, human energy, productiveness and happiness. His best known work on efficiency, "The Triumph of the Man Who Acts," was distributed during the first few months after publication to the number of 700,000 copies. A large proportion of the orders for the book came from great stores, commercial corporations and other organizations which have learned the value of efficiency, for distribution among their customers, employees and members. Among such orders were one for 2000 copies from the Pennsylvania Railroad, one for 3000 from the New York Department of Education, one for 7000 copies from the National Cash Register Company, one for 10,000 copies from the Wanamaker stores, one for 25,000 copies for the United States Army. This article will be followed by others on such subjects as "The Day's Work and Efficiency," "Merchandising and Efficiency," "Buying and Efficiency," "Cash and Efficiency," "Home and Efficiency."—THE EDITOR.

RECENTLY I talked with the highest-salaried man in the world. I asked him how he had succeeded.

He quietly answered "I haven't succeeded. No real man ever succeeds. There is always a larger goal ahead."

This multi-millionaire has outrun every rival on earth. But he has not reached the goal of his own satisfaction. He is an efficient man. Efficiency begins with wanting something so hard the whole world can't stop you.

Efficiency is new, and all new things are misunderstood. Conversing with an anarchist labor leader, I chanced to mention the topic. He snorted his sentiments. "I hate the very word," he rampaged. "The idea of ticketing and marketing a man by how many motions an hour he can make is a blot on the American flag," he exclaimed, patriotically. Then he begged me to aid his cause with a few dollars that I had made by studying efficiency.

Efficiency is the difference between wealth and poverty, fame and obscurity, power and weakness, health and disease, growth and death, hope and despair. Efficiency makes kings of us all.

Only efficiency conquers fate. Every man's life is a battleground, with fate and efficiency struggling for possession. Fate is against him, efficiency for him, and all the man's forces are lined up on one side or the other. Where do you stand? Have you marshalled your thoughts, acts and emotions under efficiency's banner? If not, prepare to be assailed, overwhelmed and dismembered by fate.

Efficiency tells us how great men have won their battle with fate, and how we can win ours. Efficiency leads us from a world of chance to a realm of choice, changing us from automatons to men. Efficiency provides our only freedom—that of shaping circumstances and hewing events to suit ourselves!

Look back ten years. Think what you have paid for experience. If you had known then what you know today, how much time, health, money, faith, energy you could have saved. Efficiency offers the only short cut to experience by showing us what other men, similarly placed, have learned and done and been.

What is efficiency?

It is not motion-study, or vocation-test, or cost-saving, or any other mechanical thing. It is not an effort of greedy corporations to reduce their workers to money-making machines. It is not a panic to do so much that you wear yourself out.

Efficiency is the science of self-management.

We have none of us learned it. We feed our kine properly—and dig our own graves with our teeth. We curry our horses beautifully—and neglect to take baths enough to keep us well. We exercize our pet poodle daily—and pant for breath if we run a block. We oil our engines wisely—and allow rust to gather on our brain. We demand a perfect telegraph system—and let our nerves run wild. Man is the only machine we have never learned how to use.

For our ignorance, we pay. It is estimated that seventy-three men out of every hundred are in the wrong job; that most men utilize only about a third of their mental and spiritual forces; that the average American family could live on what they waste; that our business firms lose $100,000,000 a year thru ineffective advertising; that in the United States there are always 3,000,000 persons on the sick list; that the number of preventable deaths each year is 630,000; that the annual waste from preventable death and disease is $1,500,000,000; and that somewhere in this country a workman is being killed every four minutes, and another being injured every four seconds! Do we not need efficiency?

The American slogan is efficiency. We aim at world-supremacy. And the world-master must be first a self-master.

England has had the efficient navy, Germany the efficient army, France the efficient household, Italy the efficient art, Japan the efficient hygiene, Scotland the efficient thrift, New Zealand the efficient government. And America? The efficient *nerve*. We will try anything, and try for anything. Our destiny lies in our daring. Our nation's flag is the stars and stripes because we aim at the stars—and smile at the stripes!

But we waste more than we use—more money, more strength, more time, more thought, more opportunity. We must learn conservation and direction, thru efficiency. Then we shall rule the world—if we deem it worth ruling.

I was just going to ask "Are you

efficient?" But on second thought I see how vain it would be. The only person who knows all about a man is his office-boy, and the only person who knows all about a lady is her kitchen-maid. I assume that you are neither the office-boy nor the kitchen-maid; so why bother you with foolish questions? A better method—a scientific test—appears below.

It is safe to conclude that, if you are engaged in a large enterprise and have not applied efficiency methods to yourself and your associates, you are losing from $1000 to $100,000 a year. If you are an individual, professional or industrial worker, your loss will perhaps run from $100 to $5000 a year. Why go on wasting this money?

The difference between a hod-carrier and the head of a million-dollar corporation is that the hod-carrier works his hod instead of his head. For the hod he has trained his muscles, to the hod he is bound. To get ahead—get a head! The leader of men has trained not only his muscles, but as well his nerves, his brain, his lungs and pores and organs of digestion, his thoughts, actions and emotions, his instincts, habits, aims and ambitions, his financial status and his moral sinew.

How does the prize athlete gain his laurels? By setting a fixed goal, curbing his appetites and passions, living on the scant fare of the "training table," combining rigid self-control with huge self-exertion. The game of business, the game of life, demands as much. And efficiency sets the training table for the man who is going to be a mental, financial or spiritual leader.

Efficiency is the power of doing one's most and best, in the shortest time and easiest way, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

I put this in italics, to make it stand out. And I would recommend that every so-called "efficiency expert" swiftly and humbly paste it in his hat. Your work is not done when you go into a corporation and show the president how to save a million dollars a year. Efficiency is more than speed and economy—it is the re-education and reconstruction of men. No worker is efficient until he would rather work than eat. Man is both a machine and a spirit. You've got to reach the spirit side, to make the machine go. The greatest corporations are doing this, and the success of modern institutions like the National Cash Register Company and the New York Edison Company lies in their habit of making their workers bigger men while making them better machines.

Are you doing your most and best? Do you execute your work in the shortest possible time and the easiest known way? Is everybody satisfied with results—from president to office-boy, including clerks, clients, competitors, and your folks at home? If so, then you are 100 per cent efficient—kindly hand this article to a neighbor who needs it. (You will have no trouble finding him, because you are the only man in the world who is perfect on all these five points.)

The efficient person feels that he *can* do anything—but that he *has* done nothing. When I see the average "self-made" man, pompous and fat and wheezy, I with difficulty restrain myself from laughing impolitely. He looks like a house with the roof blown off, and half the basement caved in. An efficient man, like an efficient house, has four sides. His body forms the foundation, his mind the outer walls, his heart the inner hangings and treasures and pictures, his soul the gable-windows, the tower and the roof. To be merely an intellectual or financial giant is to be the hulk of a man. Efficiency must build on a splendid physique, and must crown its work with a spiritual faith. A dyspeptic is a house with no foundation, an agnostic is a house with no roof.

Now for a practical, personal example. I know a man who has increased by about 500 per cent his daily output of work, his optimism and will power, his health reserve, and his financial resourcefulness. Let me tell you how he did it.

First. He analyzed himself. He discovered what he most wanted to do and have and be, in life. He was not dismayed by the fact that his desires looked about as unattainable as the moon. He said nothing, and took the next step. (What makes a dream visionary is not the dream but the do-lessness of the dreamer.)

Second. He studied his possibilities and limitations, physical, mental and spiritual. By consulting authorities on athletics, higher metaphysics, vocational training, physiognomy, phrenology, astrology, cheirology, graphology and experimental psychology he learned that his ambitions lay within the reach of his natural gifts. (We may remark in passing that these methods of character-reading are not infallible, and few of their exponents are reliable; they contain, however, sufficient truth to make them valuable in choosing a career.)

Third. He read the lives of the world's great men who had been leaders in his chosen field. He formed the acquaintance of living leaders, thru mutual friends. He saw that he was out of gear in certain ways—and he proceeded to repair his faulty machinery, of body, brain, equipment and environment.

Fourth. He resigned his position in a dignified profession; and got a menial, trivial job that paid next to nothing. The job was in line with his goal—the profession was not. And $5 a week in a place with an open door is a better wage than $50 a week in a place that leads nowhere.

Fifth. He made the most of his job. The men who look for a job are so many because the men who look into a job are so few. Every job is a gold-mine of possibility; but you must work it by seeking and digging in your spare time. This youth took up motion-study, time-study, tool-study, and other methods of modern "scientific management." He learned to save two hours a day; which he spent in talking with men higher up, in reading trade books and magazines, in experimenting on ways of improving his work, and in planning his line of advance.

Sixth. He observed that he was handicapped by the presence of chronic ailments and disorders, which resulted in fatigue, headache, irritability, auto-intoxication, and other hindrances to good work. He read up on hygiene, found that no disease is incurable, stopped the use of drugs, changed his methods of eating, began to take regular exercize and a morning sponge, kept his chamber window wide open, did a few more sensible things that most people don't do till they have to—and presently watched his troubles disappear. By adopting health habits, he increased the daily output of energy at least 200 per cent and got so much more done.

Seventh. He changed his mind (This is supposed to be a custom for ladies only, but men's minds need changing oftener because they get soiled quicker.) This man was naturally a pessimist and grumbler, harsh, cruel, hasty, blunt, surrounding himself with enemies and worries. Gaining sense enough to see what a fool he had been, he applied himself to a systematic cultivation of optimism, faith, tact, patience, tolerance, courtesy, and other mental factors in efficiency. Having grown friendly-minded, he attracted thousands of friends. And his work prospered accordingly.

Eighth. He arranged to secure the best available counsel; coöperation; financial, industrial and moral support, from his associates inside and outside the business.

Ninth. He discerned that specific moral qualities were needed in him to produce leadership; so he devel-

PERSONAL EFFICIENCY TEST

DIRECTIONS. In answering questions write 100 for "Yes," 0 for "No." If the answer is a partial affirmative write the number between 0 and 100 that expresses the degree of assurance. Then add the column of percentages, divide the total by 30, and the answer will be your approximate grade in efficiency. The value of the test lies in the honesty of the answers.

		ANSWERS (in per cent)
1.	Do you like your work?	
2.	Have you learned the best, quickest and easiest way of doing it?	
3.	Are you thoroly informed on "scientific management?"	
4.	Do you know where your greatest power lies?	
5.	Have you a fixed goal, in line with your supreme talent?	
6.	Do you believe absolutely in your own future?	
7.	Are you in perfect physical health?	
8.	Have you learned how to get well and keep well?	
9.	Can you be optimistic, under all circumstances?	
10.	Do you realize which of your habits, thoughts or emotions make you inefficient?	
11.	Have you made an inventory of your mental and moral traits?	
12.	Are you correcting your known weaknesses; mental, financial, social or spiritual?	
13.	Have you discovered which foods, baths and exercizes increase your energy and heighten your mentality?	
14.	Do you breathe deeply and hold an erect posture?	
15.	Is your sleep long and dreamless and refreshing, with your sleeping-room perfectly ventilated?	
16.	Do you drink three pints of pure water daily?	
17.	Do you eat slowly, moderately, regularly?	
18.	Is all your clothing made loose, to allow blood and nerves free play?	
19.	Are you independent, fearless, positive?	
20.	Are you tactful, cautious, courteous?	
21.	Have you secured the best possible advisers and associates?	
22.	Are all your co-workers eager to help make your plans a success?	
23.	Do you wish your rivals well, and never speak ill of them?	
24.	Do you work harder than anybody else in the business?	
25.	Have you learned the science of planning your day ahead?	
26.	Can you relax entirely in your leisure hours?	
27.	Are you saving money systematically?	
28.	Do you enjoy art, music, literature, and the presence of little children?	
29.	Does your highest ambition include some real service to Humanity?	
30.	Have you a great love in your life, to steady, cheer and empower you?	

NOTE. A complete Efficiency Test would include other vital questions, but answers to these will furnish a self-analysis of approximate reliability.

Divide the total by 30

The quotient shows your percentage of efficiency

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oped courage, will power, conviction, enthusiasm, inspiration—as athletes develop physical muscles.

Tenth. He married the woman of his heart, and she made him do the impossible, to reach her ideal of strength and wisdom in a man. (This was not a part of his efficiency scheme. In order to be sure they will get discipline the good Lord lets men think they are marrying for happiness—else would they never marry.)

The result? A few years ago this man's wages were $4 a week and board. He is today master of three different lines of work, any one of which would yield a splendid income. And the mental and moral gains have been even greater.

Now for the application. You and I can't follow the particular method of any other man on earth; but we can recognize the scientific principles in the foregoing history and apply them in our way.

The first move toward efficiency is to find how much we need it. When a man's grade falls below eighty per cent in college, he is considered a poor student, either very lazy or very dull. Yet in the foregoing self-examination for the school of life, not one person in a hundred reaches eighty per cent. Go over the questions and figure out where you stand. Then give a copy of the Test to each member of your family, club, class, or business organization. Properly used, the Test is worth more than a year of academic study, which costs perhaps $500.

I judge that on this Test the average grade is forty per cent.

This means that the $40-a-week man could, and should, earn $100—and then be less tired and worried than he is now. What is your income? What might it be, on this ratio? Efficiency measure is money, and every item of this Test has a money value.

But the efficient man does not put money first. The pulse of the battle, with Fate and surroundings and himself; the call of an unconquered world to gigantic effort; the inspiration of heroic deeds by other men; the might of self-rule and the joy of self-expression; the loves of the heart and the longings of the soul; the far, lone gleam of destiny; these things nerve and impel the efficient man to do always more and be always greater. Part of you is spirit—part of you machine. Listen to the spirit—then grip the machine!

New York City

THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

The Editor takes pleasure in extending to the readers of The Independent the services of Mr. Purinton as an efficiency expert. Mr. Purinton will answer, either thru the pages of The Independent—without using the inquirer's name—or by personal letter, any question that may be asked in relation to personal efficiency, health, work, and business. Questions should be confined to one sheet of paper and address to The Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.



THE GREAT BATTLESHIP—A SUPER-DREADNOUGHT—GOING DOWN, HER PORT DECK PARTLY SUBMERGED AND HER

On Board S. S. "Olympic,"
Lough Swilly, Ireland, Oct. 30, 1914.

SINCE I wrote the earlier report we have had most thrilling experiences. Tuesday morning, soon after breakfast, as we were off the coast of Ireland, but not in sight of it, we saw four or five miles away a British dreadnought, a cruiser and a torpedo boat. We made toward it, and found H. M. S. "Audacious," flying signals to us to stand by—that she was sinking.

Waves were breaking over her decks. In the rough sea she seemed to be going down astern, with a heavy list to the port, as tho she had been torpedoed or hit by a mine on the port side aft of amidships.

After every heavy sea water broke over her side in a miniature waterfall. The whole crew of 960 men were on deck, all standing as erect as ninepins, those at the stern with waves breaking over their feet. . . .

All our boats were lowered and manned and sent off to take the crew from the "Audacious."

The battleship launched one of her own boats full of men, but a huge wave dashed it against her side, capsizing the boat. All the men were picked up in no time by small boats from the cruiser and the destroyers.

THE SINKING OF H. M. S. '

Picture © by International News—

Meanwhile the "Audacious" was making efforts to a heavy cable to the "Olympic."

A trawler, flying the Swedish flag, had come up, with fine seamanship in a heavy sea she picked up heavy cable from the "Audacious" and brought line to the "Olympic."

We were informed the lighter cruiser, a gunboat several destroyers were not of the slightest use, as could not tow the great battleship, but that the "O pic" was going to try to get her into shallow w before she sank.

At last the heavy cable was made fast, but a mor after the "Olympic" started the heavy sea made it possible to regulate the strain on the cable. With 45,000-ton ship on one end trying to pull a 30,00 battleship on the other, the cable broke under strain.

As a last resort the "Olympic" then tried to drop own anchor cables (the longest in the world), but trawler was unable to pick them up, and the dr



NG TAKEN OFF. TWO DESTROYERS ARE STANDING BY. A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM THE "OLYMPIC"

ACIOUS"—BY AN EYE-WITNESS

Courtesy of the New York American

sought, with all her engines out of commission (we were told her engine rooms were flooded), was powerless to lift the "Olympic's" heavy cable herself and get it on board.

The whole afternoon was spent in trying. We had found the sinking battleship just after breakfast, and it was now getting dark. More than three-quarters of the crew of the "Audacious" had in the meantime been taken off to the cruiser and a gunboat, which was also hovering near.

About 200 men remained upon the "Audacious"—all on deck, waiting calmly, with a little knot of officers under the signal flag fluttering from her only mast, and the great battleship seemingly getting lower and lower in the water while everybody was waiting helplessly.

This was the sight until the last vestige of light was gone. Perfect discipline seemed to prevail on all the ships. There was no confusion—not a shout or a sound came to us from the sinking dreadnought.

Experts told us the battleship's magazine might explode at any minute, but there was no excitement. After dark the rest of the crew were taken off the "Audacious" and put aboard the cruisers and destroyers to await morning, and a salvage crew summoned from Liverpool by wireless. We all wondered if the stricken battleship would survive the night.

The "Olympic" was ordered by the Admiralty during the night to proceed to Lough Swilly, on the north coast of Ireland, "for safety." A squadron of the British navy, it was said, was already there, including four dreadnoughts, the flagship "Marlborough," five battle cruisers and many gunboats and destroyers—a regular armada.

The "Olympic" got under way and was going at less than half speed when the greatest noise I ever heard in my life made us all nearly jump out of our skins.

A huge red semi-circle of lurid light at least 1000 feet in diameter flamed into the skies astern of us, and in about thirty seconds all was black again. . . .

The magazine of the splendid "Audacious" had blown up. Thus one of the greatest battleships in His Majesty's navy had sunk and $12,500,000 had gone to the bottom.

WHAT EFFICIENCY MEANS

TO TEN EFFICIENT MEN

CHARLES W. ELIOT
LOUIS D. BRANDEIS
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL
LUTHER H. GULICK
WILLIAM R. WILLCOX
HARRINGTON EMERSON
FRANK A. VANDERLIP
ELBERT H. GARY
JOHN WANAMAKER
F. C. HENDERSCHOTT

WILL-POWER, THE TAP-ROOT OF EFFICIENCY

BY CHARLES W. ELIOT

PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THE European war has set all observers admiring German efficiency in organizing and equipping armies, and in invading foreign territories at a few hours' notice. My concern has been with efficiency in education, and my views about training youth to efficiency doubtless color my views about efficiency in operatives, mechanics, professional men, soldiers and citizens. By efficiency in the individual, I mean effective power for work and service during a healthy and active life. An efficiently conducted industry, to my thinking, is one which utilizes profitably in hundreds of men and women these effective powers for work and service in the individual. An efficient nation is a nation made up, by aggregation, of individuals possessing this effective power.



Marceau

FRANK A. VANDERLIP

To bring about national efficiency the education of the youth should accomplish the initiation in each individual of mental processes in large variety, and the establishment of good mental habits, with incidental acquisition of information. Education for efficiency should provide training of the bodily senses, and instruction in the care of the body; for bodily excellences and virtues count much toward efficiency. The habit of quick and concentrated attention is the most valuable of all mental faculties, being the main source of the productiveness of extraordinary workers, and in less degree of common men and women. In all walks of life the efficient man is the thinking man who has a firm will. Will power is the tap root of efficiency. The individual who is incessantly subject to authority does not have a good chance to develop his will power. Liberty gives the individual's will exercize and makes it robust. The training of the will to the wise use of liberty is the best means of developing individual strength of character and national greatness. Liberty alone fits men for liberty.

There is an efficiency which can be brought about in a machine shop or a factory, by compelling the workman to make all his movements, in producing his bit of the machine or the fabric, in a manner determined for him by another, and repeated indefinitely without modification; but this is not the happiest sort of efficiency. In war, efficiency requires absolute subordination of multitudes of individual wills to a single will, war being a horrible work which proceeds on compulsion and authority from beginning to end. The soldier must obey orders at every moment, and, indeed, finds in his orders the justification for the horrible things he must do. This is the fundamental reason that war is not a civilizing, but a barbarizing agency. Civilization advances in



F. C. HENDERSCHOTT



Paul Thompson

MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL



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LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

spite of war, not because of it, or by means of it.

The motive power in life—individual or national—is sentiment or idealism. An evil passion, or an irrational panic, may give great physical or intellectual powers a terrible efficiency for a time; but there are also beneficent enthusiasms or devotions which pervade simultaneously multitudes of human beings and give them an inexhaustible effectiveness. The highest efficiency, therefore, whether in industries, or in the pursuit of knowledge and truth, must always be the result, not of utilitarian motives or routine processes, but of gregarious idealism and humane passions.

Cambridge, Massachusetts

EFFICIENCY AND SOCIAL IDEALS

BY LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

AUTHOR OF "SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT AND RAILROADS," SPECIAL COUNSEL TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

EFFICIENCY is the hope of democracy. Efficiency means greater production with less effort and at less cost, thru the elimination of unnecessary waste, human and material. How else can we hope to attain our social ideals?

The "right to life" guaranteed by our Constitution is now being interpreted according to demands of social justice and of democracy as the right to *live*, and not merely to exist. In order to live men must have the opportunity of developing their faculties; and they must live under conditions in which their faculties may develop naturally and healthily.

In the first place, there must be abolition of child labor, shorter hours of labor, and regular days of rest, so that men and women may conserve health, may fit themselves to be citizens of a free country, and may perform their duties as citizens. In other words, men and women must have leisure, which the Athenians called "freedom" or liberty. In the second place, the earnings of men and women must be greater, so that they may live under conditions conducive to health and to mental and moral development.

Our American ideals cannot be attained unless an end is put to the misery due to poverty.

These demands for shorter working time, for higher earnings and for better conditions cannot conceivably be met unless the productivity of man is increased. No mere redistribution of the profits of industry could greatly improve the condition of the working classes. Indeed, the principal gain that can be expected from any such redistribution of profits is that it may remove the existing sense of injustice and discontent, which are the greatest obstacles to efficiency.

Boston, Massachusetts

EFFICIENCY AND THE CITY

BY JOHN PURROY MITCHEL

MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY

IT is only within the past five or six years that the word "efficiency" has been incorporated into city vocabularies. Seven or eight years ago, when I was commissioner of accounts in New York City, it was often claimed that genuine efficiency



Crawford
WILLIAM R. WILLCOX



Pach Brothers
CHARLES W. ELIOT

was beyond the range of possibility for city government, because of the influence of politics, legal obstructions, citizens' indifference and general official incompetence.

Since that time in practically every important city in the country definite measures have been taken to promote municipal efficiency thru the organization of special bureaus in the city government or outside the city government. We have now gone so far in New York that even Tammany Hall asks for votes on the efficiency records of its candidates and supports a bureau with the avowed purpose of furthering the efficiency of the city government. The gospel of achieving results in a clean cut, direct way—results which are worth while and in the public interest—has become the creed of every alert and progressive city administration in the United States.

We are still, however, finding out how best to do the work of American cities efficiently. We cannot transplant the methods of other nations where more thought has been given to municipal government because, as a rule, they do not fit in well with local habits of thought and popular desires. We cannot transplant all of them from private business because many of the problems of city government are special in character and relate to fields with which private business has had no concern.

We are concerned in New York not only with finding out how to do better the work which we are already carrying on, but what work we need to do in order best to develop a city government which will meet

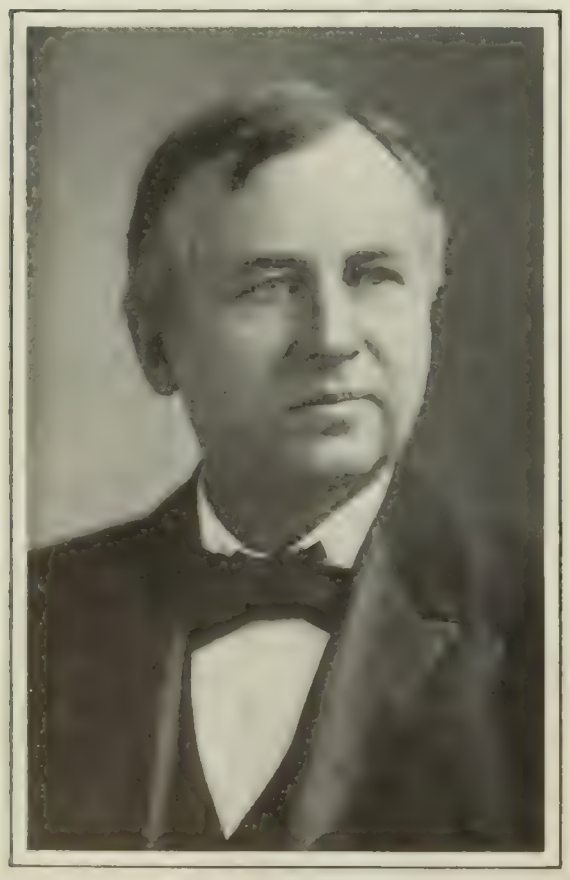


DR. LUTHER H. GULICK

the social and economic needs of the city. Once the city government begins to feel the exhilaration of accomplishment, it is not difficult to increase the effectiveness of work and enthusiasm of employees or to substitute economy for slovenly expenditure, but it is a bigger problem to find out how to redefine and redirect the work of health, police, correction, charities and school departments so that we can pave the way for a better city life, as well as deal with day by day necessities. This is what we are trying to do in New York City under the present administration—not only working out the "how" of city government, but the "what" of city government activities as well. This is the big problem of efficiency.

No organization is efficient which merely carries on its routine activities with dispatch, economy and good workmanship. To be efficient, an organization, particularly a public organization such as a city government, must look forward and readjust its service, so that its work may be not only statically efficient, but progressively effective.

New York City



JOHN WANAMAKER

THE NEW EFFICIENCY OF THE SPIRIT

BY LUTHER HALSEY GULICK

FORMER DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AUTHOR OF "MIND AND WORK," "THE EFFICIENT LIFE," ETC.

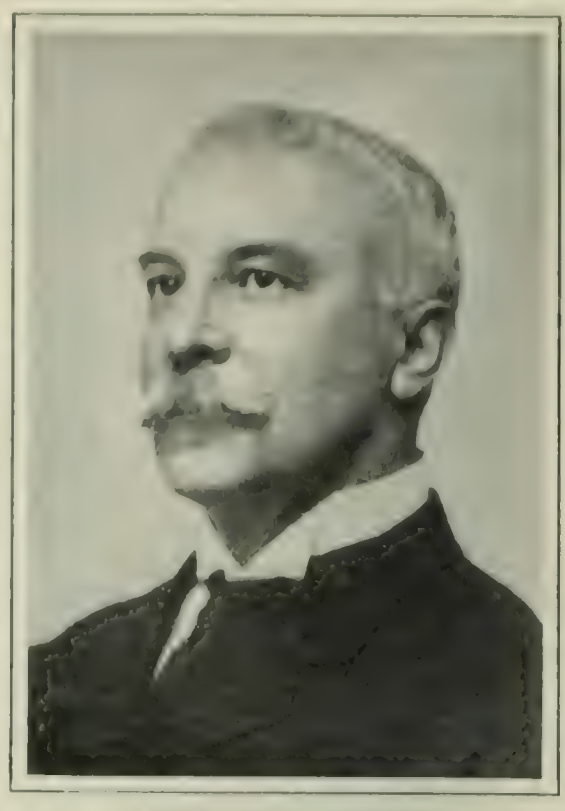
I AM asked to address a few words on efficiency to the nation builders of the future, the young men and women readers of The Independent. To you I would emphasize the new opportunity for scientific human service which is now distinctive and peculiar to the new era.

The world that you face is a different world from the world that we —the previous generations—have faced. You have a new and splendid possibility which did not exist when we were young.

This new thing—this new world that is open to you, is the possibility of making friendship, comradeship, happiness, idealism and romance the common possession of all, just as we have made shoes, clothing, watches, chairs, knives, windows and food for all; that is, you can do for the spirit of man what we have done for material things. We have made what were once the proud possessions of the favored few available for all. You will make those human relations of beauty and power and happiness that were the achievement of the favored few available to all and actually achi ved by the many.

Can you develop the geniuses who will parallel in the social world what our inventors have done in the world of steam and electricity? Can you then create social self-supporting institutions that shall take these social inventions and so put the power of organization, publicity and finance behind them that they shall be as widespread as the telephone, the "movies" or the telegraph? In other words, can you produce conditions that will bring forth the social expert, and can you create the organization to use his genius?

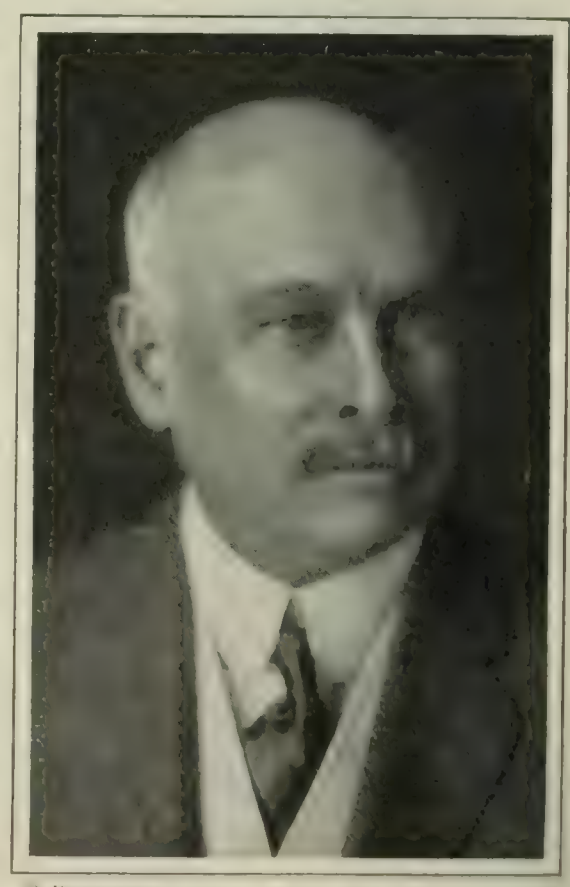
This is the task before your generation. It was our task to organize the great world of industry—to tame the forces of nature, steam, electricity, water power—harness them in great machines and drive them to do the material work of the world. This we have done fairly well.



HARRINGTON EMERSON

We have taken the work of the world from human backs and have placed it upon machines. Slavery even in its figurative sense is fast going; but we have not made friendship, comradeship, social life, romance, the common lot of all, even tho it is as necessary as are food, shelter and clothing. But this was not our task. The day for community social life could come only when we had a community physical life.

You have the material basis for this glorious new opportunity. If you



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JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY

can do for the affections as brilliantly as we have done for the industries, then it will be true that love and beauty in life shall flower and fruit for all as it has done hitherto only in rare and isolated cases. To make this true is the supreme task and hope of humankind.

New York City

THE QUICKER WAY

BY WILLIAM R. WILLCOX

PRESIDENT OF THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

EFFICIENCY is certainly a misunderstood and misapplied word. To many it means system, celerity and detail. Such is not the case, as efficiency is first of all thoughtfulness and getting the best results with the best methods.

Efficiency is not scientific management, nor is it any system or device. It is in everything we do—in our work and play.

All of our present systems of management are worthless without the fundamental element of personal efficiency, the desire of the worker to show better results. It is with this aim in view that universal publicity may best aid the efficiency movement.

The Efficiency Society was founded to exchange information on new ways and ideas and to coöperate with other movements having similar purposes. This has been accomplished mainly thru the publications issued to the members of the society, and in this way a keener desire has been aroused for better methods.

At the present time a very great opportunity is open to the American people for their rapid development in supplying the demands arising out of the inactivities of European manufacturers.

It is by educating people into better, easier and quicker ways in their daily work that our national weeklies can be of service.

This country will become the leading nation in all lines of endeavor, and it will only be thru educating the people in more efficient ways that the country can live up to this opportunity.

New York City

PRACTICING EFFICIENCY

BY HARRINGTON EMERSON

EFFICIENCY COUNSEL FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. AUTHOR OF "THE TWELVE PRINCIPLES OF EFFICIENCY"

EFFICIENCY, like courage and cleanliness, is an attribute of the soul. Most people are pusillanimous, unclean, inefficient. Nature is, on the whole, very efficient. Wild animals, wild plants, even chemical

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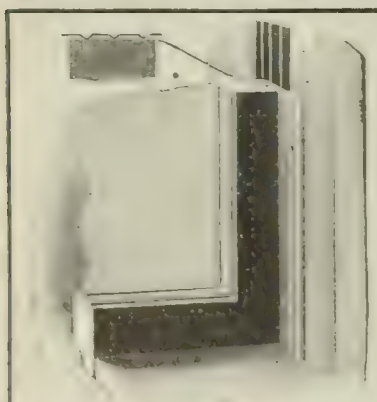
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reactions and crystallizations do the best that is possible under the circumstances.

Because most people are naturally timid, unclean, inefficient, they must be trained. The invention of soap in France in the sixth century did more for human cleanliness of person, garments and dwellings than all the preachments on the subject ever uttered, yet preachments stimulate the use of soap. Modern plumbing and bathtubs have made soap more effective, but we still need preachments as to cleanliness.

So with efficiency. There are some born efficient. I have seen young children deliberately efficient. Babies generally have high standards as to elemental comforts and insist vociferously on their realization.

It is therefore well both to preach efficiency and to provide means and devices wherewith to help efficiency aspirations and proclivities.

Let all, however, beware of mistaking the possession of a piece of fancy soap and of an enameled bathtub for cleanliness. The Japanese peasant, whose clothing does not cost $0.50 a year, is personally more clean than ninety-eight per cent of some nations who consider themselves the torchbearers of civilization.

The way to keep clean is to use soap and hot water.

The way to be efficient is to practice efficiency twenty-four hours a day until it becomes second nature, when not inborn.

New York City

CONCENTRATE AND CO-OPERATE

BY FRANK A. VANDERLIP

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

WHAT is needed, of course, the country over, is greater efficiency, both in its broad aspects and in its relation to the daily routine of the average employee. We need greater efficiency in legislative circles, as well as in business, and above all, we need that efficiency which comes about thru coöperative thought and action.

Never did the country need this coöperation more than it does right now. The problems which present themselves because of the unprecedented world-wide conditions make pioneers of us all, and generally speaking, our efficiency can be increased so greatly by putting aside individualistic motives and desire for personal or institutional aggrandizement that it is an imperative duty for all to eliminate personal lost motion and unite in communal effort.

The building of efficiency depends upon ability to promote sincerity of purpose and mental concentration. Most of our futile effort results from mental distraction. People from the highest positions to the lowest clerkships must, thru personal concentration, develop the ability to put all their mentality upon a given task. A mind can be trained to this just as muscles can be trained for some form of physical effort.

Of course, there are varying degrees of natural ability, but all natural ability can be so much developed by constant thought directed to the strengthening of the weaker parts of one's character, that the molding of the mind must be a primary consideration in any effort for efficiency.

Upon this can be built, of course, the more elaborate structure of efficiency mechanism, but I think in most cases this mechanism is far too elaborate and does not start at the root of inefficiency.

A continual endeavor to inculcate in the minds of all employees, in important positions or lesser ones, that it is lack of maximum interest and full concentration that keeps the average of efficiency down, will produce surprizing results. This, of course, is a question of the personal equation and the personal factor, but it is not Utopian. It is practicable and has been found so in our own institution.

New York City

PRIME FACTORS IN EFFICIENCY

BY JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY

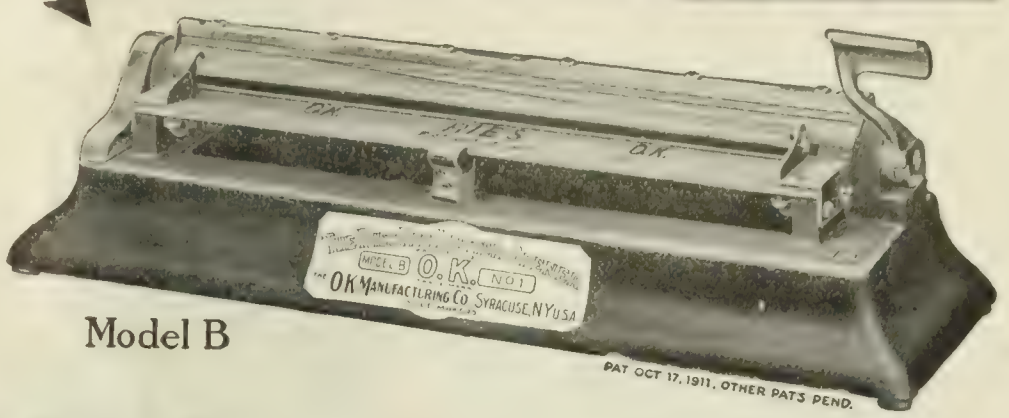
CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

THE editor of The Independent asks me to name the first seven factors in efficiency. I would name these: Health, character, education, ambition, equipment, environment, reward. In each of these factors the employer has a direct responsibility; and the friction between capital and labor will be reduced just to the extent that each bears, willingly and effectively, the proportion of responsibility that is just and equable. The services of physicians, advisers, instructors, efficiency engineers or experts in scientific management are indispensable to most business enterprises of magnitude and worth. But I deem the recognition and adoption of right principles of vastly more importance, and would here call attention to some of the general business truths that seem to underlie the production of efficiency on a large scale.

Employers should never for a mo-

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" 1B., " 15½ in. X 4 in. X 3½ in.; " 6½ " " " 10½ in. " " 15.00.
" 2B., " 17⅛ in. X 4¼ in. X 4¾ in.; " 8 " " " 12 in. " " 18.00.

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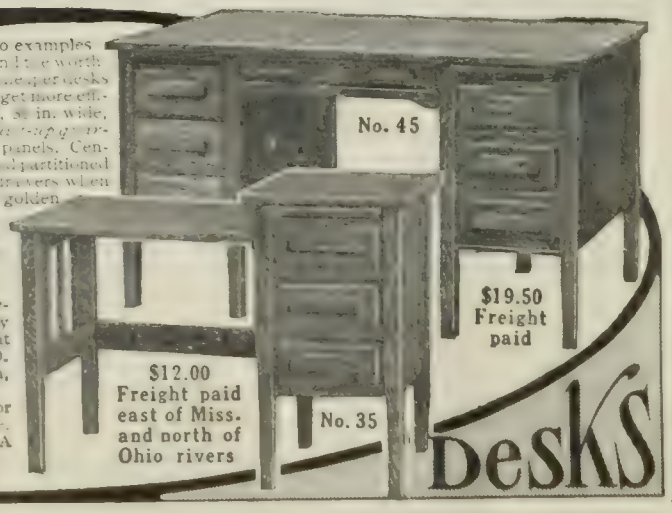
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ment lose sight of the interests of their men. We have more than once voluntarily advanced wages. We demand the best labor, and the best labor in turn demands the best pay.

The elimination of wasteful strife in industry and commerce is fundamental to efficiency. The real problem of employer and employee is to find the one course of policy and action that sacrifices neither to the other, but that holds mutual advantage. There is always one such course, and our aim should be to find it.

Not only is the crushing of competitors wasteful and harmful, but actual friendship may continuously be applied to competitive business.

Every honest corporation welcomes criticism and investigation, properly made and conducted. There is no moral or economic reason why the books of a corporation should ever be closed to legitimate inquiry; publicity always makes for both righteousness and efficiency.

The key to optimism is altruism; I have observed that the men who can never be dismayed by adverse business conditions are the ones who have a higher and broader motive for work than the mere piling up of riches. Ultimately, efficiency is based on a philosophy of life which considers first the claims, needs and deserts of the other fellow. The men of the greatest deeds are the men of the greatest faith, and the men of the greatest faith are the men who are fair.

For the building of an efficient organization, the first rule is that the heads of it observe the duties of the employer and the rights of the employee. Generous motives, fair principles and honest dealings are vastly more important as efficiency measures than the technical phases of skilled management and economical production. Next to the faith of the customer in the product, the faith of the employee in his employer becomes a vital factor in the efficiency plan of the concern. To create and preserve a kindly feeling among our workers by according them the proper treatment, equipment and environment has been perhaps our chief object of endeavor and rule for success.

One of the first steps toward efficiency is to safeguard the life, health and comfort of employees. The United States Steel Corporation has expended since 1906 more than $5,000,000 on sanitation and precaution as exprest in the slogan "Safety First." Consequently, serious and fatal accidents have been reduced forty-three per cent, and over 2300 employees now escape injury every year who would have been killed or

disabled without the benefits of our "Safety First" campaign.

A sanitation committee sees to it that the employees have pure water to drink and that living and working conditions are as favorable as possible to health and efficiency. There are shower baths, swimming pools, gymnasiums and playgrounds, cheap, wholesome meals, vacation facilities, industrial classes, and visiting nurses to make good its program.

Environment counts for efficiency. The comfortable cottages which we furnish to many of our miners and factory people, and the well-kept lawns and gardens, for which prizes are offered, have a marked effect on the spirit and character of our employees.

Our total annual expenditure in all branches of welfare work is approximately $7,240,000. We have found this a good investment on two grounds: First, because it creates a personal feeling of human relationship between employer and employees, with loyalty, interest and emulation taking the place of envy, apathy and criticism; second, because it prevents a loss perhaps larger thru avoidable strikes, fires, breakage and lawsuits over accidents.

Some of our employees of long standing are stockholders as well as pensioners; when a man possesses even an infinitesimal share of stock in his employer's company, the pride of ownership and joy of creatorship grow appreciably in him. I look forward to the time when every worker in a business will be part owner of it.

New York City

RECREATION FOSTERS EFFICIENCY

BY JOHN WANAMAKER

MERCHANT AND FORMER UNITED STATES POSTMASTER-GENERAL

PERSONALLY I prefer the word "service" to "efficiency." Whatever success has been attained by our two large stores in service to their respective communities is due largely to the education of our employees. The work of education is carried on thru the medium of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute, in which the younger employees of the store are students, and thru the American University of Trade and Applied Commerce, a chartered institution, which provides postgraduate courses for all of those who are connected with the establishment. It would be impossible within the confines of an article such as you request to go into detail as to the work being accom-

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Why have a desk arranged just like everyone else's? Your business is different—your desk should be suited to it. Why not get a "Desk with Brains," made of sections so as to meet your individual wants exactly?

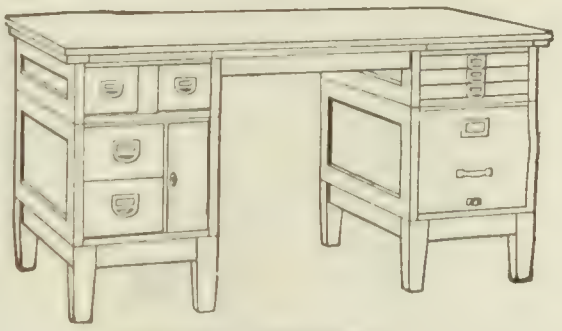
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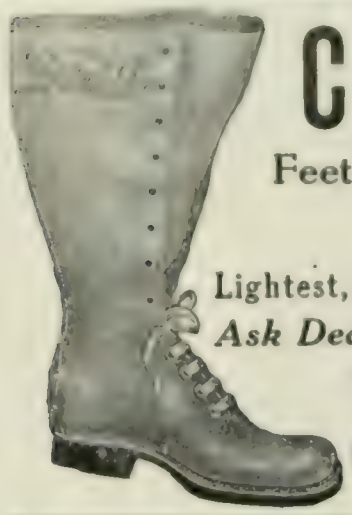
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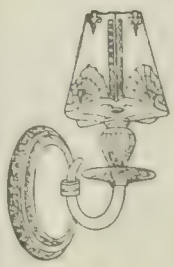
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The diversions of the employees of the Wanamaker stores are varied and far-reaching, a few of which are as follows: A cadet battalion, 500 strong, composed of the boys of the store, who officer themselves and drill regularly under competent military instructors; a military band; a drum and bugle corps; a girls' battalion, with their own band, bugle and drum corps; junior and senior choruses; orchestras; literary and dramatic clubs; a large drilling floor and gymnasium for basket ball, athletics, etc.; an athletic field and running track, within easy distance of the store, for baseball, tennis and other out-of-door games; barracks and commodious drilling grounds at Island Heights, New Jersey, on Barnegat Bay, where hundreds of our employees from both stores spend their vacations amid ideal surroundings; scores of classes conducted thru our Women's League for mutual improvement in things musical, domestic, literary, social, health of body and mind; a beneficial association; a building and loan society; savings clubs; a pension fund; classes for the study of finance and development of the young men of the business; helpful lectures, frequently given, with the best motion and stereopticon pictures; a business club composed of the leaders in the business.

The health of the employees is looked after by a corps of physicians and nurses, with a well equipped hospital, to facilitate their efforts; a dentist is in attendance to care for the teeth of our people, also a chiropodist for those whose duties compel them to be on their feet more or less; last summer the store introduced the full Saturday holiday, in addition to the usual two weeks' vacation, giving its employees an opportunity to leave the city Friday night and not return until Monday morning—two full days of rest and recreation.

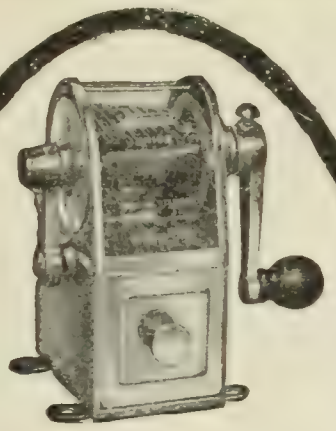
It has always been my belief that the business owes more to its employees than the mere opportunity of making a living.

EDUCATION FOR EFFICIENCY

BY F. C. HENDERSCHOTT

FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CORPORATION SCHOOLS

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to extend their foreign commerce, and, in many lines, if they are to hold and increase their domestic business, it will be absolutely necessary to train their employees better. Public utility corporations are more often attacked by the public because of poor service than on account of excessive rates. Many industrial institutions with excellent manufacturing facilities have failed because of poorly developed sales organizations; the most highly trained sales force cannot attain a permanent success without skill in the manufacturing departments.

Efficiency is a vague, indefinite word. Any one can proclaim himself an efficiency engineer and perhaps succeed in fooling business men into the belief that he can be helpful to them, but no one questions that real individual efficiency is the result of a broad education and careful training. Our association does not believe in schooling the employee merely on the work which he is to do. We stand for a broad cultural education—for the complete development of the individual.

The association has three major objects—to develop the efficiency of the individual employee, to increase efficiency in industry, to have the courses in established educational institutions modified to meet more fully the needs of industry.

In perfecting plans for our work it is apparent that effort must be made to secure some additional legislation. According to figures given out by the Government Bureau of Education (Reports of 1912) only about four per cent of the adult male population of the United States have received high school education or its equivalent and but slightly in excess of two per cent have received any academic training. Our association is most interested in the ninety-six per cent who leave our educational institutions and go into industry with no better preparation than a common school education. At least one-half of the ninety-six per cent do not graduate from the common schools, many going to the fourth and fifth grades only, and a goodly proportion have practically no education at all. It is the purpose of our association to coöperate with the public schools and to duplicate their work only when absolutely necessary. Most of the training given in the corporation school is special or post-graduate work.

Our association carries on its activities under the direct supervision of an executive committee. Committees have been appointed on trade apprenticeship schools, special apprenticeship schools, accounting and office

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If you are as hard to please as I am, in this matter of cigars, I believe my private "J. R. W." Havana brand will delight you.

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I Want Your Opinion

I believe there are legions of smokers who are seeking just such a cigar—something exceptional, a rare, sweet smoke—not too heavy and strong.

With such men I am glad to share my discovery. For I know how much it means to get the very cigar one craves. It may be that this dainty Havana is just what you have been seeking. Try it. I will send them by Parcel Post, $5 per hundred—$2.60 for 50—charges paid.

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Five Cigars Free

If you will send me 10 cents towards shipping expenses—I will mail you trial cigars. Smoke five with me—convince yourself. The price is $5 per hundred, $2.60 for 50—all charges prepaid.

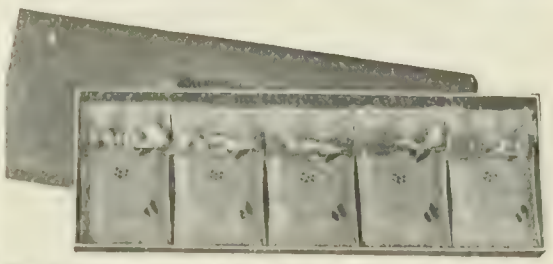


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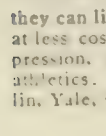
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work schools, and advertising, selling and distribution schools.

Considerable data has already been collected along the lines of the work of these committees and is available to industry thru published volumes of proceedings of the first and second annual conventions of our association. During the coming year these committees will prepare syllabi, general in character, which may be taken as the basis for courses by corporations desiring to undertake educational work for their employees.

Our committee on safety, hygiene and coöperation will prepare bibliography of data on the subjects which it is considering. This committee will give special consideration to safety work and methods of incorporating this work in the regular instruction of the corporation school.

Our committee on public education will, first, conduct an investigation to ascertain to what extent industries are at present coöperating with public schools. Second, make a compilation of the experiences of industrial corporations which have coöperated with the public schools. Third, consider in what additional ways the public schools and industries can coöperate to advantage. Fourth, give special attention to the collecting of data as to those general educational courses in which the experience of industry has shown the public schools to be particularly weak with reference to fitting persons to enter industrial life. Fifth, ascertain to what extent industries find it necessary to duplicate the educational work of the public schools and make investigations in several localities to ascertain whether the public schools are willing to conduct the needed courses.

This committee will also conduct research work to ascertain the methods of so-called "business colleges," "commercial institutions" and similar organizations giving courses in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc.

Our association will undertake other activities, but the above outline will suffice to show what is considered of greatest importance at the moment and in what lines we are directing our attention.

New York City

Mistress—Why have you put two hot water bottles in my bed, Bridget?

Bridget—Sure, mum, wan of thim was leaking, and I didn't know which, so I put both in to make sure.—*Punch.*

Band leaders have a notion that the people want to hear the "William Tell" overture frequently. I think band leaders are as badly mistaken in this as editors are in the notion that the people demand something about Jane Addams at least once a week.—*E. W. Howe's Monthly.*



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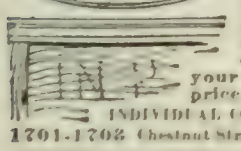
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED [illegible] Southern District of New York. In the matter of OVERMAN WHEEL CO. Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy. [illegible] Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1914, the above named bankrupt filed his petition in bankruptcy, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of the Receiver, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1914, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Dated New York, November 14th, A. D. 1914.

R. W. B. BROWN, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

WOMEN WHO PROGRESS

An innovation in Illinois is a jury of women physicians who recently served in the court for the insane at the detention hospital in Chicago.

A brilliant lawyer, Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, has been appointed Assistant United States Attorney of San Francisco and is the first woman to hold such a position in the United States.

In joining the ranks of railroad employees, Miss Daisy Ogden, of Davenport, who is said to be the only passenger agent in the world, has opened up a new field for women for which she has great hopes.

The Women's Tax Resistance League of London is to suspend hostilities during the war. "No Vote, No Tax" has been a costly motto, as members of the league have sometimes sacrificed property rather than pay taxes.

Six motor ambulances to be used at the front have been presented to the British Medical Corps from the American Women's War Relief Fund. The original plan for an ambulance ship has for the time being been dropt.

Another progressive step in prison reform is the plan to introduce domestic science classes, sewing, cooking and general housework into the Illinois Women's State Prison, the work to be in charge of the matron, Miss Grace Fuller.

Miss Chadsey, formerly tenement-house inspector of Cleveland, became so necessary to the city after her organization of sanitary squads that a special office, that of head of the bureau of sanitation, was created for her. The sanitary police have the same powers that the ordinary policeman enjoys; their unique work is to keep Cleveland clean.

Instead of opening a Red Cross branch, the Suffrage Association of Hungary has bent its energies toward establishing an employment bureau for women left without means of support at the call to arms. The city government of Budapest gave the bureau its first order, which called for 500 street sweepers.

Los Angeles clubwomen have filled a vital need in establishing a psychopathic parole society for the aid of women who come into the courts as insane. The study of the prevention of insanity, the cure of those temporarily affected, and the finding of homes for those fit to be discharged on parole from hospitals for the insane are but a few of the tremendously important things on which these clubwomen are working.

Women's votes have been money in the pockets of Chicago, for since the ballot was given them the city has solved the problem of garbage disposal and wrung from it a monthly profit of $2000 to boot. A new plant has been installed with great dryers to which the garbage is brought in iron boxes, which do away with the old evils of exposure; and aside from the increased health and comfort there is a saving of about $6000 a month.

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THE NEW BOOKS

BUSINESS ETHICS

THE long look of an evolutionist, the practical sense of a successful business man and the broad sympathies of a humanitarian idealist are revealed in the author by the lectures gathered under the title *Trade Morals: Their Origin, Growth and Province*. In true Spencerian fashion, tho in a very readable way, Mr. Edward D. Page traces the evolution of human conduct from our remote ancestors to the highly complex mixture of customs and principles found in this country today. It is the conflict of class customs with the needs or standards of the larger group, as well as the various social groups which gives rise to the various problems of business ethics. Of class customs not thus in harmony with the welfare of the largest group, Mr. Page finds many examples in the doings of trade unions; by implication also in the customs of employing groups.

The development of "quick trading" on narrow margins of profit, brought about by the improvements in transportation and communication, is gradually eliminating those business men who depended for their success upon the ignorance of the buyer, upon deceit, etc. More and more must business adopt the highest ethical principles prevailing in society. Mr. Page lays down five principles as the basis of these new trade morals. The business man must deal with those of a lower moral development upon his own plane and make no concessions; he must subordinate immediate gain to prevailing folk customs and humanitarian considerations; the interests of his class to the interests of society as a whole, while in the conflict of classes adjustment must be made by mutual concessions in harmony with social welfare; and finally, in cases of conflict between statutory regulations and prevailing customs, the former must give way while men protest the unsuitable statute, but in the conflict of public law with custom it is the law that must be upheld. Mr. Page does not claim that all business is conducted on these principles, but he contends only that the best business, and in the long run all successful business, is of necessity conducted in a manner that meets the needs of society.

The Darwinian concept of the "survival of the fittest" is taken as an ultimate truth by Mr. Page, tho at the same time he seems to have a curious contempt for what he calls "Progress," apparently confusing it with advance toward greater size merely. He also assures us that "business in actual practise is not conducted with a sole eye to gain, but in general with due regard to social, that is to say, moral, consequences." We wish we were as sure of this "due regard for moral consequences" as the author is. He sees in socialism a plan to eliminate competition from life; an error that follows the assumption that economic competition is eternally fundamental. Eminently well worth reading, for the business man no less than the student of sociology or of ethics, while in it the reformer will find encouragement.

Trade Morals, by Edward D. Page. New Haven: The Yale Press. $1.50

SCIENTIFIC SELLING

The catchwords of these times are efficiency and psychology; every manager of men or corporation aims at efficiency, and psychology has been applied to a hundred branches of production. Now there is the science of selling. To the layman the human equation in making a sale seems the important consideration, but Paul H. Neystrom in his book on *Retail Selling and Store Management* points the way toward scientific selling. For the man who is interested in the problems of retail selling, this book is pregnant with helpful suggestions.

Half the pages are devoted to the salesman. It reveals in a simple, direct fashion the psychology of selling and gives invaluable hints to the man-on-the-road whose chief business is to convince the buyer that he wants the goods the salesman has to offer. The other part of the book helps solve many of the perplexing problems of retail managers which are usually mastered alone by efficiency engineers. With the aid of numerous plates which help to make clear the mooted questions, even the casual reader gets a clear view of the scope and possibilities of scientific management. Despite the technical problems treated, the interest does not lag.

William Maxwell in *Salesmanship* gives the reactions of a traveling salesman to the selling business. At times Mr. Maxwell has some hard things to say about salesmen, but it is always the loving correction of a man who loves his profession. There is little talk of science in this book, but the personality of the author is felt on every page. It is the well-written conclusions of a man who has faced the problems he writes about and for the young salesman is delightful and profitable reading.

Successful Selling, by E. Leichter, is shorter than either of the other books and in style is half way between them. It is written in a common-sense manner and is a keen analysis of the selling art.

Retail Selling and Store Management, by Paul H. Neystrom, Ph.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Salesmanship, by William Maxwell. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.
Successful Selling, by E. Leichter. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 50 cents.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Mothers and Children, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Applying the Montessori method to the conduct of the home. A sympathetic search for new ways of rearing the child when the old creed and old authority has broken down.

Holt. $1.25.

The Lower Amazon, by Algot Lange. Supplementing *In the Amazon Jungle*, and a most readable account of the new explorations and discoveries in this enormously rich but little known country. Profusely illustrated.

Putnam. $2.50

In Defense of What Might Be, by Edmond Holmes. An arraignment of "What Is" and pregnant with glowing possibilities for the untrammeled soul of the growing child. A draft of fresh air into static pedagogy.

Dutton. $1.50

HOUSEHOLD EFFICIENCY

If, in these days of financial stringency, any man dares to contemplate building, he will be encouraged by *The Book of Little Houses*, with its plans and descriptions of attractive homes that have been built for $1500 to $10,000. The illustrations are delightful, tho an economical combination misplaces some of them in a most confusing way, and the concise list of do's and don'ts, together with the sleeping porch suggestions, are important for the practical homebuilder.

To be truly up-to-date the new house must be electrically run, and Maud Lancaster in *Electrical Cooking, Heating and Cleaning* leads one thru the mazes of practical electricity for the household, giving an invaluable catalog of usable devices and the probable cost of operation, tho her data were collected in England where the expense of electricity is slight.

The bane of modernity to some homemakers is the inevitable family budget. Thirmuthis A. Brookman condenses much useful information into his little book, *Family Expense Account*, not only on the proportionate expenditure of income, but on its investment, in following the financial history of a Californian family from 1901-1914, with a series of tabulated yearly accounts.

"The increased cost of living makes especially desirable a study of food values and the cost of food" says the preface to *A Study of Foods*, by Ruth A. Wardall and Edna Noble White. The principles involved in the preparation of food are presented in a concise, simple manner. The book is intended primarily for a text-book, with practical laboratory exercizes, but contains material quite available for those outside the classroom.

The Book of Little Houses. Macmillan Co. 50 cents.
Electrical Cooking, Heating and Cleaning, by Maud Lancaster. D. Van Nostrand Co. $1.50
Family Expense Account, by Thirmuthis A. Brookman. D. C. Heath & Co.
A Study of Foods, by Ruth A. Wardall and Edna Noble White. Ginn & Co.

HOW TO SUCCEED

In *Concentration, the Secret of Success*, Julia Seton Sears sets forth a formula for acquiring success which is

summed up in three words—Breath, Concentration and Silence. The basis of the formula is "correct breathing." After mastering "the breath" the student drops the physical exercize, taking simply the thought, projecting the image of the thing desired and passing directly into "the silence." When you can hear your own heart beat, you are awake in the supraconsciousness of your own mind. Then you are ready to create. As a clue toward the begnning of self realization the book will be most useful.

Clode. 50 cents.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

The latest volume in the big crop of Stevenson aftermath is *The Cruise of the Janet Nichol* from the diary of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson. Written without pretense of literary art, this picture of life in the tropical islands is far from attractive. The disease, filth, vice and degradation here casually revealed is very different from the roseate view we get from the pages of Melville, Pierre Loti or Stoddard. The photographs taken by the party reinforce this realistic impression. The present war adds to the interest of certain pages; the glimpse of Upolu, Stevenson's home, recently captured by the New Zealand expedition, and the visit, in impromptu full dress, to the German Commissioner's residence, on Jaluit, now taken by the Japanese.

Scribner. $1.75.

ONLY A GHOST AT BEST

In *Anne Faversham*, the latest of the paradoxical novels of J. C. Snaith, the author has tried to recreate no less a superman than William Shakespeare. Above the lines constantly hovers the wraith of the poet with a seeming, 'Did I so? Was I thus?" upon his immortal lips. For Mr. Snaith's Shakespeare is flaccid. The author tells us what his hero is, but to show us he utterly fails. Masefield, by bare possibility, might give us a Shakespeare out of the plays and render him real as he is in and behind them, but that is a task that Mr. Snaith is scarcely equal to. The plot is excellent, the expression meager.

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KIPLING FOR THE UNINITIATED

Kipling now has reached the Browning stage and all his allusions must be interpreted, which is the reason for *A Handbook to the Poetry of Rudyard Kipling*, by Ralph Durand. If anybody is disposed to be skeptical of the usefulness of such a commentary ask him to point out the three punning personalities in the line "The bezant is hard, ay, and black," or to explain the meaning of "the tilted wain," "the facts of Khatmandhu," "from Kaf to Kaf," "Her that fell at Simon's Town" and "chronic [illegible]."

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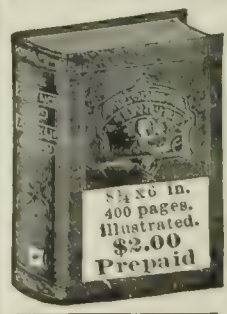
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THE MARKET PLACE

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE WAR

BY WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP

GOVERNOR OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, AUTHOR OF "THE STOCK EXCHANGE FROM WITHIN"

One of the very first things that happened when the war burst was the paralysis of the world's Stock Exchanges. The Bourses at Toronto and Madrid closed July 28; those at Vienna, Budapest, Brussels, Antwerp, Berlin and Rome on July 29; St. Petersburg, Montreal and all South American centers July 30. The Paris Bourse, gorged with huge masses of unsalable Balkan loans and Russian industrials in addition to their own new Government loan, was so deluged by sales that a market no longer existed. Accordingly the Coulisse and later the Bourse itself was closed, thus throwing all the world's sales of securities on the Exchanges of London and New York. For the first time in its history the London Exchange, unable to withstand such a torrent of liquidation, closed its doors at 9 a. m., July 31, after the announcement of several failures. The Stock Exchange in New York alone remained open.

When the Governors of our great Exchange gathered together on that eventful morning they were burdened with responsibilities of the utmost gravity. While aware that it would be a splendid achievement to continue business alone among the great security markets of the world, they realized none the less that the over-night accumulation of selling orders from every quarter of the world would impose upon brokers, investors, speculators and bankers a strain that could not be borne. Everybody wanted to sell in New York because there was no other place to sell. Over-night orders revealed a frantic state of mind, and this was especially true of cables. There was no price limit. "Sell at the market," was the word, and utter demoralization the prospect. Europe alone owns $6,000,000,000 of our securities. Even if one-fifth or one-tenth of these holdings were unloaded on New York with such suddenness, we could not have absorbed them, nor could we have found a way to pay for them in the circumstances that then prevailed. Literally standing to be shot at, with the certainty of a panic unparalleled in its consequences to American business and industry, the Governors decided, at fifteen minutes before ten, to close the Exchange. Their action calls for nothing but praise; its importance to the whole community is beyond discussion.

The Stock Exchange is not a fair-weather institution. It has survived many panics and it has grown in strength thru all our American vicissitudes. Its Governors decided to close, not to protect its members, but to protect the American public from a frightful assault on collateral values and a destructive drain on all forms of credit. No group of business men in America suffered more from this action than the members of the Exchange; their business came to an end while their expenses, always heavy, continued, all this following a long period of dulness and diminished profits in the security markets. Yet they did their duty as good citizens, regardless of the sacrifies involved.

Just as familiarity breeds contempt and indifference, so it sometimes happens that facilities and conveniences with which we are most familiar in our great avenues of trade are not appreciated until they are interrupted or lost. Those who without study of the Stock Exchange have come to speak of it as a gambling arena cannot fail to have been imprest with the fact that something more than a gambling place disappeared when its doors were closed. What actually disappeared was the standard American index of trade and credit; what was closed was a great market place whose primary function had been the distribution of American securities, which make possible American enterprise. We found it inconvenient, to be sure, to have our securities poured back upon us by foreigners, but that fact must not obscure the greater consideration that it was thru these same Stock Exchange facilities that foreign capital was enabled to invest in those securities.

Persons who had never before understood the primary importance of the Stock Exchange were quick to realize that a frozen credit market had resulted from its closing. Banks, courts, and legislatures had long accustomed themselves to a free and unrestricted market for securities as the one test of values. When the Stock Exchange closed its doors there was no longer a guide upon which to base values that had heretofore appeared in loans secured by collateral, and this introduced into our perplexities another difficulty. Here again the action of the Wall Street banks calls for the highest praise. With the market closed for an indefinite period these banks were forced to carry an immense burden of loans on Stock Exchange collateral ordinarily fluid beyond all other forms of collateral, but now frozen solid. All their secondary reserves became, as it were, unmarketable investments, and "intrinsic values" —whatever that may mean—came by force of circumstances to take the place of market values. It was a state of affairs quite beyond precedent, but the banks faced it as they faced all their other difficulties. So far as I am aware,

not a single loan was prest for payment, and where collateral seemed to demand reinforcement, the request was couched in terms of suggestion, quite without peremptory demand, while rates of interest charged on these loans were gradually reduced.

Meantime, with the same courage and promptness which led to the closing of the Exchange, its members have so strengthened their bank loans and so reduced them that no difficulty, I fancy, need be apprehended on that score. They have voluntarily accomplished the liquidation of more than $100,000,000 of unfilled contracts without adding to their borrowings at the banks, and they have cleared the situation of one of its greatest dangers by maintaining, as the official minimum, the level of prices recorded on their last day of business. They have kept in close working contact at all times with the banks, the authorities at Washington, and the Stock Exchange in London—all this with a view to aiding the restoration of confidence and credit. Thru the various committees organized for the purpose more than $100,000,000 bonds have changed hands, and more than 250,000 shares of stock. Indeed it might be said that the Exchange has not actually closed its doors at any time. At least it has provided a means for necessitous selling to some extent, and for investment purchases at a fixed level of prices.

Because of the progress that has been made, a natural demand has arisen that the Exchange reopen. Now in so far as the Stock Exchange and its members are concerned, there is no reason why business should not be resumed. They have cleared up their balances and strengthened their loans to an extent which has put them in readiness. But the same reason that led them to close has thus far impelled them to remain closed, namely, the greatest good for the greatest number.

The purpose of the Stock Exchange is to facilitate the exchange of securities and thereby assist in the creation of new enterprises. At present there are no new enterprises, and there can be none until credit facilities are restored. To reopen the Stock Exchange until tolerably normal conditions prevail in the credit market would force necessitous selling upon investors. This would result in abnormal prices which are uneconomic, unethical and unjust as a basis of settlement. It was to prevent the enforcement of contracts upon such a basis that moratoria were established thruout the world. The New York Stock Exchange is a part, but only a part, of the financial machine. One part of a machine cannot maintain its functions when all other parts are stilled. Any such attempt would mean that large numbers of innocent investors, wholly unrelated to the war, would suffer hardships. What has been of vastly greater importance in these opening months of the war has been the resumption of an international exchange not of securities, but of *commodities* which are needed to maintain human life. This also is a matter of credit, and until such ample credit facilities are

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control as will insure a free market for foodstuffs and supplies, the Stock Exchange should not, by a resumption of its activities, hamper or restrict that movement. These are reasons why the Stock Exchange has not reopened.

Another reason lies in the fact that Europe is a large holder of American securities, and to reopen our Stock Exchange prematurely, when all the others are closed, would merely invite a resumption of that concentrated pressure on New York which we brought to an end by closing our doors. Sir George Paish has stated recently that he does not believe London will be a heavy seller of our securities. In making that statement he wished, no doubt, to reassure us, and I hope he has stated the case correctly. France will certainly sell heavily. In any case Europe will not be paid for those securities in gold, and measures looking to other forms of payment are now under way. It must be borne in mind that where payments are due abroad, we must pay them promptly, but where payment is due on this side, as in the case of securities sold here by foreigners, the creditor receives his money here, and the question of when and how to convert it into foreign funds, becomes, in a crisis like this, a matter of arrangement between the parties in interest.

Meantime improvement continues in many directions. There are record-breaking exports of foodstuffs and of various supplies of manufactured articles; cotton is slowly beginning to find a market, money is accumulating and the resources of the banks will be greatly augmented by the operation of the new Bank Act. There is a marked reduction in loans and a reviving demand for old and seasoned investments. In the long run imports and exports will bring about offsets, and trade will go on as before. The British moratorium has already ended; that of France has been modified, and the moratoria of other countries are expiring each week. Affairs in this country are moving in an orderly way toward recovery. The banks in the central cities have restored their legal reserves, and fears of a financial crisis have disappeared. But one serious difficulty remains, having a vital bearing on the entire investment situation. I refer to the plight of the railways, which to a large extent affects the banks, the Stock Exchange, and the entire credit position.

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Where is this money to come from with railway credit at its present low ebb? It will not suffice to say that the situation is one of difficulty; it is one of the utmost gravity.

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The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is $4,419.72.

The following list covers the contributions of the past week:

Miss Alice D. Agnew, Sewickley, Pa., $2; Miss M. E. Ailinger, Endeavor, Pa., $2; C. E. Artman, London, Ohio, $2; Mrs. Guy Bassett, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Roland R. Bedell, Le Mars, Iowa, $2; E. H. Brunquist, Hillsdale, Mich., $2; H. G. Campbell, Mrs. T. W. Bartlett, Dr. R. E. Conniff, Miss R. M. Stephens, Mr. W. Tackaberry, Sioux City, Iowa, $44.37; Miss Margaret Cannon, Endeavor, Pa., $2; A. Carswell, Royalton, Minn., $5.22; Ada M. Chandler, Amherst, Mass., $5; F. S. Chapin, Northampton, Mass., $3; Mrs. Chas. Cleveland, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Mary S. Dickson, Le Mesa, Cal., $12; T. O. Douglas, Jr., Des Moines, Iowa, $2; Miss Anne H. Duncan, Brooklyn, N. Y., $2; pupils of Elizabethtown High School, Elizabethtown, N. Y., $5; Miss Marjorie Evans, Valyernio, Los Angeles, Cal., $5; Miss Mary A. Evans, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Feuellhart, Endeavor, Pa., $4; Mr. H. Forman, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Mr. Ira Fox, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Miss Laura A. Fry, Lafayette, Ind., $2; C. W. Gillett, Cut Meat, S. D., $2.50; W. M. Graham, State College, Pa., $5; Mrs. Wm. M. Hallock, Spencer, N. Y., $5; Mrs. Eda Hart, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Miss Harriet A. Hague, Silverton, Ore., $5; Vernon Hague, Pasadena, Cal., $5; Hillsdale College Chapel, Hillsdale, Mich., $19.50; Miss Ida Huntington, Des Moines, Iowa, $2; Miss Lillie C. Imrie, Mount Vernon, N. Y., $2; Miss Virginia Jones, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Mrs. N. Gill Kirk, Steubenville, Ohio, $2; Mr. Harold H. Loucks, Alverton, Pa., $2; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lynch, Endeavor, Pa., $4; Miss Doris L. Mauck, Hillsdale, Mich., $2; Mr. Wilfred O. Mauck, Hillsdale, Mich., $2; Mr. and Mrs. H. McKean, Endeavor, Pa., $4; F. L. M. Meutz, Annapolis, Md., $1.50; Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Morrow, Endeavor, Pa., $4; Miss Sarah Morrow, Endeavor, Pa., $2; C. Muhlenbeck, Virden, Ill., $5; W. H. Neill, Clifton, Ariz., $3; Mrs. M. Nodine, Endeavor, Pa., $2; B. D. Noetzel, Trimountain, Mich., $2; Miss Theodora A. Peck, Burlington, Vt., $2; Edward Pratt, Shoshone, Idaho, $2; O. V. Pyles, Topeka, Kan., $5; Stowell Rounds, Massillon, Ohio, $2; Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Scherer, Endeavor, Pa., $4; Miss Ethel Scherer, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Miss F. B. Siggins, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Miss Alice Simpson, Johnstown, N. Y., $2; Miss L. Jeannette Smith, Andover, Mass., $2; Miss Marcia Smith, Endeavor, Pa., $2; N. B. Smith, Pulaski, N. Y., $2; Miss Mary C. Speer, Huntingdon, Pa., $2; Hugh T. Stevenson, New York, N. Y., $3; Miss Agnes Stiles, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles, Endeavor, Pa., $4; Miss Eva Terry, Summit, N. J., $2; W. C. T. U., Miss Gertrude Southwick, Miss Marietta Southwick, Miss J. Ardelle Mann, Millville, Mass., $16; Miss Alice Warden, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Mrs. G. W. Warden, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Wheeler, Jr., Endeavor, Pa., $4; Mrs. Rachel A. S. Wheeler, Endeavor, Pa., $2; Mrs. Ellen C. Woods, Sewickley, Pa., $2; Mr. N. Zakian, Mr. Antranig Desteyan, Mr. Mikad Zakian, Mr. Haigooni Zakian, Mr. Armenag Maghakian, New York, N. Y., $10; Miss Hattie M. Zimmerman, Hiawatha, Kan., $2; D. Hoffman, Bloomington, Ind., $3; Mr. C. E. Stevens, Westport, N. Y., $3; S. S. Class of Presbyterian Church, Lacket Harbor, N. Y., $2.

PEBBLES

"You won't object if I go on with this embroidery while we talk, will you, Mr. Boreham? I always think that one should keep one's mind occupied."—*Life.*

EFFICIENCY

"The only trouble with the Pace that Kills," said the Pessimistic Person, "is that it doesn't Kill Enough of Them."—*Penn State Froth.*

He—I think Wigglebee is the worst dancer in the room.

She—Hush, you forget yourself.—*Cornell Widow.*

Teacher—Now then, all together, once more: "Little drops of water"—and for goodness' sake put a little more spirit into it!—*Harper's Magazine.*

"What is that letter?" asked the busy merchant.

"Answer to your letter to a young lady proposing matrimony. Replying to your esteemed favor, the young lady declines."

"Hum! Send her our follow-up form No. 17."—*Puck*

THE SALUTE WHICH WAS NEVER FIRED

When our soldier boys are marching
  Out of Vera Cruz,
How, I wonder, will Huerta
  Take the pleasing news?
May not in his thoughts arise:
"I did not apologize"?

—*New York Sun.*

Visitor (at séance)—I want to talk with Mr. Brown.

Attendant—What Mr. Brown?

Visitor—I cannot remember his first name, but he is only lately deceased.

Attendant (formerly a department store worker)—Please show the gentleman some of the latest shades of Browns.—*Harper's Weekly.*

He had waited thirty minutes for a slow waiter to bring his dinner.

"Now," he said to the waiter, "can you bring me some cheese and coffee?"

"Yes, sir; in a minute, sir."

"And," continued the diner, "while you are away you might send me a postal card every now and then."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

In a hospital at Cape Town during the South African war, the keenness of certain amateur members of the nursing staff tended to aggravate, rather than alleviate, the sufferings of some of the wounded.

At last the British soldier's native wit came to the rescue. One morning a sick soldier's bed-clothes displayed a slip of paper inscribed:

"Too ill to be nursed today!"—*Tit-Bits.*

While hauling apples last week, Will Shelly lost his coat off the wagon, and inserted the following in the daily paper: "The party who picked up a brown coat on the Leavenworth road, is known, and unless the coat is returned, an arrest will follow." The following day, Mr. Shelly received this letter: "Dear Mr. Shelly: Since you know who has your coat, come and get it."—*E. W. Howe's Monthly.*

When Germany Wins

WE have heard a great deal about what England and France are fighting for. We have heard very little—except from English sources—about what Germany is fighting for. Here is a chance to read the other side from a competent and authoritative representative of the German people.

Bernard Dernburg, former German Secretary of State for the Colonies, will tell in next week's INDEPENDENT what Germany wants and what she will do if she wins.

Dr. Dernburg stands for what Americans most admire in modern Germany; its industries, its commerce, its technical schools and its efficient organization. When the Kaiser put him at the head of the Colonial Office in 1907, it was a great shock to the Junkers, who thought that such high positions were the natural monopoly of those of noble lineage and resented the intrusion into the cabinet of a business man, and, what was worse, a business man of American training.

But the Kaiser was tired of the bureaucratic and military methods of administration in the Colonies and wanted to have them developed and made self-supporting instead of remaining a drain on the imperial treasury. Herr Dernburg made a personal inspection of the African possessions and would probably have made them in time as profitable as the British colonies if he had been able to carry out this program of reforms.

Herr Dernburg is the son of an editor of the Berlin *Tageblatt* and was born in Darmstadt fifty years ago. After graduating from the Berlin gymnasium he went to New York City in order to learn American ways and was for some years in the banking house of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company. After his return to Germany he became a director of the Bank of Darmstadt. He is now in this country as a representative of the German Red Cross.

As a man thoroly familiar with American history and politics, as well as finance, he understands our point of view and can interpret to us the point of view of his own country.

THE INDEPENDENT—NEXT WEEK



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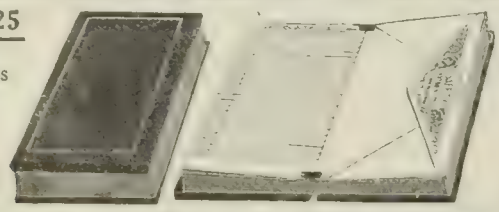
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INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

"ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN"

Occasionally some of the companies writing accident insurance print a short account of a few of the misfortunes encountered by their policyholders and for which claims are made. We have before us such a list issued by the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford. Many of the casualties met with by the wayfaring man are of a character so unusual or are due to circumstances so much out of the ordinary as to be difficult for the imagination of any of our most fertile fiction writers. Here is one—the experience of a machinist's helper: He was on his way to work at half-past eleven o'clock at night and while passing a saloon which had been robbed he was run into by the fleeing robber who carried an open knife in one of his hands. In his efforts to break his fall and disengage himself the robber cut the helper in the leg.

A crockery merchant while filling the gasoline tank of his automobile truck was severely burnt by the ignition of the fumes from the acetylene lamps of the car. A landscape artist was sitting on his piazza with a friend when lightning struck the house, killing the friend instantly and seriously injuring him. A man in Philadelphia while trying to save the life of a kitten which had been attacked by a dog was bitten by the kitten, receiving painful and disabling injuries to one hand.

As a matter of fact, it is the unexpected which happens in accidents as in other things that make the maintenance of a policy against those hazards desirable.

METROPOLITAN LIFE

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York it was unanimously voted to submit to the stockholders and policyholders of that company a plan for the retirement of the capital stock and the subsequent transformation of the institution into a mutual organization. The proposition will be submitted to the stockholders for their action at a meeting called for December 4, and to the policyholders on December 28.

The capital stock of the Metropolitan aggregates $2,000,000, divided into 80,000 shares of a par value of $25 a share. The plan proposed provides for the transfer of the stock at $75 a share, at which price it will cost $6,000,000, of which $4,000,000 will come out of the company's surplus, which is estimated by the management to have been on September 30 in excess of $40,000,000.

The holders of this stock are relinquishing a safe and profitable investment—a certain seven per cent income per year—and the price proposed for its sale is, under the circumstances, entirely reasonable. This is particularly true when we consider that of the fourteen and a half million policies in force, more than thirteen and a quarter million are non-participating, that is to say, have no contractual claim on a share of the surplus. The company has for many years past distributed bonuses among non-participating industrial policyholders, but this was done voluntarily. Another reason for regarding the sale-price of $75 a share as well within the bounds of fairness is the fact that the charter of the company provides that the surplus earnings on the industrial policies may be added to the company's capital, by way of increasing the policyholders' security.

All policyholders who are insured for at least $1000, and whose insurance has been in force at least one year prior to the time the vote is taken, are qualified to vote, either in person or by proxy, at the meeting to be held at the company's office on December 28. Two forms of proxies will be sent the policyholders, one for use in voting for and, the other, against the plan.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

Replying to one of the clergy at Chicago, who asks our opinion on a certain Western assessment association, we reply that life insurance on that plan always turns out to be fallacious, and that the cheapest system in the end is the old line legal reserve. Money spent on assessment life insurance is like ice left at the door to melt.

A. D. W., Dakota Agricultural College.—Nearly all this work is carried on by boards or associations. Communicate with W. E. Mallalieu, general manager, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 135 William street, New York City, or Franklin H. Wentworth, secretary, National Fire Protection Association, 87 Milk street, Boston, Massachusetts. Either or both will doubtless be pleased to put you in the way of getting what you want.

A. L. A., Atlanta, Ga.—The strictness of the laws and closeness of supervision render it difficult for any insurance company to operate long unless it is financially solvent. In a general way, we may say that all companies holding authority to do business from an insurance department are what they claim to be financially. But solvency is not the only essential. Past performances count for a great deal. A most valuable quality in an accident insurance company consists in the promptness and fairness which characterize its claim settlements.

THE MAGIC STORY

An extraordinary narrative about a document that brought happiness, ambition, wealth, fame or fortune to every man who read it.

I WAS sitting alone in the café, and had just reached for the sugar preparatory to putting it into my coffee. Outside, the weather was hideous. Snow and sleet came swirling down, and the wind howled frightfully. Every time the outer door opened, a draft of unwelcome air penetrated the uttermost corners of the room. Still I was comfortable. The snow and sleet and wind conveyed nothing to me except an abstract thinksgiving that I was where it could not affect me. While I dreamed and sipped my coffee, the door opened and closed, and admitted—Sturtevant.

Sturtevant was an undeniable failure, but, withal, an artist of more than ordinary talent. He had, however, fallen into the rut traveled by ne'er-do-wells, and was out at the elbows as well as insolvent.

As I raised my eyes to Sturtevant's, I was conscious of mild surprise at the change in his appearance. Yet he was not dressed differently. He wore the same threadbare coat in which he always appeared, and the old brown hat was the same. And yet there was something new and strange in his appearance. As he swished his hat around to relieve it of the burden of snow deposited by the howling nor'wester, there was something new in the gesticulation. I could not remember when I had invited Sturtevant to dine with me, but involuntarily I beckoned to him. He nodded, and presently seated himself opposite to me. I asked him what he would have, and he, after scanning the bill of fare carelessly, ordered from it leisurely, and invited me to join him in coffee for two. I watched him in stupid wonder, but, as I had invited the obligation, I was prepared to pay for it, although I knew I hadn't sufficient cash to settle the bill.

"Have you lost a rich uncle?" I asked.

"No," he replied calmly, "but I have found my 'mascot.'"

"Bridle bull, or terrier?" I inquired.

"Currier," said Sturtevant, at length, pausing with his coffee cup half way to his lips. "I see that I have surprised you. It is not strange, for I am a surprise to myself. I am a new man, a different man, and the alteration has taken place in the last few hours. You have seen me come into this place 'broke' many a time, when you have turned away, so that I would think you did not see me. I knew why you did that. It was not because you did not want to pay for a dinner, but because you did not have the money to do it. Is that your check? Let me have it. Thank you. I haven't any money with me tonight, but I—well, this is my treat."

"Do you know an artist who possesses more talent than I?" he asked, presently. "No. Do you happen to know anything in the line of my profession that I could not accomplish, if I applied myself to it? No. You have been a reporter on the dailies for how many? Seven or eight years. Do you remember when I ever had any credit until tonight? No. Was I refused now? You have seen for yourself. Tomorrow, my new career begins. Within a month I shall have a bank account. Why? Because I have discovered the secret of success."

"You" he continued when I did not reply, "not feature it quite. I have been reading a strange story, and since reading it, I feel that my fortune is assured. It will make your fortune, too. All you have to do is to read it. You have no idea what it will do for you. Nothing is impossible after you know that story. It makes everything as plain as A, B, C. The very instant you grasp its true meaning success is certain. This morning I was a hopeless piece of garbage in the metropolitan ash can; tonight I wouldn't change places with a millionaire."

"You amaze me," I said, wondering if he had been drinking absinthe. "Won't you tell me the story? I should like to hear it."

"Certainly. I mean to tell it to the whole world. It is really remarkable that it should have been written and should remain in print so long, with never a soul to appreciate it until now. This morning I was starving. I hadn't any credit, nor a place to get a meal. I was seriously meditating suicide. Then I found the story and read it. You can hardly imagine the transformation. Why, my dear boy, everything changed at once—and there you are."

"But what is the story, Sturtevant?"

The waiter interrupted us at that moment. He informed Sturtevant that he was wanted at the telephone, and, with a word of apology, the artist left the table. Five minutes later I saw him rush out into the sleet and wind and disappear.

* * *

One night, on the street, I encountered Avery, a former college chum, then a reporter on one of the evening papers. It was about a month after my memorable interview with Sturtevant, which, by that time, was almost forgotten.

"Hello, old chap," he said; "how's the world using you? Still on space?"

"Yes," I replied bitterly, "with prospects of being on the town, shortly. But you look as if things were coming your way. Tell me all about it."

"Things have been coming my way, for a fact, and it is all remarkable, when all is said. You know Sturtevant, don't you? It's all due to him. I was plumb down on my luck—thinking of the morgue and all that—looking for you, in fact, with the idea that you would lend me enough to pay my room rent, when I met Sturtevant. He told me a story, and really, old man, it is the most remarkable story you ever heard: it made a new man of me. Within twenty-four hours I was on my feet, and I've hardly known a care or a trouble since."

Avery's statement, uttered calmly, and with the air of one who had merely pronounced an axiom, recalled to my mind the conversation with Sturtevant in the café that stormy night, nearly a month before.

"Do you know the story?" I asked. "Will you try its effect on me?"

"Certainly; with the greatest pleasure in the world. I would like to have it printed in big black type, and printed on the elevated stations throughout New York. Excuse me a minute, will you? I see Danforth over there. Back in a minute, old chap."

He nodded and smiled—and was gone. I saw him join the man whom he had designated as Danforth. My attention was distracted for a moment, and, when I looked again, both had disappeared.

* * *

The certainty that the wonderful story—I began to regard it as magic—was in the air possessed me. As I started to walk homeward, fingering the solitary nickel in my pocket and contemplating the certainty of riding down town in the morning, I experienced the sensation of something stealthily pursuing me, as if Fate were treading along behind me yet never overtaking, and I was conscious that I was possessed with or by the story. When I reached Union Square I examined my address book for the home of Sturtevant. It was not recorded there. Then I remembered the cafe in University Place, and, although the hour was late, it occurred to me that he might be there.

He was! In a far corner of the room, surrounded by a group of acquaintances, I saw him. He discovered me at the same instant, and motioned me to join them at the table. There was no chance for the story, however. There were half a dozen around the table and I was the farthest removed from Sturtevant. But I kept my eyes upon him, and bided my time, determined that, when he rose to depart, I would go with him. A silence, suggestive of respectful awe, had fallen upon the party when I took my seat. Every one seemed to be thinking, and the attention of all was fixed upon Sturtevant. The cause was apparent. He had been telling the story. I had entered the café just too late to hear it. On my right, when I took my seat, was a doctor; on my left a lawyer. Facing me on the other side was a novelist with whom I had some acquaintance. The others were artists and newspaper men.

At length, I left my chair, and passing around the table, seized Sturtevant by one arm, and succeeded in drawing him away from the party.

"If you have any consideration for an old friend who is rapidly being driven mad by the existence of that confounded story, which Fate seems determined that I shall never hear, you will relate it to me now," I said, savagely.

Sturtevant stared at me in mild surprise. "All right," he said. "The others will excuse me for a few moments, I think. Sit down here, and you shall have it. I found it pasted in an old scrapbook I purchased in Ann Street, for 3 cents; and there isn't a thing about it by which one can get any idea in what publication it originally appeared, or who wrote it. When I discovered it, I began casually to read it, and in a moment I was interested. Before I left it, I had read it through many times, so that I could repeat it almost word for word. It affected me strangely—as if I had come in contact with some strong personality. There seems to be in the story a personal element that applies to every one who reads it. Well, after I had read it several times, I began to think it over. I couldn't stay in the house, so I seized my coat and hat and went out. I must have walked several miles, buoyantly, without realizing that I was the same man who, only a short time before, had been in the depths of despondency. That was the day I met you here—you remember?"

We were interrupted at that instant by a uniformed messenger, who handed Sturtevant a telegram. It was from his chief, and demanded his instant attendance at the office.

"Too bad!" said Sturtevant, rising and extending his hand. "Tell you what I'll do, old chap. I'm not likely to be gone any more than an hour or two. You take my key and wait for me in my room. In the escritoire near the window you will find an old scrap book, bound in rawhide."

I found the book, without difficulty. It was a quaint, home-made affair, covered with rawhide and bound in leather thongs. The pages formed an odd combination of yellow paper, vellum and home-made parchment. I found the story, curiously printed on the last named material.

* * *

The book which Currier found in Sturtevant's room contained an extraordinary narrative. The complete story, with the foregoing introduction, in a handsome book, will be supplied postpaid, bound in limp leather for Two Dollars, or in cloth for One Dollar. Descriptive booklet on request. Money refunded if desired.

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A NUMBER OF THINGS

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

"NO," said my friend in concluding the discussion, "you cannot accuse me of inconsistency in my attitude toward the Great War. I know all of the peoples involved and I assure you my sympathies are wholly with the English as against the Germans, with the Germans as against the French, with the French as against the Austrians, with the Austrians as against the Servians, with the Servians as against the Hungarians, with the Hungarians as against the Turks, with the Turks as against the Japanese and with the Japanese as against the Senegalese. No well-informed man could logically take any other position."

By some curious perversity of human nature labor-saving devices are continually being turned into time-saving devices. One would naturally expect it to be just the other way. But take, for instance, the escalator which is now becoming common in railroad stations and department stores. This is intended to be simply the reverse of the ordinary stairway which remains stationary while human beings ascend and descend upon it. But instead of standing still on it as they are supposed to, people add their own motion to that of the stairway and rush down and even up with a doubled momentum. In nine cases out of ten there is absolutely no gain in time by this extra exertion, for one rarely makes an earlier train on the El. and the rushing crowds cause inconvenience and danger to those who use the escalator properly.

The escalator is intended for the leisurely, the lazy and the lame, the laden and the ladies, but those for whom it is designed are driven to use the ordinary stairway instead. So we often see a woman with children or a package-bearing commuter or a cripple toiling painfully up or down the fixed steps because on the moving they are jostled or run over by the human cataract. If what these hurrying people want is exercize let them walk in the opposite direction as long as they like, using the escalator as a treadmill.

It is hard to tell how the improper use of this modern convenience could be stopped. A sign, "Don't run on the escalator," would be no better obeyed than the present sign, "Don't smoke." Even a policeman would not have any effect unless he, too, walked up and down this inclined beat and thus violated the injunction he was set to maintain. Possibly here is a chance for direct action rather than legislation. I have been able to discourage the practise temporarily at the Manhattan subway station by standing in the middle of the step and holding on tight to the moving bannister on either side. This, however, was at the cost of considerable personal inconvenience. I don't mind being sworn at when I know I'm right and the swearer is wrong. But it makes my back lame to be punched in the ribs from behind. I have found, too, that setting my satchel in the middle of a step inflicts a natural penalty—in accordance with Spencerian system of just retribution—upon the improper use of the escalator, but the person tripped up and those who involuntarily follow his example do not recognize the fact that their pain is the result of their own violation of law of proper conduct. No, they blame it on me and even an ironic apology on my part does not suffice to make them realize their mistake. Perhaps something might be done thru coöperation where the individual is powerless. If those of us who believed in maintaining a stand-pat attitude on the moving stairway would put our arms around one another like sophomores about the flagpole at a class rush it might check the madding crowd. Of all these thousands grant but three to make a new Thermopylæ. United we stand, divided we fall.

Permit me to nominate by individual initiative the following candidates for positions now in great need of American administrative ability. I'm sure they would make better rulers than the grandchildren of King Christian of Denmark, degenerate scions of Bourbon or Hohenzollern stock or native talent:

For Shah of Persia
MORGAN SHUSTER

For Mpret of Albania
FRED WILLIAMS

For Sultan of Turkey
HENRY MORGENTHAU

For President of China
FRANK GOODNOW

For President of Mexico
FRED FUNSTON

For President of Santo Domingo and Haiti
BOOKER WASHINGTON

I have heard or read a good many addresses to students entering college; some of them eloquent, some sensible, some both, some neither. But I do not remember any of them better adapted to the purpose than the advice given by Professor Victor C. Vaughan to the students of the University of Michigan last Convocation and published in *Science* of November 13.

Toujours l'audace is the sort of a motto we might expect in such a daredevil as Danton, but it is a bit surprizing to find it echoed by two German chancellors who have never been regarded as given at all to rashness. Prince von Bülow tells in his volume on *Imperial Germany* that once, when he heard his predecessor, Prince Hohenlohe, commending a certain Bavarian statesman as capable and conscientious, he asked why he had not proposed him for a ministerial post. "He was not reckless enough for a minister," replied Prince Hohenlohe, very gravely. Then perceiving the astonishment caused by his reply, the Prince continued: "You must not understand my remark as an encouragement to reckless action in life, to which young people incline too readily. What I said was meant politically. A minister must have a good amount of resolution and energy in his character. He must sometimes risk a big stake and ride at a high hurdle, otherwise he will never be any good."

A Japanese lady, mother of two daughters and a son, was asked the number of her children. "I have had one son and two disappointments," she replied in the customary phraseology. When the Japanese get to Hawaii their daughters turn out suffragets and no wonder.

Provost Smith, of Pennsylvania, in his recent book on *Chemistry in America* quotes the following curious passage from *Letters for Literary Ladies:*

> Chemistry is a science particularly suited to women, suited to their talents and their situation; chemistry is not a science of parade, it affords occupation and infinite variety; it demands no bodily strength, it can be pursued in retirement; it applies immediately to useful and domestic purposes; and whilst the ingenuity of the most inventive mind may be exercised, there is no danger of inflaming the imagination; the judgment is improved, the mind is intent upon realities, the knowledge that is acquired is exact, and the pleasure of the pursuit is a sufficient reward for the labor.

It is true that more females are studying chemistry in the present century than in the eighteenth when this advice was given, but I doubt whether they have gone into that science for the reasons recommended, *i. e.*, that it is underpaid, does not inflame the imagination and can be pursued in retirement.

I sat in darkness the other evening listening to a lecture on "The Vandalism at Louvain," when Dirk Bouts' "Last Supper" was thrown on the screen as the greatest of the lost treasures, and I heard the unknown lady next to me mutter: "My! how ugly! Thank goodness, that one's gone." Evidently there are still iconoclasts among us, of the esthetic if no longer of the theologic type.

It was supposedly a biological student in pursuit of the required minimum of "culture studies" who applied at the librarian's desk of one of our leading universities for "Anthony and Coleoptera." He was perhaps thinking of the *Vedalia cardinalis*, commonly known as the lady bug.

The new fad for the reduction of the figure was like other reputed novelties known in antiquity. See Deut. xxxii, 15.

The *English Dialect Dictionary* contains 1300 names to call a fool. Still the supply is not equal to the demand

The Independent

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PROGRESS TOWARD ENDING THE SALOON

BY WALTER E. LANPHEAR
FIELD SECRETARY OF THE CONNECTICUT TEMPERANCE UNION

The prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages thruout the nation is appreciably nearer than it has ever been before.

It will probably be agreed by those of any political party that the personnel of the administration at Washington is such as is calculated to be helpful to this movement. The progress of woman's suffrage seems to be recognized as of good omen for us. This general movement against the traffic is not confined to our country, but has its manifestations in all the European countries and is a world movement. As a nation we have been getting the habit of doing things. We have done things which would have been thought altogether out of the question; therefore we are the more likely to do this thing. The new social and moral consciousness and conscience are facts to be reckoned with in this movement. And last but by no means least, for these general considerations, is to be noted the new economic and industrial sense. It has apparently been thought that business could not get along without liquor, but it is now becoming certain that it cannot get along with liquor.

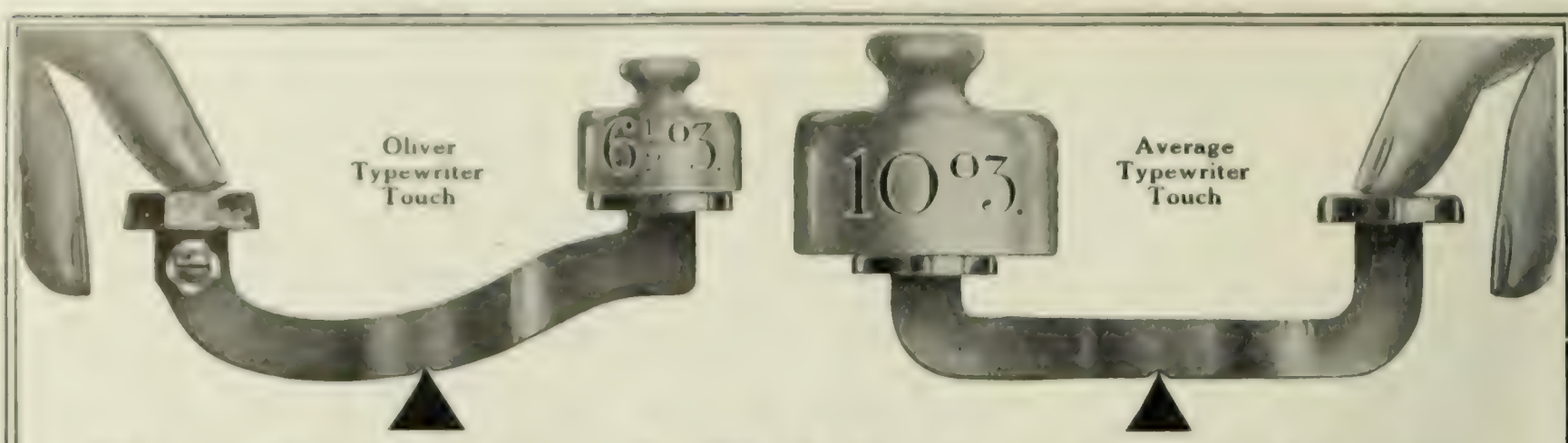
Specific reasons for the hope that is in us lie in what the Federal Government and Congress have done against the liquor traffic. Carrying liquor by parcel post is illegal, as also by any interstate carrier, C. O. D. The sale of liquor is abolished in army posts and reservations, in old soldiers' homes (where aided by federal grant), in the navy, in both wings of the capitol at Washington. Congress appropriated in one year $100,000 for enforcing the law against the sale of liquor to the Indians, and $1200 to enforce that against the sale to natives of Alaska. Last but not least (and the worst body-blow Uncle Sam has ever delivered the traffic) is the Kenyon-Webb law. One who fails to see in all this a possibility and promise as to what action will be taken on this proposed measure in the not distant future by the powers at Washington, must be very much in need of sight.

Not less important specific evidence as to the success of this movement is seen in what the lesser units of Government have done. At this fall's elections Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Virginia and Washington voted out the liquor traffic. These five states, taken with nine others (Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia) make a total of fourteen states that have voted out the traffic, tho the laws in the five states do not take effect as yet. These fourteen states, together with the "dry" territory in other states, give a total of more than seventy-four per cent of our national area to the dry side.

It is reported that in Idaho and Alabama a safe majority of the legislatures just elected are favorable to prohibition for their respective states, and the Missouri legislature is favorable to the plan of county option. Altho Ohio lost in her campaign for state prohibition it was only because the wet vote of some of the large cities overbalanced the dry majority of all the rest of the state.

In all the states south of the Mason and Dixon line there are less saloons than in the one city of Chicago, by about 1700. In thirty-six of our states together (the number required to ratify this amendment) there are fewer saloons than in the one city of New York. Forty-seven per cent of our people live in no-license territory. The year 1907 had as high a per capita consumption of liquor as any years since (with the possible exception of 1913) which means, considering the natural growth of our population and the number of immigrants coming annually from countries where the per capita consumption is about three times what it is with us, that we have accomplished the equivalent of converting to total abstinence about two million average Americans each year since 1907. Twenty years ago we had about sixteen millions of people living in dry territory; now we have more than forty-nine millions, which means that we have done the equivalent of bringing into dry territory more than one and a half millions each of these twenty years.

For many of these facts and figures I am indebted to the year-book of the Anti-Saloon League, having taken pains to get assurance that its statements are reliable. And that league is the organized force that is specially looked to for the carrying on of this fight. It is organized in every state and in the District of Columbia.



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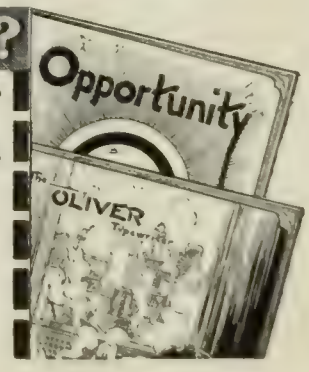
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The Independent

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FOUR MONTHS OF THE WAR

AFTER war for four months on a scale unparalleled in the history of the world, involving four continents and all the seven seas, the verdict of victory has not been given. If this were the mimic warfare of the maneuvers—would that it were!—and the umpire should call time today he probably would pronounce it a drawn game. If he decided by territorial gains he would say the Germans have won. But if he took into consideration positions and prospects he would say that the advantage lay with the Allies. Considering the war on the sea the decision would be the same. The Germans are reported to have lost twenty-five naval vessels and the British twenty, but if we count by size instead of numbers the advantage lies the other way, for the tonnage of the British losses is more than three times that of the Germans. Both sides, however, have avoided a general engagement; so their naval strength stands about as it did before the war, that is, the German fleet is about half the size of the British, to say nothing of the French and Russian. So here we may also say that the honors are even, but the Allies have the advantage.

The Germans have been so far successful in their policy of carrying the war into the enemy's country. Except for the Russian occupation of the greater part of the province of East Prussia and a French raid into Alsace in the first weeks of the war, German soil has been free from invasion, and if the war should be brought to an end now as the Russo-Japanese war was by the peace of Portsmouth on the basis of *uti possidetis* or of ground actually occupied, the Germans would have gained more territory in Europe than even their jingoes dared hope for before the war. They now hold all Belgium except the little corner below Ostend, a half dozen departments of northern France and an indefinite amount of Russian Poland. The only German territory now under a foreign flag is a strip some ten or fifteen miles wide along the frontier of East Prussia. The Austrians have lost half of Galicia and gained a bit of Servian territory.

WHEN we consider the course of the war we are struck by the curious alternation of German fortunes in the eastern and western theater of operations. During the first month of the war, while the Germans were sweeping over Belgium and into France, the Russians carried their invasion of East Prussia to the gates of Konigsberg and Thorn. In September the Germans retired from the Marne to the other side of the Aisne, where they took up the positions they yet hold. Simultaneously the Russians were driven from East Prussia and the Germans invaded Russia as far as the Niemen River. While the Germans were being driven out of Russia they took Antwerp and advanced to Ostend. Foiled in their effort to reach Calais they advanced on Warsaw instead. When they gained on one side they lost on the other.

The reason of this is obvious. The Germans could not be in two places at the same time. They have been outnumbered from the start on both frontiers and the odds against them have steadily increased. The French army, reinforced as it was by the Belgians and British, was greater than the German. On the eastern side they were at a still greater numerical disadvantage. But battles are decided not by the total number of soldiers in the army, but by the number that can be brought to a particular place at a given time. The Germans have won their field victories by means of their mobility. Thru skillful handling of transportation facilities they have rushed their forces as needed from one end to the other of a two-hundred mile line of battle and from the French frontier to the Russian. The chief problem of German strategy for many years has been the defense of the country against a simultaneous attack on both sides and the German state railroads had been planned with special reference to facilitating this fighting on interior lines which the position of Germany rendered possible and necessary.

BOTH sides have fought so well as to gain mutual respect and to shatter their favorite theories of the inferiority of the enemy. For instance, the English have always been willing to concede that the Germans might gain an advantage at the start by reason of thoro organization and careful planning, but they assumed that once these plans were overthrown the German military machine would break down because of constitutional inability to alter its rigid system to meet new conditions. But, on the contrary, the Germans have shown a remarkable quickness of adaptation to emergencies which could not have been foreseen.

Paris had always been their aim and it was almost within reach when General von Kluck, apparently without a moment's hesitation, turned away from it and executed a left wheel in face of the enemy in order to close the gap between his army and that of the Crown Prince. General von Hindenburg's first attempt to invade Russia from East Prussia was a disastrous failure, yet within ten days after his defeat at Augustowo he had occupied half Poland. Routed here and driven back to the German border he had started a new Polish campaign in less than a week.

Equally fallacious is shown to be the belief that the Russian army is a slow and unwieldy mass, for everywhere that von Hindenburg struck he found the Russians prepared for him. Nor will we hear more about the

decadence of the French. If individual valor and military skill be the test of virility the French race has not declined. The Kaiser, who alluded to "the contemptible little army" of General French must by this time have changed his opinion. It is no longer little and it never was contemptible. We Americans who believe in keeping down the standing army to the lowest limit consistent with safety may find great encouragement from the fact that the British, starting with a nucleus of experienced men, have been able to bring their army up to near the million mark in a few months and that the new men are holding their own against the best trained troops the world has known.

There has been no lack of patriotism or courage shown in any of the ten nations engaged. The people have manifested equal loyalty to Czar or Kaiser, King or President. There has been no collapse of *morale*, no gross ineptitude, no wholesale surrender, no scandalous mismanagement, no treacherous betrayal, no unsuspected weakness. An impartial umpire would have to give all the armies some meed of praise and to declare that the war has proved that every one of the races involved from Russian to Japanese and from German to Gurkha has proved by his valor and self-sacrifice that he has a right to his place in the world. Let us hope that none of them be deprived of it.

RATIONAL NEUTRALITY

MR. JACOB H. SCHIFF is an American citizen of the highest type. He is an international financier; he is an international philanthropist. He is an American of fifty years standing, but he is of German birth and has by no means given up his German sympathies.

In an interview in the New York *Times* Mr. Schiff presents a point of view in relation to the outcome of the war which is as interesting as it is novel. He wants Germany to be victorious, but not to be "too victorious." He believes that the success of England would impose upon the United States a tremendous burden of militarism. In this connection he says:

> I fear that the American people as a whole have visualized only slightly, if at all, the real peril involved in this contingency; but I cannot feel otherwise than sure that soon they must awake to the great danger that militarism and navalism may be imposed upon them thru no fault of their own.
>
> American impulses trend away from armament toward peaceful development along industrial lines, but even now political leaders in Washington begin to see what may be coming. The propositions which already have been made for considerable increases in our naval and military forces may be regarded as only the forerunners of what is to be expected later.

As an American, therefore, Mr. Schiff does not want the Allies to win. But neither does he want Germany to win by too big a margin:

> My sympathies and interests, in other words my patriotic sentiments, are definitely American. I must repeat that I am of German origin, and that as regards the present struggle I am pro-German, yet it would be impossible for me to say that I am anti-English, altho I am anti-Russian for reasons that are obvious.
>
> I already have exprest the belief that the complete humiliation of England would be disastrous to us. Now, it seems to me that if Germany should be completely successful, if she should be able to wear out the Allies, break down France, hold Russia in check, and cripple or even invade England (which many German leaders actually believe can be done, incredible as it may seem to us), Germany would acquire a position such as never has been held by any nation since the beginning of history. Not even the power of the Roman Empire would approach it.
>
> The advance which has marked the development of every means of communication, transportation, manufacturing, etc., since Rome's day, would give Germany, in the case of such an eventuation, a power which would have been inconceivable to the most ambitious Roman emperor. It would make her a menace, not only to her immediate neighbors, but to the entire globe.
>
> Could she be trusted with such power? Notwithstanding my personal sympathies, which I have taken pains to outline clearly, I must admit that I cannot think so. The German character is not only self-reliant, which is admirable, but it readily becomes domineering, particularly when in the ascendancy.
>
> In the rôle of a world conqueror Germany would become a world dictator—would indulge in a domination which would be almost unbearable to every other nation. Particularly would this be the case in respect to her relations with the United States, a nation with which she always has had and always must have intimate commercial relations.
>
> Should Germany make England impotent and France powerless, we should become more or less dependent upon German good will, and it is highly probable, indeed I regard it as a certainty, that before long, in such an event, the Monroe Doctrine would cease to exercize any important influence on world events. It would become a thing of the past —a "scrap of paper."
>
> You see that while I am not neutral to the extreme, while I fervently hope and pray that Germany may not be wrecked and that she may emerge from the war with full ability to maintain her own, I cannot believe that it would be good for her or good for the world in general if she found herself absolutely and incontrovertibly victorious at the end of the great struggle. In other words, I wish Germany to be victorious, but I do not wish her to be too victorious.

This is a position in which, *mutatis mutandis*, every American should be able to join. Some of us want Germany to be victorious. Some of us want the Allies to be victorious. None of us ought to want either side to be "too victorious." None of us ought to want any nation of Europe to be beaten helpless to the earth.

THE SCRAP OF PAPER

IT is a bitterly debated question whether Germany, when it sent its armies thru Belgium, violated the terms of any treaty to which the German Empire was party. The most able presentation that we have seen of the negative side of this debate is from the pen of Professor John W. Burgess, of Columbia University. He rests his case upon these contentions:

The original treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium was signed on April 19, 1839, by Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia.

A few days later it was ratified by the German Confederation, of which Prussia and Austria were states.

In 1866 the German Confederation was dissolved, and in 1867 the North German Union, of which Prussia was the largest state, was formed.

That these changes abrogated or made obsolete the guarantee of the Treaty of 1839 is shown by the fact that when the War of 1870 broke out between France and the North German Union, Great Britain sought and procured from the governments of France and the North German Union separate but identical treaties, guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium during the period of that war and for one year from the date of its close.

These treaties expired in 1872 and the present German Empire has never signed any treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium.

Finally, a convention was drafted by the Hague Conference of 1907, which read, "The territory of neutral powers is inviolable. Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral power." But, to

quote Professor Burgess's words, "Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy refused to sign it and did not sign it. Russia was not represented."

These facts, in Professor Burgess' estimation, enable us more clearly to understand why the German Chancellor referred to the guarantee of Belgian neutrality as a "scrap of paper."

Professor Burgess' statement of the facts, admirably succinct and clear, is as we understand the matter precisely accurate with one important exception. According to the authorities at our command, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia did sign the Hague neutrality convention. Aside from this point, however, Professor Burgess shows that those who maintain that Germany violated no treaty in forcing its way thru Belgium hold a strongly defensible position.

But, even if his conclusions from these facts be fully conceded, Germany gains nothing by the concession.

In presenting to Belgium the alternative of permitting the free passage of German armies or being treated as an enemy, Germany committed a foul wrong. It violated, if you will, no treaty. But it violated the essential canons of international honor and fair play.

Belgium was a neutral nation. With the very birth of Belgium as an independent state, its neutrality was recognized by the great nations of Europe. When a war broke out in 1870 which promised to threaten its neutrality, that neutrality was again formally recognized by the three great nations lying nearest. Belgium's neutrality needed no "scrap of paper" to guarantee its permanence. It needed only good faith and an honorable recognition of an existing state of affairs on the part of its more powerful neighbors.

There is no evidence that Belgium ever intended to be anything but neutral. It is true that it is circumstantially reported that German officers have found in the Belgian archives plans for the sending of an English expedition to the defense of Belgium in the case of attack by Germany. This may be true. But it proves nothing as to Belgium's intention to be anything but neutral. It merely proves that Belgium feared Germany and looked to Great Britain for protection. The justice of Belgium's fear needs no demonstration.

Belgium was neutral. Germany's ultimatum to Belgium gave it not two alternatives, but one. Belgium must forsake its neutrality. It must take sides in the quarrel. For the moment Belgium should permit the use of its territory as the road for a German attack upon France, that moment it would become not a neutral, but a partizan, not a bystander, but a participant.

Germany forced Belgium to become the ally either of Germany, which threatened attack in case of refusal, or of France, which had already agreed to respect its neutrality, and of Great Britain, which had promised to defend it. Is it any wonder that a self-respecting people chose the honorable alternative?

It does not matter whether Germany did or did not sign the Hague Convention in relation to neutrality. For the inviolability of the territory of neutral nations does not depend for its validity upon written agreements. It finds its sanction in the immutable principles of international justice and the rights of man.

Not a scrap of paper, but a decent respect for the opinions of mankind should have made Germany keep faith with Belgium. Granted that the German Empire did not break its word, the German people did a baser thing. They sacrificed their own integrity of character. They violated their own honor.

THE RIGHT TO WORK

UNDER an obsolete statute which says that only citizens can be employed on public works, 13,000 aliens have been denied the right to help build New York's subways. Because they are foreigners who have not yet attained American citizenship they are told they cannot work. Allowed to enter our ports with little other capital than their two hands, they are not permitted to earn a livelihood in the only way open to them. It is a curious paradox to open the door to the immigrant, and then do all in our power to make him a public charge.

The Masons' and Bricklayers' Union, which thus chooses to block the relief of congested Manhattan, says that in times of industrial depression and unemployment it is the American workingman who first must be provided for. They invoke a law, handed down from the old "Know-Nothing" days and still on the statute books of New York and eight other states. This law provides that the day-laborer on a public work must be an American citizen. In the same way Michigan decrees that all barbers must be citizens, Idaho that all school teachers, and Philadelphia that all peddlers must be citizens. The contractors who are building the subways are willing to employ native workmen, but contend that in spite of their offer of forty cents an hour for unskilled labor they cannot get citizens who are willing to do the work. While we are thus protecting American laboring men who no longer will wield the pick and shovel by making prohibitions against those who will, construction of the much-needed transportation lines comes dangerously near a standstill.

It is time that such anachronisms were done away with. They discriminate against the immigrant in the one thing that he needs most when he lands on American soil and that America needs most from him. They deprive him of his right to work.

THE RICH MAN, THE POOR MAN AND THE LAW

IS there one law for the rich and another for the poor? Every time the question raises its horrid head with something like affirmation in its eyes, one cannot but feel his faith in government and law-making and the essential justice of democracy shaken to its base.

Thousands of the people of New York City—people of modest means—lost the savings which they had entrusted to Henry Siegel the banker because Henry Siegel the merchant used their deposits in a vain effort to bolster up a tottering business venture. The merchant Siegel's department stores failed and the banker Siegel's depositors lost over two millions of dollars.

Henry Siegel has just been tried and sentenced to pay a fine of $1000 and to serve ten months in jail. But his jail sentence has been suspended.

The disproportion between what those who trusted him suffered and what he himself is to suffer is overpowering.

It is not clear that prosecutor or jury or judge could

have done more than they did. The judge suspended the jail sentence until June to give Siegel an opportunity to show that his announced intention to make restitution was sincere. Doubtless the judge served the defrauded depositors better thus than if he had sent Siegel to jail.

But the root of the matter is not there. Something is wrong with the law. When a man acting in a fiduciary capacity can appropriate to his own purposes two million dollars of other people's money and escape with little more than a perfunctory scolding, the law has made a flat failure of its prime duty of protection.

No pickpocket could steal a gold watch and escape with so small a penalty.

Is there one law for the rich and another for the poor? It looks so.

THE FRONT DOOR OR THE BACK

IT has been a sort of family quarrel for years, ever since in fact the old homestead in extending backward from the road by the addition of new rooms to accommodate the family had found that its west door opened on another highway. Those who lived in this part of the house at once set up the claim that this was really the front door since it opened on the widest street and the house had been growing in that direction. But those members of the family who lived in the other end of the house, the part that was built by the first settlers nearly four hundred years ago, insisted that the front door was where it always had been and if the old street was not so wide as the new one at the western end of the house—well, they said they would rather have a narrow street with nice neighbors over the way than the widest boulevard with an overcrowded slum on the other side, not the sort of people one would want one's children to play with, anyway.

So the dispute went on as such things will; not, you understand, leading to blows or harsh language, for it was a very peaceable and well-behaved family on the whole. But there was some hard feeling, particularly on the part of the younger members of the family living in the west addition, who complained that while they were always running to the other end of the house the old folks hardly ever called on them, some of them indeed had never seen the new rooms or sat on the new porch to watch the sunset beyond the gate, the Golden Gate, the young people called it, to distinguish it from Hell Gate, which was at the opposite end.

Finally the young people decided to give a party in honor of a new driveway that had been made around the house, for they said if the old folks wouldn't come thru the central hall perhaps they would come around this way. So the younger set put on their best clothes and fixed up things as pretty as they could in the yard next to the Golden Gate and invited everybody. Still they were doubtful about getting the old folks to come because, as their children complained, they seemed fonder of calling on the people across the street than on their own kin-folks. But it so happened that the people across the street had a great falling out just then, got to throwing things in fact and hitting each other over the head in the most shameful fashion, and visitors were actually afraid to go into the houses. So the young people in the west end of the house are in hopes that lots of their eastern relations will take this opportunity to come to their party and they are sure that everybody who comes will say that the front door of the household really opens toward the west. Young people are like that.

A CHANCE FOR PEACE IN COLORADO

PRESIDENT WILSON has again taken a step for the solution of the grievance problems of capital and labor in the Colorado mining fields. He has appointed a commission of three to stand ready to arbitrate any differences between operators and miners that may be submitted to it, under circumstances more fully reported in "The Story of the Week."

The President has done well. Both miners and operators will also do well if they avail themselves of the instrumentality which he has created. No man should be judge in his own cause. In so serious a disagreement as persists in Colorado, an impartial and high-minded commission can see the truth better than either party to the dispute. Here is such a commission. Let the disputants make use of it.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF ENCORES

"ENCORE! Encore!" cry the crowd, and the singer comes back to the stage to repeat the song. The effort is in vain. The song cannot be repeated altho it be word and tone the same. For it takes as many to make a song as it does to make a quarrel—and one of them, the listener, has gone forever. The man who sits in his place looks like him, but he is really a different man, namely the man who has heard the song. The song may sound better to him the second time, it may sound poorer, but it can never sound just the same to him as when he first heard it.

And it is with soup as with a song. We raise the spoonful to our lips and taste. We like the taste and dip the spoon again into the plate that we may repeat the sensation. But we are disappointed, for our palate is no longer to be taken by surprize, but receives it with the expectation of experience. A half a dozen spoonfuls more and we push aside the plate unemptied, for the soup, we say, has grown cold and stale, whereas the fault is really with us who have grown cold and stale.

But we will credit the whole world with change rather than confess to having changed ourselves. If when we revisit the village of our birth we find the buildings and the people smaller than we remembered them, we do not suspect that we have grown, so we go about trying vainly to revive the emotions of childhood. But we have come to the wrong place for that. We should have gone instead to Timbuktu or Moose Jaw, for it is only in a strange place that we can look about with the open eyes of the child to whom the world was all a strange place, and therefore worth the looking at.

We must, then, fare forth into the unknown if we would repeat a pleasure. In front of us alone the path lies open, for day by day as we march forward we burn our bridges behind us. The effort to look backward brings to us but dizziness of the head and stumbling of the feet. The past that we would relive lies only in the future, and if we retain our capacity to feel, to learn and to act, we may find again among new scenes and fresh faces the joys of former times.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Shelling of Zeebrugge

The only unusual feature of the week in Flanders is the bombardment of the Belgian coast by the British warships for the purpose of destroying the German naval base which threatened England. After the capture of Antwerp the Germans hastened forward toward the English Channel, with the aim of taking Dunkirk and Calais, which would bring them within sight of the cliffs of Dover and give them a harbor from which to prey upon English shipping or start an invasion. But they were not able to get beyond Nieuport, ten miles from the French border, for the Yser River, which here flows into the sea, formed a moat behind which were assembled French and British troops, with the remnant of the Belgian army which fled from Antwerp the night before its fall.

This moat and living wall has held back the Germans ever since October 15, altho the Kaiser has thrown against it his own Prussian Guards, with his personal injunctions to break thru at any cost. The line from Nieuport to Lille, along which the armies are entrenched, has scarcely shifted five miles at any point in six weeks of the hardest fighting that the world has ever known. Recently there has been a slackening of effort in this region, due to the exhaustion of the troops, the cold weather and the flooding of the lowlands between Dixmude and Ypres by the breaking of the dikes.

The Germans, when they found themselves frustrated in the attempt to reach the Channel ports of the French coast, turned their attention to making the most of the Belgian ports in their possession, which, tho not so near to England as Calais, were yet 300 miles nearer than Emden, the first German port on the other side of the Netherlands. They found a harbor half made to their hand in Zeebrugge, the new port of Bruges. Here the Belgians had constructed an artificial haven by means of a curved jetty a mile and a half long and 165 feet wide. This was connected with Bruges by means of a ship canal 230 feet wide and 23 feet deep, so that ocean vessels could be loaded in the city. Another canal from Bruges to Ostend connected with the network of watercourses which extends thruout Flanders and into France. On the Zeebrugge harbor and ship canal the Belgians have spent over $10,000,000 since 1895.

THE GREAT WAR

November 23—Russians retake Gumbinnen in East Prussia. Turks claim to have defeated Indian troops east of Suez.

November 24—British warships bombard Zeebrugge on Belgian coast. Portuguese parliament votes to support Allies.

November 25—German invasion of Poland checked at Lodz by heavy counter attack from Russians. Germans massing troops at Arras.

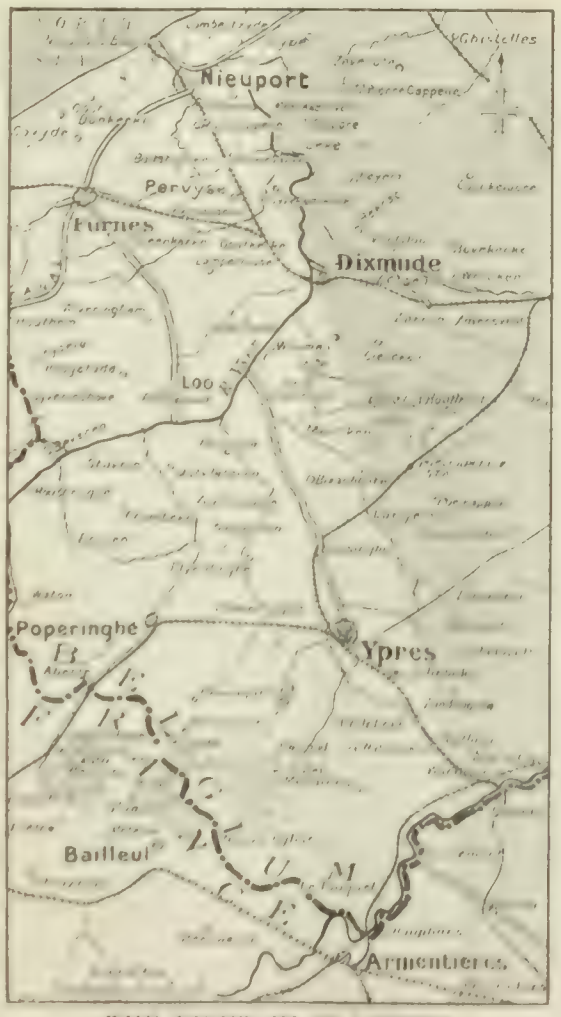
November 26—British battleship "Bulwark" blown up in Thames. Austrians defeated by Russians east of Cracow.

November 27—German forces in Poland divided and partly surrounded by Russians. German submarines sink two British steamers in English Channel.

November 28—In the fighting between the Warta and the Vistula both Russians and Germans lose heavily, but result uncertain. Austrians advance southward in Servia.

November 29—Germans attack in Argonne and Vosges. Russian invasion of Hungary thru Carpathians repulsed.

When the Germans took possession of Zeebrugge they expelled its few inhabitants and installed their own machinists. Big guns were mounted here and submarines brought by rail from Germany were put into commission. On November 23 and several succeeding days four British ships bombarded the German positions and harbor works for several hours, expending nearly a thousand shells. As to the amount of damage done there is a difference of opinion. According to British reports their shells struck the submarines, set fire to the oil tank, silenced the batteries and damaged the locks. According to the German reports the bombardment did no other damage than demolishing two fishermen's houses and one factory chimney and wounding one man, for the submarines dived at the first shot and stayed under water till it was over. None of the shots from the German guns reached the British vessels.



THE FIGHT IN FLANDERS

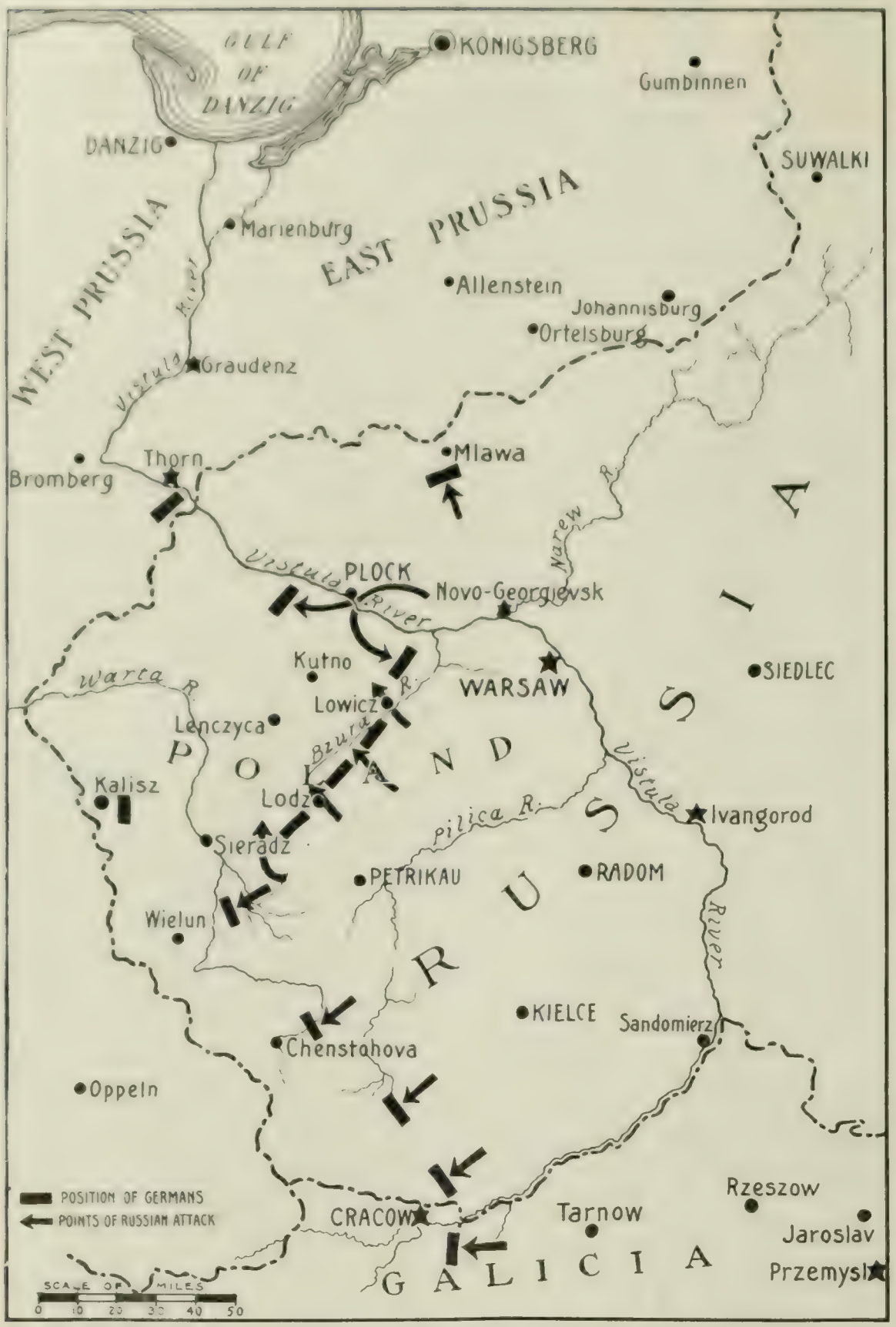
The shaded territory represents the extent of the German invasion. The double lines are canals.

The Battle of Lodz

The pending campaign in Poland is one of the greatest and possibly one of the decisive battles of the world's history. The issue is still uncertain and the details obscure, but we have sufficient information to appreciate the magnitude of the operations and the importance of the issues dependent upon them. As we stated last week, General von Hindenburg, after his defeat before Warsaw, made a rapid retreat to the German border and promptly reformed his army at Thorn for a second invasion of Poland between the Vistula and the Warta rivers. At Vloclavsk, half way between Thorn and Plock, he encountered the Russians and defeated them in a battle lasting from November 12 to 16. This permitted him to pass on to Lowicz and the Bzura River, a tributary of the Vistula, only about thirty miles west of Warsaw, where he entrenched.

At the same time the right wing of the invading army, commanded by General von Mackenzen, advanced along the Warta to Leczyca and gained possession of Lodz, November 20. As a reward for these successes the Kaiser raised General von Hindenburg to the rank of field-marshal. This honor he acknowledged in the following general order to his army:

I am proud of having reached the highest military rank at the head of such troops. Your fighting spirit and perseverance have in a marvelous manner inflicted the greatest losses on the enemy. Over 60,000 prisoners, 150 guns and about 200 machine guns have fallen into our hands. But the enemy is not yet annihilated. Therefore go forward



THE SCENE OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF LODZ

Here between the Vistula and the Warta von Hindenburg and the Grand Duke Nicholas are fighting a decisive engagement

with God for our King and the Fatherland till the last Russian is subdued and at our feet. Hurrah!

But the rejoicing was premature, for the Russians took the offensive all along the line on November 25, and soon put the invaders in a serious situation. The Russian counter attack was made at three points; they turned both flanks and penetrated the center of the German lines almost simultaneously. A Russian force, apparently crossing the Vistula above Plock, appeared in the rear of the German left entrenched on the Bzura. A second force outflanked the German left on the Warta side, and a third struck between Lodz and Lowicz and divided the left under General von Hindenburg from the right under General von Mackenzen. The latter was thus virtually cut off and the Russians claim to have captured some forty thousand of his troops near Lodz.

Four German armies were sent to the rescue. One under the Crown Prince entered Poland from Breslau, and passing thru Wielun crost the Warta, where it is reported to have been defeated. Another, composed chiefly of Austrians and coming north from Chenstochova, is also held in check. General von François is invading Poland from the east by way of Mlawa, while from Thorn a fourth army is on its way to the scene of combat.

Russians Approach Cracow

The Russians continue their advance westward along the railroad from Lemberg to Cracow, and have now past beyond their former high-water mark of Tarnow, which they reached in September and then had to abandon because of the success of the Germans in Poland. They have now got as far as Bochnia, a railroad station about twenty-five miles east of Cracow. Their front stretches across Galicia, from the Vistula River on the north to the Carpathian Mountains on the south, and they are apparently sweeping all before them. On November 20, according to Petrograd, the Russians routed the Austrians in this locality and took more than 7000 prisoners.

There is another Russian army approaching Cracow on the northern side of the Vistula, which here forms the boundary between Galicia and Poland. This also is within twenty-five miles of the city, so an attack from north, east and probably also south may soon be expected. Cracow is strongly fortified and should be able to hold back the Russians for some time, as it would not be safe for them to mask it and pass on, as they did in the case of Przemysl. But Cracow, standing between the river and the mountains, bars the way to Vienna or Silesia. It is possible, however, that city may surrender after a short siege, for the Poles are very unwilling to see its historic buildings destroyed by a bombardment for the defense of Austria.

The people of Galicia are in even greater distress than those of Belgium, for they are poor and the country has been fought over twice by the Austrians and Russians in the past four months. Fugitives by the hundred thousand have sought refuge in Austria and Hungary, but most of the Ruthenian peasantry and the Jews, who form a large part of city population, are unable to get away and so face starvation this winter. The Austrians, as they regained the country occupied by the Russians, wreaked vengeance on the Galicians, who had welcomed the Russians, and are said to have executed more than a thousand men. In the vicinity of Przemysl there are reported 3620 homeless families.

The fortress of Przemysl, which the Russians past by on their way to Cracow, is still under siege. According to Russian reports, the sorties have been repulsed with great loss and the garrison has offered to surrender on condition of being permitted to march out with arms and baggage. The Russians refused to concede these terms, believing the gar-

rison was short of ammunition and unable to hold out much longer. But the garrison sends out word by pigeon post and aeroplane that the Russian bombardment has not injured the town and that it can hold out a year.

The Cossacks have, in spite of the wintry weather, again penetrated the passes of the Carpathians and entered the plains of Hungary, where, however, they are reported to have been defeated.

The Attack on Suez

The chief object of the Germans in bringing the Turks into the war was apparently to get them to strike a blow at Great Britain's most vulnerable point, the Suez Canal, by which troops are being conveyed from India and Australia to the mother country. What success the Turks are having or likely to have in their invasion of Egypt is in doubt. If we may believe unofficial messages from German sources Izzet Pasha is on the border with a force of 76,000 men including 10,000 Bedouins, with 500 camels, and their advance guard has already encountered and defeated the Indian troops east of the Canal and even reached the Canal itself. The British, on the other hand, say that this is a mere Arab raid of no significance and it will be impossible for the Turks to send a large army across the hundred and twenty miles of Sinai desert that separate Suez from the Turkish frontier.

That the Ottoman Government attaches great importance to this movement is shown by the fact that Enver Pasha and Djemal Pasha, Minister of Marine, have left Constantinople to take charge of the expedition. Enver Pasha has been the leading spirit of the Young Turks ever since he headed the revolution that overthrew the Sultan and it was he who regained Adrianople after it had been captured by the Bulgars.

The Khedive of Egypt has been exiled by the British because of his pro-German attitude and it is reported that they are preparing to put in his place his cousin, Hussein Kemal, son of Ismail Pasha, who ruled Egypt from 1865 to 1879.

Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, who has served as Military Governor of Belgium ever since the conquest of that country by the Germans, has been sent to Constantinople to assist in the organization of the Ottoman army. He is succeeded as Governor by General von Bissing. General von der Goltz is one of the greatest living authorities on strategy, his works being used as text books in the American army. From 1883 to 1896 he was engaged in the reconstruction of the Turkish army, but the advent of the Young Turk regime overthrew his plans and the Turkish troops did not make a good record in the Balkan war.

A proclamation of a holy war has been signed by the Sultan and twenty-eight Mohammedan priests with the intent to rouse the whole of Islam against the Allies, but it is questionable whether it will be regarded as binding by the Mohammedans in other lands. So far its only effect has been to instigate a mob in Erzerum to demolish the Armenian churches and schools. The Russian troops are said to be making progress in their advance on Erzerum, but on the other hand the Turks seem to be carrying their invasion of Transcaucasia nearer to Batum.

Buying Here for the Armies

Owing to orders from the belligerents in Europe for breadstuffs, munitions, clothing, motor trucks, etc., our export trade continues to grow, and the balance in favor of the United States for November will be much more than October's excess, which was $57,000,000. It is true, however, that this war export movement has not yet been fully developed, because many of the orders were quite recently placed, and the goods have not been manufactured. But already there is such a demand for ocean transportation that freight space commands a premium. For example, at one of the water front terminals in New York last week there were awaiting shipment sixty carloads of knit goods, two trainloads of shoes and twenty-five carloads of "caterpillars," which are traction engines carrying their own tracks, for use on wet ground or marsh land. At the same terminal there have been fifty carloads of motor trucks.

One old company, whose works are in Michigan and Indiana, has an order for $15,000,000 worth of vehicles of one kind or another, and large orders have been taken by several motor factories. It is estimated that the orders obtained by Mr. Schwab in Europe amount to $50,000,000. They include cannon, submarines and projectiles, and 15,000 men are employed at his steel works on full time. In Chicago, 5100 horses were waiting for transportation last week; 1620 were shipped from New Orleans, 1000 from Newport News, and 700 from Portland. An expert horseman in New York has an order for 30,000. Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, has given 1,000,000 pairs of shoes to the French army, and the shoe factories of Massachusetts are making them. A factory in Swanson, Vermont, has an order for $2,500,000 worth of cartridges, but all the arms factories are at work on European orders, several of which are much larger than this one.

Knit goods mills, notably those in Wisconsin, are very busy. We read of separate orders for 1,296,000



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A BIVOUAC IN BLANKETS

The uncanny of winter, following the heavy rains, brings fresh hardship to the *poor-poor* and his allies. This detachment was photographed near Ypres



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WHEN THE DAY'S FIGHTING IS OVER

Bringing in the French wounded at night with the aid of great searchlights, by whose light this photograph was taken

pairs of woolen socks, 400,000 sweaters, 750,000 pairs of cotton socks, 6,000,000 sweater buttons, and 1,000,000 cotton shirts. A trade journal's estimate is that the great armies need 600,000,000 pounds of wool in a year for uniforms, underclothes and overcoats. Several aeroplanes have been shipped to Russia. Greece has bought 500,000 canteens. An order for 300,000 sheepskin overcoats was declined by a Western company because the skins could not be procured. One Chicago firm has an order for $3,800,000 worth of canned meat, and another is to supply 5,000,000 one-pound cans of corned beef. At Seattle there are inquiries for 9,000,000 railroad ties. Shipments of 2,000,000 pounds of absorbent cotton have been made. Large purchases of onions for export have increased the price by twenty-five per cent.

Concerning Neutrality

A few days after the naval battle off the coast of Chile, the British Government complained that the German ships had been assisted by violations of neutrality in Ecuador and Colombia. Copies of protests addrest to those countries were sent to our Government, which was asked to use its influence for a prevention of such violations hereafter. Colombia denies that a wireless station on her coast has been used for the benefit of Germany, and Ecuador says that she ought not to be held responsible for all that takes place on or around the Galapagos Islands, because they are so far from her coast that she cannot subject them to close supervision. The replies were not satisfactory to Great Britain. Application had been made to our Government on account of the Monroe Doctrine. It is asserted now in London, on good authority, that our Government has said it is willing that Great Britain shall deal directly with Ecuador and Colombia as to the violations.

A suggestion from South American powers that our Government should lead a movement for a broad extension of neutral zones in the waters adjoining the countries of this hemisphere is under consideration at Washington. It is also proposed that the belligerents shall withdraw their warships from water south of us and the trade routes therein. Both projects are regarded by the British Government as impracticable. Chile complains that German ships have violated neutrality in the Juan Fernandez Islands. Germany protests to our Government against the attitude of England and France concerning contraband goods at sea, alleging a violation of the Declaration of London. Our Government replies that it does not regard the Declaration as binding, because certain governments now belligerent declined to ratify it without material and extensive modifications.

Colorado's Labor War

President Wilson has decided that he will not appoint a Federal receiver for the property of the Colorado coal mining companies involved in the labor war. He has been advised by Secretary Wilson (formerly an officer of the miners' union) and by the Department of Justice that there would be no legal warrant for such action, which the Federation of Labor has asked him to take. Governor Ammons, of Colorado, and Mr. Carlson, who has been elected to succeed him, are working in harmony to solve the problem. For several months a legislative commission has been making an inquiry, and it recently submitted a report in which it asked him to procure removal of the Federal troops and to "prepare to accept for the people the responsibility of again being a State." It also recommended that he should issue a proclamation commanding all to obey the laws and reminding the people that every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five could be called into the militia if this should prove to be necessary.

The Governor asked President Wilson to withdraw the troops. The President decided, however, to refer the whole matter to a commission, which was appointed on the 29th. It is composed of Seth Low, of New York, president of the National Civic Federation; Patrick Gilday, of Clearfield, Pa., an officer of the miners' union; and Charles W. Mills, a Pennsylvania mine operator, who has had much experience in the adjustment of labor disputes. He assisted in settling the Kanawha strike in West Virginia. At the same time the President published a statement. Reviewing the history of the movement for conciliation, he referred to the plan for a three years' truce, proposed by himself, saying that it seemed to him obviously fair and sensible. Accepted by the strikers, it was rejected by the operators, who "objected to its most essential features." The country, he thought, regretted their decision, and was disappointed. He had waited and hoped for a change in their attitude, but he feared there would be none. Merely to withdraw the troops and leave the situation to clear itself would be doing something less than his duty. Therefore he had determined to appoint the commission contemplated in the plan, and thus to create the instrumentality by which "like disputes" might be amicably settled "in the near future," hoping that both parties might see that it was not merely to their own best interest, but also a duty to the community and the nation, to make use of it. The President's words indicate that the commission is appointed to deal, not with existing disputes, but with those which are to come. Withdrawal of the troops, however, may cause a situation in which the commission's

services can be sought, with reference to the present controversy of long standing.

The Governor and Mr. Carlson urgently requested the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations to postpone the inquiry which it intends to begin at Denver on December 1, but the commission replied that the investigation must not be delayed.

The hearing in the wages controversy which affects ninety-eight Western railroads and 55,000 employees begins this week at Chicago, before a board of arbitration composed of two railroad officers, two representatives of the engineers' and firemen's unions, and Federal Judge Pritchard and Charles Nagel, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Consent to this adjustment of the dispute was procured by the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation.



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THE TAUBE ON LAND

Mechanics carrying the planes of a German monoplane to be assembled at a temporary shed near the front. The large black Maltese crosses on the under surfaces of the wings are used to distinguish all the German "birds"

Santo Domingo and Hayti

By agreement with the Government of President Bordas, the recent elections in Santo Domingo were subjected to what was called inspection or observation by a commission appointed at Washington and composed of ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey; F. H. Smith, an attorney, of New Hampshire, and Minister Sullivan. It now appears that the inspection was really active supervision, for United States marines or American civilians were stationed at every polling place. The number of votes was the largest ever known in Santo Domingo. For Juan J. Jiminez 40,076 voted, and for Horacio Vasquez, a revolutionist leader, 39,632. It was said, however, that Jiminez, altho he had a popular majority, might control only 300 of the 632 votes in the electoral college. Therefore the result was still in doubt, and it was feared that there would be a revival of revolutionary activity. On the 25th, the United States transport "Hancock," with 800 marines, was sent to the capital. There were reports of a new revolt, but it was asserted, a day or two later, that they were without foundation.

In Hayti, where a new Government has been set up by Davilmar Theodore, the successful revolutionist, the merchants are asking New York importers to assist them by advancing money on the coffee crop, and the Government will send to Washington a commission seeking recognition and a loan. Our Government will not recognize the Theodore Government until it has some assurance that the devastating and paralyzing revolutions are to be discontinued. If it consents to assist in the negotiation of a loan, it may ask for such supervision of the customs receipts as it has exercized for some years in Santo Domingo.

Our Troops Leave Vera Cruz

The United States soldiers and marines who had been in Vera Cruz seven months were withdrawn on the 23d, but the battleships remain in the harbor. At two o'clock in the afternoon, all the men were on the transports. In their movement toward the boats they had been followed closely by the Carranza forces under General Aguilar, who took possession of the city. There was no formal transfer of the place to any authority; the American soldiers simply departed. General Funston had been in conference with a member of Aguilar's staff, and there was an agreement as to the action to be taken. In a proclamation, Aguilar promised that foreigners should be protected. He closed the saloons and gave notice that citizens having arms must surrender them within twenty-four hours. The penalty for disobedience would be death, and all thieves would be shot. Our forces had found Vera Cruz a foul city, full of disease. They left it a clean and healthful one.

Good order was maintained by the Mexican authorities, and, on the 26th, Carranza entered the city, passing under an arch of triumph. He came from Orizaba, and he asserted in a proclamation that Vera Cruz was now the only legal capital. He has asked our Government to withdraw the battleships, but they will remain. On a steamship chartered by General Funston 500 refugees left the city and were carried to Galveston.

Zapata has taken possession of Mexico City. When Obregon and his troops withdrew, General Blanco refused to go with him. He came in from the suburbs with 4000 men to preserve order, in answer to appeals from the foreign diplomats. There were riots and looting before his arrival, but the city became quiet after he had put 500 men in jail. It was reported that he had deserted Carranza. On the 24th, however, he left the city with his troops, and Zapata, after some fighting in the suburbs, came in. Blanco went to Carranza, was arrested, and is now in prison at Vera Cruz.

There was much surprize when Zapata and his bandit army preserved order. He had promised the Brazilian Ambassador that he would do this, and he kept his word. There was looting in the interval between Blanco's departure and Zapata's entrance, but Zapata made Saldano, a former chief of police, military governor, and he enforced the laws.

Zapata and Villa

Villa and his army remained at Tula, a short distance from the capital, and there was much speculation as to the relations between him and Zapata. It was reported that the latter repudiated both Gutierrez and the convention. Carranza expected that Villa and Zapata would quarrel. There was some evidence, however,



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FRENCHMEN IN GERMANY

Nearly all the men here photographed are French soldiers in the great German concentration camp for prisoners of war at Senne

that the two men were acting in harmony. Representatives of Villa entered the city, and several hundred of his troops were received there. One of Zapata's generals was sent to relieve Villa's friend, General Angeles, at Guadalajara. At the end of the week Zapata sent a train to bring Villa to the city, but his entrance was again delayed. Some said that Zapata insisted upon holding the capital for himself, and that Villa would go eastward to attack Carranza.

A report published on the 30th seemed to present new complications. General Pablo Gonzalez, of whom nothing had been heard since his retreat from Queretaro, proclaimed himself Provisional President, it was said, and appointed a Cabinet. He was at Pachuca, forty-five miles northeast of the capital, with 10,000 men. Thus a third Government would be added to those of Carranza and Gutierrez. Villa published a statement, saying he did not aspire to the Presidency, for which he knew he was unfitted. He only desired to make the Mexican people free, and then to rest at his home and enjoy the companionship of his wife.

Villa has not been fortunate in his recent military operations. General Angeles was driven back at Guadalajara and has been recalled. On the east side Villa's forces suffered a reverse near Tampico. It was afterward reported that the Governor of the state, with 10,000 men, had deserted Carranza, and that for this reason Tampico would be easily taken; but the Governor, General Caballero, says the report is false. On the northern border, General Maytorena's long siege of Naco is admitted to be a failure, and he has been displaced by General Rodriguez. Maytorena's forces became demoralized. In parts of the northwest there have been engagements in which Carranza men were successful.

Spain has made complaint at Washington that Zapata, when he took possession of the capital, killed several Spaniards and robbed others of their property. Sanchez Azcona, Carranza's representative at Madrid, says in a telegram that Huerta (now in Spain) desires to come back and assist Villa, and is willing to spend his entire private fortune in support of Villa's cause. Villa has indignantly repudiated the suggestion of such coöperation.



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THE ENEMY

If you had been in a certain English trench this is the view you would have had of the German line 180 yards away. You yourself, hiding behind garden truck, would have been firing at a foe concealed perhaps in the same unheroic fashion

WHEN GERMANY WINS

BY DR. BERNHARD DERNBURG

We have heard a great deal about what England and France are fighting for. We have heard very little—except from English sources—about what Germany is fighting for. Here is a chance to read the other side.

Dr. Dernburg stands for what we Americans most admire in modern Germany, its industries, its commerce, its technical schools and its efficient organization. When the Kaiser put him at the head of the Colonial Office in 1907 it was a great shock to the Junkers, who thought that such high positions were the natural monopoly of those of noble lineage and resented the appointment of a business man, and, what was worse, a business man of American training, as successor to Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg. But the Kaiser was tired of the bureaucratic and military methods of administration in the colonies and wanted to have them developed and made self-supporting instead of remaining a drain on the imperial treasury. Herr Dernburg made a personal inspection of the African possessions and would probably have made them in time as profitable as the British colonies if he had been able to carry out his program of reforms. In The Independent of January 17, 1907, will be found an account of what his administration meant to Germany.

Herr Dernburg is the son of an editor of the Berlin "Tageblatt" and was born in Darmstadt fifty years ago. After graduating from the Berlin gymnasium he came to New York City in order to learn American ways and was for some years in the banking house of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. After his return to Germany he became a director of the Bank of Darmstadt. He is now in this country on an important mission. As a man thoroly familiar with American history and politics as well as finance he understands our point of view and can interpret to us the point of view of his own country. Those whose enterprise has brought their country into the front rank of commercial nations within a single generation are better representatives of the real Germany than militarists or semi-Slavonic theorists. — THE EDITOR.

WHAT will Germany do if she is entirely victorious?

This question has been addrest to me by a number of American friends, time and again. And when I said that it seemed to me premature to make any such forecast, I was met with the reply that the allies were not so over-cautious, and had very freely said what they intended to do to Germany and Austria if they got the chance.

The most lenient of these programs runs about like this: The crushing of German militarism (Mr. Asquith); the destruction of the German fleet (Winston Churchill); the reduction of Germany to a subordinate power, the breaking up of the Prussian hegemony (Lloyd-George). Of course, Belgium is to be restored and a large slice of German and Dutch territory to be added to it; Alsace-Lorraine is to be returned to France with a big indemnity in land on the left bank of the Rhine; the Polish provinces of Germany to go to Russia; Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark. And a similar program has been announced as regards the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy. Finally, of course, Russia is to conquer Turkey and to absorb the whole Ottoman Empire. In short, what is intended is to reduce Germany to the position she had in 1806 after the victories of Napoleon I, which would strike her out of the list of the great nations and would make her subordinate to the good will of the victors.

That such a program can never be carried thru, even partially, as long as there remain a hundred thousand Germans capable of bearing arms, need not be emphasized.

But that (in view of these acknowledged demands of the allies) it might be of some interest to Americans to know what Germany would do if she was in the position in which the Allies love to mirror themselves in, I will concede.

I am speaking here as a thinking German, who knows the history of his country and who wishes her to profit from past experience, always keeping in mind that it is now the time to settle the European question for a hundred years to come, and to take care of the probable increase of our population, to secure its livelihood and prosperity. While France has remained practically stationary in her population, the regular annual increase of the German people is about 800,000 souls.

American readers who have followed Germany's development since she became a united empire will very easily be able to check my views by comparing them with the known ambitions of my people, and drawing the necessary inferences from German popular, industrial and commercial development.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION IN EUROPE

While there may be some minor corrections of frontiers for military purposes, by occupying such frontier territory as has proven a weak spot in the German armor, I do not consider it wise, nor, I believe, do the leading people of my country, for Germany to take any European territory. She is now holding practically all the land inhabited by the German-speaking population of the world, with the exception of the Baltic provinces of Russia. Whether these could be added to the German Empire would hinge on the question whether they could be defended. A look at the map will show that this must be very difficult. The lack of homogeneity has been a great source of trouble to all the European nations. England has had the Irish trouble (which has been a very potent factor in her going to war). The unrest in Lorraine, and that of about thirty thousand Danes in the north of Schleswig, and the now past differences with several millions of Poles, have given my country considerable trouble. Italy is restive because of a few hundred thousand Italians incorporated into Austria. The Polish question is constantly occupying the Russian mind; so is the Jewish question, which has there more a racial than a religious character. The ardent desire of the Servians to redeem their brethren in Austria has given cause to the present war. So any rearrangement of the European map that would not follow national lines pretty definitely would be only a source of constant friction hereafter. This does not say that every single German is to be returned to Germany, nor every single Frenchman to France. The position of Europe is and will remain such that the various states must look for defensive measures against their neighbors, and such strategic considerations should have a large share in any peace settlement. But as a general rule, I would not consider it wise for my country to attempt any territorial aggrandizement in Europe.

THE FUTURE OF BELGIUM

From the foregoing it would follow that Belgium would not be made a German province. As events have shown, her natural position with respect to France and England—especially as a bulwalk for the latter on the continental side of the Channel—has made Belgium a vassal of the two countries. As Sir Edward Grey says, he "expected" Belgium to fight to the last man. And fight she

did practically without help from the Allies. Belgium was so entangled with England by the various military "conversations" or arrangements, such as those evidenced by the plan of Colonel Bernardiston, that she could not accept the German Chancellor's offer of integrity, indemnity and full restoration, tendered twice—both before and after the fall of Liège. By accepting these offers, Belgium could have avoided all the misery that has since befallen her. It is her own doing that has placed her in her present plight.

Geographically, Belgium does certainly belong to the German Empire. She commands the mouth of the biggest German stream. Antwerp is most essentially a German port and the main outlet of the trade of western Germany. That Antwerp should not belong to Germany is as much an anomaly as if New Orleans and the Mississippi delta had been excluded from the Louisiana Purchase, or as if New York had remained English after the War of Independence.

These considerations will probably determine the German attitude. While no attempt is likely to be made to place Belgium within the German Empire alongside of the Kingdoms of Bavaria, of Würtemberg, and Saxony, because of her non-German population, the connection between Germany and Belgium must be strengthened by including her into the German customs union, as has been the case with Luxemburg ever since 1867; and, furthermore, the harbors of Belgium must be secured by some practical means against British or French invasion. That Belgian neutrality has been an impossibility the past has shown, and so her state of neutrality will probably be lost for all times. On the other hand, such an arrangement would give Germany an opportunity to build up Belgium again industrially, agriculturally and commercially, and Germany would probably have to engage to provide the necessary financial aid.

THE NORTH SEA AND THE CHANNEL

England has now bottled up the North Sea by its command of the British Channel. It will be necessary in future to reëstablish a *mare liberum* (a free sea). There are various means by which this could be accomplished. The English theory, that the sea is her boundary, and that all the sea is her territory down to the three-mile limit of the other powers, cannot be tolerated.

The neutralization of all the Channel coasts — English, Dutch, Belgian and French—even in times of war, must be necessarily secured, and the American and German doctrine that private property on the high seas should enjoy the same freedom from seizure as private property does on land, should be guaranteed by all the nations. The importance of such a stipulation will be readily recognized at a time like the present, when England makes commercial war upon the United States on the pretense of protecting her interests against the nations with which she is engaged in a struggle. It would become equally necessary to neutralize all cables; their cutting has hurt the United States even more than Germany.

THE COLONIES

It must be demanded, as a matter of course, that all of the colonial possessions, without exception, should be returned. But her growing population makes it absolutely imperative that Germany should also get some territory that could be populated by whites. At the present time she has no such colonies. In all the German possessions over the sea, in spite of efforts that have lasted for over thirty years, less than thirty thousand white people, including military, have been settled. So she must endeavor to get some such territory with a climate fit for her people. The Monroe Doctrine (which Germany has always recognized in letter as well as in spirit) forbids our seeking expansion on this side of the water, either in North or in South America. So we will have to turn to some such place like Morocco—if it is really fit for the purpose, which I am unable to say at this present time.

GERMANY AND TURKEY

Germany has been for about thirty-five years the associate of Turkey in developing Turkish territory, commerce and industry. She has acquired the Oriental railways and built the Anatolian and Bagdad lines. She has established harbors and shipping companies, and engaged in mining and very extensive irrigation works. She must demand to be left with a free hand to go on with this commercial development as far as she can arrange with the sovereign power of the Porte and without outside interference. This would mean a recognized sphere of influence from the Persian Gulf to the Dardanelles.

THE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD

Germany stands, and has always stood, for the "open door and equal opportunity" policy, as to China and to other countries as well as to the British colonies, and it must be strictly maintained. All such underhanded proceedings as, for instance, the Japanese have resorted to, attempting to throttle foreign commerce by the possession of the railways in Manchuria, must be done away with, and all the powers must see to it that no more parts of the earth are closed, to the exclusive advantage of any one nation. While every nation must have an undisputed right to treat foreign goods and foreign immigrants as she sees fit in her own interests, every nation must treat all other nations in a spirit of equality and without discrimination.

THE FATE OF THE SMALLER NATIONS

Of course, it is incumbent upon Germany to see that such as have helped her in her struggle shall not be left to the mercy of her antagonists. The right of the peoples to frame their own destinies must be fully recognized. If the Finnish nation, which is of non-Slavic descent, choose to join their Swedish brethren, we will have to stand up for them. If Poland has the necessary vitality, she should have a chance to show it. If the Boers want to be independent they should have that right. And if Egypt wants to return to Turkey she must be permitted to do so. All this must be done in such a way that no new dangers can arise to the dual alliance.

There is nothing in this program that would seriously change the aspect of Europe. There is no wish for world-dominion, or any unduly predominant power in western Europe incommensurate with the mass of 122,000,000 of Germans and Austrians, and there is no danger to the peace of Europe. It is simply the carrying out of the peaceful aims that Germany has had for the last forty-four years—the only nation of Europe that, even in the face of intense provocation, has never let herself be dragged into any war, or has taken by force a foot of territory against the will of the owner.

In conclusion, I will say that while I am speaking as a private person and cannot voice in any way official sentiment, I feel sure that I am at one with the best German element, and that my opinions are shared by almost everybody in my country. My country did not wish this war, has done its utmost to ward it off, and is not like England, which, on her own testimony, stands convicted of an effort to destroy an unwelcome competitor and a people whose chief sins are diligence and thrift, and who have never harmed the rest of the world. The only thing Germany stands committed to is to hold and maintain its "place in the sun."

New York City



THE DIRECTOR OF A GREAT INVESTIGATION INTO INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, APPOINTED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION TO CONDUCT EXTENSIVE RESEARCHES INTO THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR. HE WAS MINISTER OF LABOR FOR CANADA IN LAURIER'S CABINET, DEVISED THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT WHICH HAS GREATLY REDUCED STRIKES IN CANADIAN PUBLIC UTILITIES, AND HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY ACTIVE IN INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION



THE AMBULANCE CORPS OF THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL AT NEUILLY

KEEPING FIGHTING MEN ALIVE

BY LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT

THE harvest moon has waned, and never was nature more lavish in the abundance of her bounty to this beautiful land than in the season just closing. The vineyards have yielded luxuriantly, the orchards are bending with fruit, and the well filled stacks mark the landscape everywhere except in the pathway of the grim monster of war. But the harvest festival, which in the early summer days was anticipated with more than usually festive thoughts, has been turned to one of sorrow. Thruout half of Europe death has been the harvester.

During the past two months I have made almost daily visits to some of the eight hundred or more military and Red Cross hospitals of Antwerp, Ghent, Dunkirk and Paris; or, from the firing line, field and base hospitals, between Soissons and Arras, Nieuport and Ostend, to the newest and most up-to-date institute at Neuilly—the Lycée Pasteur, now known as the American Hospital, where representative American surgeons are winning well deserved honors. In spite of the utter collapse of the department responsible for clearing the battlefields and transporting the wounded to base hospitals, the work of the surgeons and Red Cross nurses is highly commendable.

Many of the wounded, on admission to the base hospitals, suffer from advanced septicemia and gangrene, which makes operative procedures extremely dangerous. Roughly estimated, I should say sixty per cent of the casualties are uncomplicated, and would have healed by first intention without treatment had they received prompt first aid dressing, and a well applied bandage such as every Japanese soldier is taught to apply for himself or his comrade, on the field.

The most serious cases have resulted from neglect of this dressing, and from the long delay in transmission from the battlefield to the base, often requiring five and in many instances eight days, during which time sepsis developed. Tetanus, too, has proved a serious factor, the majority of the cases ending fatally. In a battle like that on the Aisne, it was claimed by the military commanders that every energy, at whatever cost, must be expended on the firing line, or to replace fresh troops for those who had fallen. The horrors following such a battle could be avoided only by carefully evolved organization and preparation, such as does not exist in American or European armies, but which was found in the armies of the Mikado.

But the generosity of two continents is here being given in surgical and Red Cross service to the wounded of both friend and foe. Paris has become a center where the Red Cross flag, denoting places for the reception of the wounded, is seen as often as the tri-color of France. In the little villages between Paris and the long firing line, which reaches from the borders of Switzerland to the Straits of Dover, hotels, convents, schools, public buildings and many private residences have been utilized for similar purposes.

At the single station of Obervilliers, a few miles beyond the fortifications of Paris, as many as 15,000 patients have been received in a single day and sent either to the city or to hospitals in southern France. The fear of a possible siege of Paris made the concentration of wounded there a source of danger, notwithstanding the fact that over 60,000 beds awaited their arrival. The military authorities allowed the admission of the dangerously wounded only, while the remainder were sent to distant localities. I visited Obervilliers many times. It was no unusual thing for from three to five thousand wounded to arrive daily, the majority coming between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. Several railroads intersect there, and a large temporary reception depot, with many tents serving as annexes, has been established for the reception of the terrible stream of victims which pours in from the trains. They are met by the military surgeons and Red Cross attendants, and after examination the severely wounded are sent in convoys of motor ambulances to the military and Red Cross hospitals in

the city. The remainder, who form a large majority, are placed in cots for temporary rest, or are given warm clothing, blankets and nourishment, and entrained for other destinations. Here it is that the women of l'Union des Femmes de France, and other members of La Croix-Rouge, find their endurance severely tested. They assist in transporting the poor, limping sufferers to their cots and in dressing their wounds, and distribute hot coffee and chocolate, rich broth or bouillon, raw eggs, rice or wine where most needed. It is often the first food and drink many a poor fellow has received for two or three days. The work of these self-sacrificing women is worthy of highest commendation. They report for duty at ten in the morning and are on continuous service for twenty-four hours, twice during the week.

The military authorities claim that the necessity for removing large bodies of troops to and from the different parts of the long firing line compelled the use of all transports for that purpose, and neglect of the wounded could not be avoided. This condition has been largely relieved thru better railroad facilities, and long auxiliary trains of motor ambulances render additional assistance.

The most seriously wounded who reach Paris are taken to the American Hospital at the Lycée Pasteur. This splendid institution is named after the immortal discoverer of the microbic origin of disease. One could imagine the delight of this great savant on seeing the humane use to which the institution is being devoted. It is admirably adapted for hospital purposes, altho built for a public school, and within its walls nearly five hundred patients are now receiving every attention surgical skill and scientific nursing can suggest. It was established as a temporary annex to the American Hospital of Paris and is under the patronage of the American colony there. Its active agents are on the board of that hospital, and the Rev. W. S. Watson is chairman of its executive committee. Its staff includes such names as Dr. de Bouchet, surgeon-in-chief, Doctors Blake, White, Wooster, Maguin, Derby, Gross and others, all of whom give their services voluntarily. It is fully equipped with an operating room, apparatus for the sterilization of water by the ultra-violet ray, a department for dentistry, rooms for chemical analysis, radiography, and all other features of an up-to-date institution. Only surgical cases are admitted to its wards, and the records of the work performed during the war should form a valuable contribution to surgical literature. It also has its own complete ambulance corps and a dozen motor ambulances, donated by the manufacturers, for transporting the wounded either from the battlefields or from the reception depots at Obervilliers and Pantin.



A MOTOR FIELD AMBULANCE
This provides for six stretchers. Two of them, it will be seen, are occupied

Val de Grace is another military hospital of Paris of great importance. It was here that Larray made himself the most beloved man in the French army during the Napoleonic war a hundred years ago. It now contains about one thousand patients, among whom are some three hundred German wounded prisoners. In the large hollow court which forms the garden of the hospital can be seen picturesque groups of French Zouaves and Turcos, Sikhs, Senegalese and Moroccans, convalescing in the sunshine, and longing for the hour when they can return to the colors.

In the military hospital adjoining the Musée at Versailles I saw another thousand French wounded or invalided. This institution occupies the extensive quarters which were formerly the ancient kitchens of the chateau of Louis XIV. The Hôtel Trianon nearby has been reserved for British wounded. This beautiful establishment has been converted into an ideal hospital and equipped regardless of expense with operating rooms and other necessary fittings. It is under the supervision of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and Queen Alexandra's nurses are in attendance. Here I found my old friend Colonel Smith, D. S. O., in command. Two hundred and seventy-six of the five hundred wounded now there were received on the opening day, most of whom were the victims of Prussian shrapnel.

This war is an artillery duel and the majority of casualties result



THE LYCÉE PASTEUR—NOW TURNED HOSPITAL
The fine building at Neuilly, just outside Paris, now converted into a temporary annex to the American Hospital of Paris

from shell and shrapnel. The modern high velocity steel jacketed rifle bullet is comparatively harmless when passing thru soft tissues. It is aseptic, and I have seen many cases, both in this war and in the Japan, where two and sometimes three bullets have past completely thru the lungs without serious result. It is when the bullet strikes a bone that its effects are most dangerous. But the killing in the armies has been mainly the result of shrapnel and shell. The bullets of the one and irregular fragments of the other produce frightful contusions and lacerations and compound fractures. They carry into the wound septic material, dirt, shreds of clothing, etc., that produce infections with too often fatal results.

AN ESSENTIAL SAFEGUARD

In the American Hospital is installed the best device ever invented for the preservation of the health of an army. It is an apparatus for the sterilization of water by the use of the ultra-violet ray, which kills all bacilli and pathogenic germs as instantly as an electric shock of full voltage kills a human being. It is simple, portable and thoroly practical, and costs less than a single howitzer shell. In two of the hospitals I visited at the front, one near Soissons and the other near Arras, there were twenty-nine soldiers, among whom there was not a *wounded* man. The majority suffered from intestinal infections, typhoid and maladies resulting from the use of polluted water. The danger from this menace will inevitably increase as the season advances unless it is promptly checked, for the territory where the fighting is now in progress has been occupied by the enemy in his advance toward Paris and on his retreat over the same ground. In places it resembles a cemetery. Many of the dead—men as well as animals—have been buried in its trenches or flung into its ditches and other waterways. Many have been drowned and never buried, and its water sources are all more or less infected. The only escape from such disastrous conditions is the sterilization of water used for drinking purposes. Thoro boiling for twenty minutes, as was done by the Japanese in their campaign in Manchuria, will kill all bacilli, but this method is not possible here. The Taubes, which are constantly on the lookout on the firing line, would promptly report the smoke of a fire to their artillery corps, and trouble would follow.

It is, therefore, imperative, if disease is not to claim a large percentage of the invalidism and mortality in the campaign, that a practical method of sterilization of water should be adopted, and the ultra-violet ray offers the solution of the problem.

It has been my privilege to recommend its general adoption to General Favrier, and the French military authorities in Paris, as well as to other high officials in the armies of the Allies. Its general use will save thousands of men for the firing line who otherwise are doomed to end their days as our American boys did at Camp Alger and Chattanooga, from causes that science has demonstrated are preventable. I have seen over a thousand soldiers killed by the bacilli of cholera who, ninety-six hours before their death, were healthy fighting men, and who might have remained so had they taken the simple precaution of sterilizing their drinking water.

If a fire was discovered in a valuable building in plain view of its inmates, and buckets of water stood conveniently near by which it might be extinguished, some one with sufficient initiative to throw on the water might put out the blaze. The question here is, "Will the military authorities of the Allied armies use the bucket?"

THE EXAMPLE OF JAPAN

Thus far the armies of all the belligerents have been comparatively fortunate in escaping preventable disease, and for many reasons. In the early days of the war the majority of troops sent to the front were hardened soldiers who had been immunized against typhoid fever (or enteric, as it is called here) and smallpox. The weather, even in August, was cool, and those active carriers of disease, the mosquito and fly, were not much in evidence. But the cold is rapidly approaching, and the most dangerous bacilli are not killed by frost. What it is remembered that the mortality of armies in nearly all the wars of history has been five times greater from preventable diseases than from bullets, the necessity for using preventive measures must be self-evident. By adopting such a course, and giving to its medical officers the necessary power to enforce its execution, the Japanese completely reversed the mortality statistics in their war with Russia. In that campaign, lasting nearly two years, the total mortality was 81,000, of whom more than 60,000 died of battle casualties. In other words, instead of losing eighty per cent from disease and twenty per cent from battle casualties, they lost about thirty per cent from disease and seventy per cent on the firing line. This is the most remarkable record ever made in the annals of war. The Japanese were the first to recognize and anticipate the danger from disease. In order to prevent the invasion of that deadly foe they saw that the military surgeon must prove himself a keen sanitary engineer in the selection of camp sites, of camp drainage, of the location of latrines, in the inspection of all water supplies, the quality of the food and its cooking, of the soldiers' clothing and his personal cleanliness. He must be an epidemiologist and a bacteriologist, as well as a student of dietetics and metabolism. Terrible epidemics of typhoid fever and diarrhea have resulted from flies, which carry disease germs from unsavory places to the mess hall; or from the drinking of polluted water. The ironclad ration of the soldier has at times led to starvation or scurvy, or has proved an excitement to intestinal disease. With all these problems the military surgeon must be prepared to wrestle, especially when he is with newly recruited troops, unaccustomed to the discipline of army life, or when stationed in foreign climes.

The normal condition of the soldier is health. Disease and premature death are to a large extent unnecessary. They are to be overcome, however, not by the abrogation of the intellectual faculty, but by its exercize. With a thoro knowledge of the microbe of any disease, its prevention is comparatively easy. But it is only by the exercize of the greatest vigilance and judgment that these most pathetic tragedies of war can be averted, and that a high standard of health in an army be maintained, so that in the emergency of battle it may respond effectively.

In order to accomplish this most desirable result the Japanese have in their army 44,000 sanitary soldiers who are at the command of its medical officers, and whose duty is to save life, instead of taking it. This enormous factor in their service is practically unknown in the armies of Europe and America, but it has proved its value thru results. It illustrates the fact that the only safety for a nation lies in its thoro preparation to meet all emergencies.

London

This article will be supplemented in a forthcoming number by one describing the care of the wounded British soldiers and their behavior in the military hospitals, by Alfred Stead, The Independent's correspondent at the front.

THE "AUDACIOUS" AND "BULWARK" MYSTERIES

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

IT is reported that on October 27th last, H. M. S. "Audacious," a dreadnought of 23,000 tons displacement, only a year old, and, therefore, modern in every feature of construction and armament, sank at sea some twenty miles distant from the north coast of Ireland. The British Admiralty refuses any information on the subject. The German Admiralty is equally silent. The newspaper reports printed a fortnight after the event were statements of people on board the White Star steamer "Olympic," which arrived upon the scene in time to aid in rescuing the warship's crew.

There is nothing to suggest that the "Audacious" ran on a rock, or sprung any leak so uncontrollable as to prevent her reaching shoal water or a nearby harbor. The inference therefore is that such a strong and new warship could have been sunk only by either an internal or an external explosion.

Since the disaster the battleship "Bulwark" has been blown up in the Thames by what is now asserted to be the detonation or spontaneous combustion of her powder. This adds one more to the list of similar casualties. The British cruiser "Dotterel" met a like fate some years ago, the Japanese battleship "Mikasa," and the French battleships "Jena and "La Liberté" were similarly destroyed more recently, and Spain has always maintained that our "Maine" was hoist by her own petard. The silence of the British Admiralty, the official anxiety to prevent information becoming public, the muzzling of individuals and the press, the flood of misleading reports and especially the absence of exultation by the Germans all suggest that the "Audacious" sank herself. On the other hand, immediate official announcement is made of internal explosion as the most probable cause of the "Bulwark's" loss. There is, obviously, some mystery about the "Bulwark" disaster, and more about that of the "Audacious."

The great difficulty of hostile surface torpedo boats (of the presence of which there is no indication) approaching within torpedo range of a battleship is sufficient to exclude them from consideration in the case of the "Audacious." Her destruction was first ascribed to a mine, and this gained support from the warning already issued by the Admiralty to neutral vessels of mines existing on the north of Ireland to such an extent as to make navigation "within sixty miles of Tory Island" dangerous. Where such mines came from was not satisfactorily explained. The Germans officially denied having put them there. The British retorted that they must have been laid by ships flying a neutral flag—which lacks corroboration and reflects on the efficiency of the patrol. Beyond this, however, even granting the existence of a known mine field, no reason is discernible why the "Audacious" should have gone or been sent into it. If she went into supposedly free water and encountered a stray floating mine, then it is equally mysterious where that mine came from, for it is hardly conceivable that if it were one of the many which have broken adrift from the huge fields in the North Sea, it could have made its way thru the Orkneys around the north end of Scotland and then despite opposing currents have traveled south, dodging the Hebrides to the Irish coast, or if it came from the English Channel that it could have traversed the Irish Sea and the North Channel to the same locality. If Lough Swilly Bay is mined, which is negatived by the entrance of the great "Olympic," one may have escaped from there, but the probabilities are remote. In the case of the "Bulwark," the Thames at its mouth is closely mined and there were, of course, neither hostile destroyers nor mines at Sheerness.

So we come to the possibilities of submarine attack. It is asserted that not merely one submarine, but a flotilla of them mothered by the cruiser "Berlin," traversed the mine fields of the North Sea, eluded all the British blockading vessels there and so went to the north of Ireland in order to begin a career of havoc in that locality. The "Berlin" is credibly reported as having gone into Trondhjem in need of repair and as having been interned by Norway for the war. It is also announced that the German submarine "U-18" was rammed and sunk off the north coast of Scotland by a British patrol vessel; but that does not explain the presence of submarines on the north coast of Ireland, and besides, the German Admiralty officially denies the loss and says that its submarines are all afloat and accounted for.

It is not impracticable, however, for the newer German submarines to traverse the eight hundred miles between the German coast and northern Ireland, especially if they come to the surface at night and so make better speed than they can under water, while getting also the very necessary fresh air. But that a cruiser could run the gauntlet not only of mines but of the sleepless watch at the northern exit of the North Sea is beyond belief. If the "Berlin" tried to do so, the mauling which sent her into Trondhjem need not be further inquired about.

But how could a German submarine know that a particular dreadnought was at that particularly unlikely place at that particular time? The only answer is "spies," and a long and doubtful story has appeared to the effect that "spies" found out that all the British dreadnoughts were massed in Lough Swilly, and the "Audacious" was merely selected from among them while engaged in fleet "target practise."

As for the "Bulwark," it is insisted that "even a mackerel" could not get thru the mine field at the mouth of the Thames without injury; but none the less a few days ago a German submarine did pass the mines planted before Deal Harbor and destroyed a gunboat therein.

It is hardly possible to avoid contrasting the quick official ascription of the "Bulwark's" destruction to an internal explosion, with the official reticence relative to the "Audacious." Clearly in the Admiralty's opinion it is a much more troublesome thing to admit that the enemy's submarines could get up the strongly guarded Thames to within thirty-five miles of London than to leave it open to surmise that they may have traversed eight hundred miles from their base to attack the "Audacious." For if the Thames can be entered it will certainly be asked why not Roshyth or any other of the great harbors in which the British capital ships are protected? Besides, if British dreadnoughts can blow themselves up at sea, all the questions raised by the explosions on the "Jena" and "La Liberté," which took place in port, again become poignant —stability of explosives, temperature of magazines, adequacy of means for ventilating and refrigerating them, and the like. It might well seem, perhaps, more reassuring tacitly to permit the world to believe that the "Audacious" fell victim to a mine or preferably a submarine, and the "Bulwark" to an internal explosion, than to leave a reversal of the conditions open to public suspicion, or even to concede that both ships were self destroyed. A popular notion that a fleet is inefficient in so vital a

matter as the care and handling of its explosives, or that, despite all precautions, the latter are so unstable as to be a source of constant peril, is much more disquieting than any discovery of unexpected capabilities in hostile submarine attacks.

So far as the loss of the two battleships is concerned, it counts but little to a navy which can still oppose eighty of these great vessels, built and building, to the Kaiser's forty-eight. *But* if a German submarine did get to the "Bulwark," people are going to add together all the ships (1) of the British navy, (2) of the French navy, (3) of the Russian navy, (4) of the Japanese navy, and (5) of the Portuguese navy, and wonder at the tremendous and overpowering strength of the defenses of the German navy, which prevents the expenditure of some of the 250 British destroyers or the eighty-seven French destroyers or the 141 Russian destroyers, for example, or even of unimportant larger craft to detonate the mines guarding German harbors prior to the immediately succeeding entrance therein of British squadrons. Mined and fortified harbors cannot be forced without loss of life, any more than trenches can be stormed, and of the latter there is abundant daily evidence. A good many destroyers might be sacrificed before 800 men—the loss in the "Bulwark"—would be killed. Under like circumstances, Farragut remarked "Damn the torpedoes," saw the "Tecumseh" plunge to the bottom, and swept on to Mobile.

New York City

THE SOUL OF ROUGET DE LISLE

BY WILLIAM WATSON

Their arms shall conquer—to victory led
By a voice like a trumpet's peal;
For a great Ghost marches at their head—
The Soul of Rouget de Lisle.

He gave them the Song that cannot die
Till the world's heart cease to feel;
And they go into battle captain'd by
The Soul of Rouget de Lisle.

Not for the first time—not for the last—
Does an enemy waver and reel
Before the eternal clarion-blast
From the Soul of Rouget de Lisle.

For this is the Song shall break the power
That bids men grovel and kneel—
The Song that was born of a mighty hour
In the Soul of Rouget de Lisle.

And its music fires the booming gun
And edges the gleaming steel,
For the Soul of France herself is one
With the Soul of Rouget de Lisle.

TO THE SPIRIT OF BYRON

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

"THE NIOBE OF NATIONS"—*Childe Harold*

Thou more than poet, Freedom's laureate,
Byron! Altho some tyrant hand should blot
All pages that to her are consecrate
By loyal bards—thus doomed to be forgot—
Who should despair if thine were quenchéd not?
Oh, for thy voice, when the world's heart is wrung
At Honor made a barrack-jest and plot!
To what invective hadst thou given tongue!
Mourner of Rome, what dirge for Belgium hadst thou sung!

What of *her* children ravaged from her heart—
Those cities proud of lore and fair of mien:
Liège, that cradled Charlemagne; that mart
Of many seas, rich Antwerp; old Malines;
And royal Brussels seated like a queen;
Bruges the melodious, and flowery Ghent,
And wise Louvain? . . . Oh, Byron, hadst thou seen
The tears and terror, who could be content
By lesser song than thine that grief and blame be blent?

Revered is Valor—ay, but Honor more.
A score of centuries doth History save
Cæsar's "brave Belgians": for how many a score
Shall live the word these to the Teuton gave
When they must choose dishonor or the grave!
They knew, before they took Despair to wife,
Man's mind, and not his master, makes him slave.
What theme for thee, ere, Singer of Great Strife,
To Belgium thou hadst poured libation of thy life!

WINTER TRAVELS

SEVEN ALL-IN-AMERICA TOURS CONVENIENTLY OUTLINED BY BERTHA RUFFNER. THEY OFFER IN EXCHANGE FOR WINTER SNOWS OR THE CHILL GRAY DAYS OF THE CITY THE BRACING PINEY AIR OF SOUTH JERSEY OR THE CAROLINA MOUNTAINS, THE SUNNY SEASHORE, THE LAZY CHARM OF OLD CITIES OF THE SOUTH AND QUAINTER APPEAL OF SPANISH AMERICA, THE TROPICAL LUXURY OF FLORIDA, THE GOLDEN SPLENDOR OF CALIFORNIA. THE FIRST COST—RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP FARES—IS ACCURATELY INDICATED; THE FURTHER EXPENSES ARE SUGGESTED BUT CANNOT BE SPECIFICALLY RECORDED HERE

LAKEWOOD, ATLANTIC CITY AND THE POCONOS
THRU VIRGINIA TO WASHINGTON
THE MIDDLE SOUTH

FROM PINEHURST TO NEW ORLEANS
FLORIDA AND HAVANA
JAMAICA, PANAMA AND CENTRAL AMERICA

A TRIP THRU CALIFORNIA

LAKEWOOD, ATLANTIC CITY AND THE POCONOS

Time—One Week from New York

Lakewood with its smell of pines, Atlantic City with its tang of the sea and the Pocono Mountains, so rich in natural beauty, give a diversity not often found on so short a trip. The change of climate, the variety of scenery and the difference in out-of-door life cannot fail to be stimulating, and after one short week you will return greatly refreshed in mind and with energy renewed.

Day

1 *Lv. New York* in the morning or afternoon.

Ar. Lakewood in about two hours. Hotels $2.50 and up day A. P. This is one of the nearest of the noted resorts to New York and has much to recommend it—its location in the famous "pine belt" of New Jersey nine miles from the ocean; its climate, which is dry; its walks, drives, unexcelled facilities for golf, tennis and riding, and in season, for winter sports. If you are interested in poultry, you will enjoy the drive to the model poultry plant at Laurelton Farm, four miles, or you may prefer to drive to Allaire (the Deserted Village) eight miles away. By automobile you may visit Princeton University (thirty-five miles), the Battlefield of Monmouth (sixteen miles) or the Atlantic Coast resorts from ten to twenty miles away. For golf, at the Country Club there is a fine 18-hole course well laid out and full of natural hazards. Indoors you will find bowling alleys and squash courts. On the lake there is rowing and canoeing. In midwinter the sleighing, skating and iceboating are fine. In the evening attend one of the fine concerts given at the various hotels and to which all are welcome.

3 *Lv. Lakewood* in the morning and

Ar. Atlantic City in about three hours. Hotels from $2.50 up a day A. P. The "Playground of the World" is one of the most interesting cities in America, as well as one of the greatest health and pleasure resorts in the world. It is situated on an island ten miles long and less than a mile wide. This location, combined with the nearness of the Gulf Stream and the protecting pine belt on the mainland, gives it an ideal climate, several degrees warmer than that of the nearby cities. Its most distinctive feature is the Boardwalk, extending for eight miles along the beach. The ocean piers, of which there are six, will contribute to your pleasure, with their sun parlors and their concerts. If you prefer you may spend your time in bowling alleys or skating rinks. The Country Club furnishes golf over a course of eighteen holes. Driving and automobiling may also be had as well as delightful trips by trolley, both on the island and on the mainland.

5 *Lv. Atlantic City* in the morning for Philadelphia, changing cars there and

Ar. Buck Hill Falls in about three hours. Here, at an elevation of from 1350 to 1700 feet, you will find neither a village nor a city, but you will be in the midst of mountains with forests all around you and beautiful glens and many waterfalls. You will lead a simple life in the heart of nature. The air being dry and invigorating will make walking over the many trails a delight. Snow, too, is abundant here and light and dry, and you will be able to indulge in sleighing, snowshoeing, coasting, skiing, tobogganing and skating; in fact, the time to be spent here will be all too short.

7 *Lv. Buck Hill Falls* in the afternoon and

Ar. New York in about three hours.

Fare from New York to New York, $9.90

THRU VIRGINIA TO WASHINGTON

Time—Two Weeks from New York

Who has not a desire to visit Virginia, the state famous since the very beginning of American history, the home of many Presidents, the scenes of battles on land and sea, the state of natural wonders, glorious mountains, springs, health and pleasure resorts second to none in the country, and Washington—the city of national dignity and constantly increasing beauty?

1 *Lv. New York* in the evening.

2 *Ar. Natural Bridge* in the afternoon. Hotels $3 up day A. P. This resort is located on one of the peaks of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The bridge, the glens, the springs, the lake, and the hunting make it attractive alike to the tourist, the artist or the sportsman.

3 Spend the morning going over and under the wonderful bridge, which is 215 feet high, 100 feet wide, with a span of ninety feet. It connects two of the five round-top mountains and overlooks the James River Valley. In the afternoon walk for a mile thru the glen above the bridge to Lace Waterfalls, where Cedar Creek leaps a great distance from the upper level.

4 *Lv. Natural Bridge* in the morning, changing cars at Clifton Forge,

Ar. White Sulphur Springs about noon. Hotels $4 up day A. P. The oldest spa in the United States. The names of many famous men and women of the early days are to be found on the old register. It is older than Newport or Saratoga, and still maintains its popularity. The location on a slope of the Greenbrier Mountains is ideal. It is at an altitude of about 2000 feet and, being protected by mountain peaks, has an equable climate.

5 Spend the day either walking thru the natural park about the spring or driving along the broad highways which lead up the mountains thru beautiful scenery. You may play golf or tennis if you prefer, or have a swim indoors in the large sunlighted swimming pool. The bathing establishment is fully equipped and you may have a European cure without going to Europe.

6 *Lv. White Sulphur Springs* in the morning.

Ar. Hot Springs in about three hours. Hotels $3 up A. P. No one attraction makes this delightful resort, situated among the mountains at an altitude of 2500 feet above sea level, famous, but the many sports and pastimes offered. It has a fine climate and the waters are beneficial both for bathing and drinking. It has been a well-known health resort since George Washington's time and the first hotel was built ten years before the Declaration of Independence was signed.

7 Drive to Fassifern Farm, an old Virginia farmhouse about ten miles out, and enjoy a real Virginia luncheon, or drive to Oak Grove, an old Colonial mansion that has much of interest in it. Here delicate southern dishes are served. If you prefer walking, it is only a little over a mile to the Daniel Boone log cabin. There are many bridle paths, a picturesque golf course and fine tennis courts.

8 *Lv. Hot Springs* in the morning.

Ar. Richmond in the afternoon. Hotels $1 up day E. P. Richmond is the capital of old Virginia, a city full of historical attractions. Spend the one day here driving about the city with its many interesting monuments and homes of noted people. Visit Hollywood Cemetery, where so many of these people are buried. Go to the Capitol, where from the dome you will get a fine birdseye view of the city.

10 *Lv. Richmond* about noon.

Ar. Old Point Comfort in the afternoon. Hotels $2.50 to $5 per day A. P. This historic point was christened by Captain John Smith more than 300 years ago.

11 Visit Fortress Monroe in the morning, going to Guard Mount. When that is over, take a walk around the rampart for a fine view over Hampton Roads. Later go to Newport News by trolley (about fifty minutes) and visit the great shipyard. On the return journey stop at Hampton and spend a pleasant hour at Hampton Institute. If time permits visit the Soldiers' Home, which you pass en route. The Nauheim Baths, the Aix or Vichy treatments, inaccessible in Europe, can be had here at "The Cure."

11 *Lv. Old Point Comfort* in the evening by steamer.

12 *Ar. Washington* in the morning. Hotels from $1.50 up day, E. P. Visit the Capitol and the Congressional Library just east of it. Then go via electric car to the White House, the Treasury Building, State, War and Navy Buildings (in the latter the one special point of interest is the model room and museum). The Agricultural Building is near by.

13 The day may be given to the Corcoran Art Gallery, the Smithsonian Institute, the National Museum and Art Gallery and later the Washington Monument, from

which you will get a superb view of the city and surrounding country.

14 Visit Mt. Vernon going either via trolley or steamer. To this historic spot the home of General Washington, the trip by steamer down the Potomac is especially delightful. If time permits, visit the quaint old town of Alexandria, six miles south—one of the battlefields. The chief point of interest there is Christ Church, which Washington and his family attended. Fort Myer is interesting as well as the National Cemetery at Arlington.

15 *Lv. Washington* in the afternoon.
Ar. New York in the evening.

Fare from New York to New York, $30.35

THE MIDDLE SOUTH

Time—Two to Three Weeks from New York

The attractive cities of the Middle South—South Carolina and Georgia—are interesting alike to the person in search of health, to the tourist who likes to browse amid old things, to the traveler who simply wants a good time mid pleasant surroundings, and to one who seeks all kinds of out-of-door sports.

Day

1 *Lv. New York* in the evening.

2 *Ar. Camden* in the evening. Hotels $4 up day A. P. Boarding houses $2 up day A. P. This is an ideal resort because of its wonderful climate. The air is dry, soft and balmy, yet always invigorating. Its age—it was settled in 1750—gives it historic interest, its superb old trees are a delight and it offers variety of amusements. It is noted for its old gardens, considered the finest of their kind in the United States. Many of the old homes are still in possession of the families to whom the original grants were given by the British Crown. It was an important military post during the Revolutionary War. Many relics of the Battle of Camden and the Battle of Hobkirk are to be found, as well as quaint monuments. There are splendid golf links and tennis courts, excellent polo grounds. The hunting and fishing is good. The roads, which run thru miles of pine forests, are excellent for either driving or horseback riding.

5 *Lv. Camden* in the morning.
Ar. Columbia at noon, connecting there by train, which
Ar. Augusta in the evening. Hotels $2.50 to $5 up day A. P. A beautiful city on the Savannah River in the pine belt, which gives it a dry, invigorating climate. It is famed for its shaded avenues and wide streets. Several days may be spent here by the traveler who loves golf. The Country Club on Summerville Heights has two 18-hole golf courses and one of nine holes. Horseback riding is popular and the nearby country affords excellent shooting for quail, woodcock and snipe.

Aiken. Spend one day in Aiken, only eighteen miles from Augusta, which is reached by trolley, a pleasant trip. It is a quaint and quiet southern town, with wide streets, having parks thru the center where the magnolia, Spanish bayonet and evergreens flourish. Its groves of tall pines, almost encircling the town, add to its charm, and the many beautiful modern homes attest to the healthfulness of its climate.

9 *Lv. Augusta* in the afternoon.
Ar. Summerville in the evening. Hotels $3 to $5 per day, A. P. Boarding houses, $1.50 up A. P. This attractive resort is located at the junction of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers in the heart of the longleaf pine region, twenty-two miles from Charleston. It is an old-fashioned, charming, lazy southern town, delightfully unprogressive.

10 Visit the Tea Gardens, adjacent to the large hotel, where the first tea was planted in America. The process of gathering tea-leaf is performed most satisfactorily by colored children. Interested visitors are invited as well to the talks on tea given every Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

11 Drive to Dorchester with its old Indian Fort and Parish Church, established in 1717. Enough of the remains stand to mark the spot where Christianity had its early foothold in the soil of Carolina. Drive along the banks of the Ashley with its fine old residences and gardens of far-famed magnolias. Beside the rare old trees and shrubs are forests of camelias of every variety. The Middleton Place is noted for its lawns and stately terraces. Here you will see the tomb of Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Visit Goose Creek Church, built in 1711; Drayton Hall, a spacious brick residence built in 1740, the headquarters of Cornwallis in 1780.

12 Four miles from Summerville is the old White Church built in 1696, the oldest of its order in the state. It is now a mass of picturesque ruins. Besides driving or playing golf and tennis, one can secure horses suitable for riding, as well as hunting horses and dogs of all kinds. There is a fine hunting preserve containing 1800 acres well stocked with deer, quail and other game.

13 *Lv. Summerville* in the afternoon and in an hour
Ar. Charleston. Hotels from $1.50 day up E. P., to $3 up A. P. The most fascinating city of the South, peculiarly interesting because it is so closely associated with Colonial times.

14 Go to the world-famed East Battery Promenade, which will give you a view of the harbor and Forts Sumter and Moultrie. Visit the old churches, among them St. Philip's Church, the first Episcopal church in South Carolina, with its old cemetery in which John C. Calhoun is buried; St. Michael's Church, built in 1752, with its famous bells and clock imported from England in 1764; the Huguenot Church, founded by French Huguenots which still adheres to the exact forms of Huguenot worship. Walk down the old streets in the exclusive residential section to see the beautiful gateways.

15 Go to see the old Powder Magazine, a relic of Continental days; the Slave Market, a relic of slavery days; and the old Charleston Market, the hall of which is now used as a Confederate Museum. Many trolley trips may be taken, all covered in an hour. The Meeting street cars to the Country Club; Navy Yard cars to that point; King street cars to Hampton Park, where the Exposition was held in 1901-02; Broad street cars to ferry wharf connecting for trip thru the harbor to the Isle of Palms.

16 *Lv. Charleston* in the evening via rail.
17 *Ar. New York* in the evening.
or
16 *Lv. Charleston* 10 a. m. via steamer.
18 *Ar. New York* second day.

Fare from New York to Charleston and return trip by rail, $43.30

Fare from New York to Charleston and return trip by steamer (including meals and berth on steamer), $43.40

FROM PINEHURST TO NEW ORLEANS

Time—Three Weeks from New York or Chicago

"Land of the Sky"—this appropriate name has been given to the mountain region of western North Carolina. At all times one may drive over picturesque mountain roads or wander along trails thru beautiful woods. The climate is unsurpassed for its health-giving properties. The mountains of Carolina and Tennessee, the wealth of memories of Confederate days which cling to Chattanooga, and the indescribable charm of New Orleans, on which novelists and painters have lavished their efforts, make this a tour of continual delight.

Day

1 *Lv. New York* in the afternoon.

2 *Ar. Pinehurst* in the evening. Hotels $2.50 to $5 up per day A. P. Pinehurst is one of the leading health and recreation resorts of the Middle South, its location in the longleaf pine belt giving it a dry, invigorating atmosphere. There are four hotels and about fifty cottages, forming an interesting colony. There are about 250 miles of good, hard, smooth roads excellent for automobiles and driving. The chief attraction is golf, the links being among the finest in the country. Tennis is popular and many tournaments are held during the season. For the hunter there is quail shooting and fox hunting. Woodcock and wild turkey are often obtained in a day's outing.

5 *Lv. Pinehurst* in the morning.
Ar. Columbia in four hours and connect with train.
Ar. Asheville in the evening. Hotels from $2 to $6 per day A. P. Asheville, the largest of the resorts in this section, stands on a commanding site surrounded by mountains, at an elevation of about 2200 feet above sea level.

6 Drive to the summit of Sunset Mountain over a fine road, curving and twisting around the mountain, the view extending miles in every direction. In the afternoon go about the city via trolley.

7 Drive to Biltmore, the home of the late George W. Vanderbilt. Three days of the week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, visitors are given the privilege of driving over this magnificent estate.

8 Delightful foot and horseback trails may be taken for mountain climbing.

9 *Lv. Asheville* at noon.
Ar. Chattanooga in the evening. Hotels $1.50 up per day E. P. Scenically and historically one of the most interesting cities on this continent. The United States Government has spent large sums of money in the construction of miles of perfect boulevards. There are also ninety-six miles of electric trolleys.

11 Visit Lookout Mountain. Trolley to the foot of the mountain, connecting there with the incline road, reaching the summit in a few minutes, or take the new line, which affords continuous passage over eight miles of fine scenic road. Lookout Mountain rises to a hight of 1491 feet above the city and from the summit on a clear day one can look into seven states.

12 Visit Chickamauga Park, via trolley, and see the battlefields. Congress has spent millions of dollars for the erection of monuments and the improvement of the

walks, driveways and grounds. The old roads used by the soldiers of both armies have been reopened and the battlefield is now in the same condition as at the time of the war. Fort Oglethorpe near by will also prove interesting.

13 Drive along the Crest Road on Missionary Ridge. Visit Signal Mountain, another historic point, by trolley or by automobile. The road to the summit is as fine as any in the country and the views superb.

14 *Lv. Chattanooga* in the evening.

15 *Ar. New Orleans* in the morning. Hotels $1.50 up a day E. P. One of the quaintest, most picturesque and cosmopolitan cities of the South, having attributes both of the Old and the New World. Canal street, which is very wide, separates the American from the old French Quarter. The first day see the city, taking the trip via the St. Charles Belt Line car. This starts and returns to Canal street and will give you a good idea of the best residential section in the American portion of the city. Audubon Park you may wish to visit later. On the return take the Esplanade Belt car and get the same idea of the French residential section. Another interesting trip will be by the North Peters car to the Jackson Barracks, then walking along the levees and getting a view of the broad and winding Mississippi, whose shores are above the level of the city. In the evening dine at one of the many famous restaurants.

16 Visit the French Quarter, going in the sight-seeing auto at 10 a. m., cost $1. In the afternoon take the sight-seeing steamer for a trip on the Mississippi River, cost $1. The docks, the freight and passenger boats from Central and South America, the views of the city and outlying districts, the old plantation homes—all make the trip delightful.

17 *Lv. New Orleans* in the evening by rail.

19 *Ar. New York* in the afternoon.

or

17 *Lv. New Orleans* at 10 a. m. via steamer.

21 *Ar. New York* in the morning.

Fare from New York to New Orleans, and return trip by rail direct, $74.17; returning by water, $83.52

Fare from Chicago to New Orleans, and return trip by rail direct, $71.24

FLORIDA AND HAVANA

Time—Five to Six Weeks from New York or Chicago

Florida! The very name suggests all that is delightful to the traveler, whether he is in search of health, pleasure, something old or something new. No state in the Union is quite like it. It has a charm distinctly its own. It has a florid past and a luxurious present. Here we find tropical foliage, Italian skies, Spanish architecture and a wonderful railroad bridging the most remarkable chain of islands in the world. The shores of these keys are bathed by summer seas and fringed by graceful waving palms. It is a paradise for the fisherman and hunter, there is boating and bathing and driving; in fact, one can find places to suit all wants and all tastes.

Day

1 *Lv. New York or Chicago* in the afternoon by train.

2 *Ar. Jacksonville* in the afternoon. Hotels $1.50 up per day.

3 E. P. Take a trip by auto to Atlantic Beach, the summer resort of the state. The road is good and much of it leads thru pine forests.

4 *Lv. Jacksonville* in the morning and in a couple of hours *Ar. Magnolia Springs.* Hotel $4 up per day; boarding house $2 up per day, A. P. This is one of the charming resorts of the state, located on the banks of the St. John River in the midst of a park of over 200 acres of live oaks, pines and the fragrant magnolia trees. A restful spot where fishing, boating, tennis and golf may be indulged in. The golf links are among the finest in the state.

5 Drive or walk to Green Cove Springs four miles distant and see the wonderful spring with its perfectly appointed swimming pool.

6 *Lv. Magnolia Springs* in the morning.
Ar. Florence Villa in the late afternoon. Florence Villa Hotel $5 up per day, A. P. This attractive Plantation Home is built in an orange grove on a high plateau, and overlooks a chain of beautiful lakes.

9 *Lv. Florence Villa* in the morning.
Ar. Fort Myers in the late afternoon. Hotels from $1.50 up per day A. P. This is the most tropical town in Florida. It is located on the Caloosahatchee River eighteen miles from its mouth. Trips may be taken to islands down the river. A steamer also makes the trip to the East Coast, going thru the Everglades.

12 *Lv. Fort Myers* in the morning.
Ar. Tampa in the afternoon. Hotels $2 up per day A. P. Tampa is a progressive city and a center from which delightful excursions may be made to nearby points of interest.

13 Trip by steamer to *St. Petersburg*, leaving Tampa in the morning and arriving there in a couple of hours. St. Petersburg is one of Florida's most popular resorts, especially liked by the people of the great Middle West. On reaching the city change from steamer to trolley, going across town to Gulfport, thence by launch to Pass-a-Grille, a beautiful shell island between Bay and Gulf. You will have time for a stone-crab dinner for which the place is noted, and a dip in the Gulf before time for the return journey. It is only an hour's ride by trolley and launch from St. Petersburg to Pass-a-Grille.

14 *Lv. Port Tampa* Sundays or Thursdays (twice a week).

16 *Ar. Havana.* Hotels $2 up E. P., $5 up A. P. This is without exception one of the most attractive and fascinating cities in America. Full of historic interest and charming because, being typically Spanish, it differs in every way from any of the cities in the United States. Electric cars or victorias will take you to most of the points of interest.

Visit Colon Cemetery in the morning and in the afternoon go by trolley to Marianas, Camp Columbia, where the American soldiers were quartered during the Spanish war. It has an ideal location overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

Between the hours of five and six drive thru the Prado and out along the Malecon (sea wall) with picturesque Morro Castle opposite. It is the time when all Havana is out. Three evenings a week the famous Municipal Band of Havana gives concerts at the Malecon.

Take a day for various trolley rides, not omitting the Vedado, a suburb of Havana. Here are the residences of the wealthy people of the city, with attractive homes surrounded by beautiful tropical gardens. The Cathedral, built by the Jesuits in 1704, and other churches are interesting as well as the public buildings.

18 *Matanzas.* Spend one day in the beautiful city of Matanzas. Trains leave at 8:15 in the morning, returning at 5:30 in the evening. Fare for the entire trip is $8.50. This includes luncheon at Matanzas, coach ride to Monserrate overlooking the Yumuri Valley, drives about the city, along the promenade skirting the bay, and admission to the celebrated Caves of Bellamar. These excursions are in charge of an English-speaking guide and lecturer. Or go independently and reduce cost.

19 *Lv. Havana* via steamer (daily except Sunday) at 10 a. m. *Ar. Key West* at 6:30 p. m., connecting directly with train over the keys.

Ar. Long Key 9:58 p. m. *Long Key Fishing Camp*, $3 up per day A. P. This is one of the most attractive places on the East Coast. A typical fishing camp, comfortable, neat, but not luxurious. It has an ideal location in a grove of coconut palms facing a fine beach and overlooking the broad Atlantic. Large seagoing vessels are constantly in sight, sailing close to shore to avoid the Gulf Stream, only a short distance out.

21 *Lv. Long Key* in the evening.

22 *Ar. Miami* in the morning. Hotels from $2 up day A. P. A perfect winter climate, beautiful scenery, good hotels and a wideawake town all help to make this one of the most popular towns on this coast. Golf and tennis may be indulged in, but the chief attraction is the fishing. It is the home of the game kingfish, the Spanish mackerel and many other favorites. During the season the great tarpon is also found here. Biscayne Bay and the Miami River afford excellent yachting and boating. Drive to Coconut Grove, where many from the North have winter homes, among them the author, Kirk Monroe, and in this vicinity are laid the scenes of some of his stories. A trip up the Miami River and into the Everglades is a delight on account of the tropical foliage along the banks.

24 *Lv. Miami* in the afternoon.
Ar. Palm Beach in about three hours. Hotels $2.50 to $6 up day A. P. The great variety of tropical plants, its location with beautiful Lake Worth on one side and the ocean on the other give Palm Beach a charm found nowhere else. The many improvements made have greatly enhanced its beauty. One can enjoy surf bathing at any time. Spend a day riding in a wheel chair over charming trails and paths thru the jungle bordering on Lake Worth. A boat trip to and a meal on the houseboat located at the inlet to Lake Worth will please. Golf, tennis, boating, fishing all may be enjoyed.

27 *Lv. Palm Beach* in the morning.
Ar. Daytona in the afternoon. Hotels from $1.50 to $5 up day A. P. It is a town of cottages situated on the west bank of the Halifax River. It has wide beautiful streets shaded with moss-draped oaks and bordered with towering pines and stately palmettos. Attractions here are boating on the Halifax River, hunting, many miles of beautiful drives and a bustling attractive town. One of the most picturesque drives is the one to New Smyrna, the site of the early English settlements in Florida, with its ruins of ancient sugar mills.

Seabreeze. This attractive resort is located on the peninsula opposite Daytona between the Halifax River and the ocean. Many of its hotels are directly on the famous Daytona Beach and therefore especially pleasing to the

have all water sports. It is connected with Daytona by bridges. Here one may drive or teach or enjoy the many drives on the motor-road, play golf, indulge in ocean bathing, sailing of all kinds and duck hunting in the various rivers.

30 *Lv. Daytona* in the morning.

Ar. Ormond in about fifteen minutes. Hotels $3 to $5 up day A. P. Boarding house $2 to $3 up day A. P. Ormond Village is on the west bank of the Halifax, as is Daytona. Ormond Beach is across the bridge on the peninsula between the river and the ocean, this peninsula being one half mile in width. This gives a choice of location. Ormond is one of the most picturesque of the East Coast resorts, in fact has an atmosphere particularly its own, owing no doubt to the fact that the two men who made the resort possible were lovers of nature and did much in the way of building roads and trails. It is noted for its attractive drives, one of the favorites being along the hard, smooth beach to Daytona, eight miles. This beach is world-famous, owing to the many automobile races held there a few years ago.

32 *Tomoka.* Spend a day on the trip up the Tomoka River. The first part of the journey is along the Halifax. Later the Tomoka is reached, and from there on the journey is fascinating. The stream is narrow, almost like a canal, with very clear water, casting wonderful reflections. The great oaks with the moss hanging from the branches almost meet overhead, the stately palms, giant ferns and groves of palmettos add much to the beauty and weirdness of the scene; alligators are often seen sunning themselves on floating logs. Drive to one of the many beautiful orange groves in the vicinity, also to the Causeway, which takes you thru wild hammock to the Causeway. The golf course is one of the finest in the country, having an ideal location along the beach, and resembling with its sand dunes the courses of Ireland and Scotland.

33 *Lv. Ormond* in the morning.

Ar. St. Augustine in about 2½ hours. Hotels $1.50 to $6 up day A. P. This is America's oldest city, having been founded and settled by the Spaniards in 1565. Spend the afternoon in wandering about the city, visiting the old Slave Market, the old gates, now within city limits, going as far as Fort Marion and the old sea wall. Visit Anastasia Beach, reached by trolley or by driving thru beautiful wooded country, also by small power boats. There are two golf courses here, both well kept.

35 *Lv. St. Augustine* at noon.

36 *Ar. New York* next evening.

or

35 *Lv. St. Augustine* noon and

Ar. Jacksonville in an hour.

Lv. Jacksonville by steamer 2 p. m.

38 *Ar. New York* third day.

Fare from New York to New York all rail, $94.75
Fare from New York to New York, returning from Jacksonville by steamer, $104.40
From Chicago via Jacksonville to Chicago all rail, $100.35
(Meals and stateroom berth on board ship included in all these rates.)

JAMAICA, PANAMA AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Time—About One Month from New York

Jamaica, the island of mountains and valleys and streams, luxuriant and wonderful vegetation, tropical flowers that bloom at all seasons, mild and uniform climate, quaint and historic cities, attractive coast and inland resorts, excellent roads. Panama, precious for its memories of centuries of bold exploration and insolent exploits, and crowned with an achievement of present day science that for romance and daring surpasses even the legends of the Spanish Main. Costa Rica, with its tropical foliage, great banana and coffee plantations, mountains, valleys and streams, forming a wonderful panorama. The people are quiet, industrious and homeloving, and their little country restfully quiet.

Day

1 *Lv. New York* at noon on Wednesday via steamer.

5 *Ar. Kingston* in the morning. Hotels $2.50 to $5 up day A. P. Boarding houses $2 up day A. P. This is the capital of the Island and is an attractive city with its broad white streets and large shade trees. The natives, the East Indians, Chinese and Syrians make a scene novel to the American traveler. Visit Jamaica Institute Museum, the Victoria Market and the shops, where choice linens, lace, Jippi Jappa (Jamaica Panamas) hats and unique souvenirs may be found.

6 Visit Constant Spring, six miles from Kingston. Trolleys leave the city every twenty minutes. This resort lies at the foot of Blue Mountain, 600 feet above sea level. From all sides views of the mountains are obtained, while from the tower the harbor is to be seen.

7 Go via trolley to Hope Gardens, about 5½ miles from Kingston. All kinds of tropical plants, trees and flowers are there at their best. Among the most interesting is a large collection of orchids.

8 *Lv. Kingston* in the morning.

Ar. Spanish Town in about three-quarters of an hour. This is the ancient capital built by the Spanish, who first colonized the Island. The few hours spent here looking over its old public buildings, scarcely used, its cathedrals, its narrow streets and low wooden houses, will surely repay.

Lv. Spanish Town at 2:51 p. m. for Port Antonio. The train climbs around and over the mountains, over great bridges, thru tunnels, over precipices.

Ar. Port Antonio about 6:30 p. m. Hotels $2.50 to $5 up day, A. P. This interesting city is located on a point of land extending into the Bay and dividing it into two harbors.

9 Spend one day roaming over the picturesque and quaint town, and in the afternoon drive to Blue Hole, four miles over a magnificent road skirting the shore most of the way. The "Hole" is a small cove almost surrounded by land.

10 Drive to Moore Town, the home of the once outlawed Maroons (Spanish slaves who escaped to the hills), over roads unexcelled even in the United States, thru luxuriant tropical foliage, groves of bamboo, mango and pimento trees alternating with fields of bananas, sugar cane and coffee.

11 Take the "Rafting Trip" down the beautiful Rio Grande for ten miles on raft made of bamboo. The return is made by carriage. Golf, tennis, boating and fishing may be had if time permits.

12 *Lv. Port Antonio* in the morning.

Ar. Kingston about noon.

Lv. Kingston via steamer at 5 p. m.

14 *Ar. Colon* in the morning. (*Wednesday.*) Hotels $3 to $5 per day A. P. A typical Central American city, with its streets and houses differing greatly from those of its next-door neighbor, Cristobal, the bustling American town where the Government buildings are located, as well as the homes of the employees. The climate during the winter season, in fact during nine months of the year, is ideal. A couple of days may be spent here very pleasantly. Visit at Colon Beach the Hotel Washington, located on a commanding site overlooking the harbor, the Hospital with its fine grounds, Columbus Monument and the Avenue of Palms at Cristobal.

16 *Lv. Colon* in the afternoon.

Ar. Panama in a couple of hours. Hotels from $3 to $5 per day A. P. The trip is interesting because the railroad parallels the Canal and the entire workings can be seen.

Panama is the most important and interesting city on the Isthmus. It has a cosmopolitan population, a history going back four centuries, quaint houses, narrow streets and old ruins mingled with houses of modern construction and well-paved avenues.

The location is picturesque, on a peninsula extending into the Pacific backed by Ancon Hill. Drive up Ancon Hill, on the slopes of which are the beautiful grounds and buildings of Ancon Hospital. Visit the cathedrals, the old churches, some in ruins, among them the famous Flat Arch church built over 200 years ago. It is a monument to the architects of those days. Walk along the old sea wall and fortress. The market place, the Chinese shops, the Panama hat stores and all kinds of curio stores make shopping an attraction.

Take a carriage ride to Balboa, the Pacific terminus of the Canal. You will be interested in inspecting the docks and buildings. Go via the northern slope of Ancon Hill, where you will get a fine view of the route of the Canal in the direction of Miraflores, Pedro Miguel Locks and Culebra Cut. On the return, visit the native and Chinese cemeteries, which are unique and worth seeing.

Spend one day visiting Old Panama City, destroyed, so the story goes, by the buccaneer Morgan in 1671. The ruins are still well preserved. En route one passes thru and over the "Savannahs," an open rolling country along the sea, the summer home of many of the wealthy Panamanians. A launch ride out thru the bay and around the islands and up to Balboa will give you a good idea of the Pacific approach to the Canal and the harbor of the city. Take a trip by water to Saboga Island, famous for its wonderful pineapples and its attractive sanitarium for convalescing invalid employees of the Canal. Visit the schools and colleges. In the evening the band concerts at the Plaza in front of the Hotel Central are well worth attending.

19 *Lv. Panama* in the morning.

Ar. Colon at noon.

Lv. Colon at 5 p. m. via steamer.

21 *Ar. Port Limon* in the morning. You have time here while waiting for your train for a walk thru the Park, which is near the railroad station, going as far as the sea wall. The plants, trees and shrubs grow to a great size, the flowers are many and brilliant and the entire Park is beautiful beyond words.

21 *Lv. Port Limon* at 10 a. m. (*Wednesday*). It is a steady climb to San José, a distance of 103 miles to an elevation of 4000 feet, passing thru dense forests of hard wood, thru the heart of great banana plantations, over wonderful bridges.

21 *Ar. San José* in the afternoon. Hotels $5 per day A. P. Boarding houses (which are preferable), $2 up day A. P. This city is progressive, having electric cars, and shop windows in which to display goods, differing in that respect from both Colon and Panama. As time here is short for all there is to be seen, take a drive around the city on arrival.

22 Visit the public buildings, cathedrals and parks, which are a feature of all Central American cities, chief among them the Opera House. As you walk about the city you will be interested in the quaint one-story houses, the narrow streets and the many curious wagons and oxcarts. You have time for a short, pleasant ride on the electric cars to the suburbs, passing the Country Club, where golf and tennis are indulged in. From there, too, you will get a fine view of the mountains which surround the city. In the evening attend the band concert on the Plaza. The band-stand is brilliant with lights and the people of the city are all there.

25 (*Sunday*) *Lv. San José* in the morning. *Ar. Port Limon* in the afternoon and *Lv. Port Limon* at 4 p. m. via steamer.

26 *Ar. Colon*, staying only a few hours, and *Lv. Colon* at 2 p. m. via steamer.

29 *Ar. Havana* 2 p. m.

30 *Lv. Havana* at 2 p. m. via steamer. *Ar. New York* Monday.

Fare, round trip, by steamer and rail, $185.12. From New York to Colon the fare includes meals and berth. These are additional elsewhere.

A TRIP THRU CALIFORNIA

(Choice of Route Going)

Time—About Two Months from New York or Chicago

California, "The Land of Heart's Desire," as a writer aptly terms it, is indeed a land where there is no difficulty in finding work or pleasure to suit all needs and wants. A climate unrivaled even on Europe's Mediterranean shores. Fruitful and beautiful valleys, wonderful trees, the largest in the world, and we are told, the oldest things in the world. Mountains everywhere and fine harbors. Romance and history in the old missions, the first of which was founded by Father Junipero Serra in July, 1769. There were twenty-one of these, a day's journey apart along the great highway called El Camino Real—the Royal Road. The ancient trail, as well as many of the missions, has been restored and nowhere can a more delightful trip be found than that over its historic 700 miles.

First Route

Day

1 *Lv. New York* at noon Saturday by steamer.

5 *Ar. New Orleans* in the morning. *Lv. New Orleans* in the morning.

6 *Ar. San Antonio, Texas*, in the morning. Hotels $1.50 up E. P. A city of mild climate, very popular with the tourist. There are fine hot mineral baths near the city. A day spent here will make a pleasant break in the journey and give you an opportunity to visit the Alamo, made famous during the war with Mexico, and to drive to the ruined mission in the suburbs.

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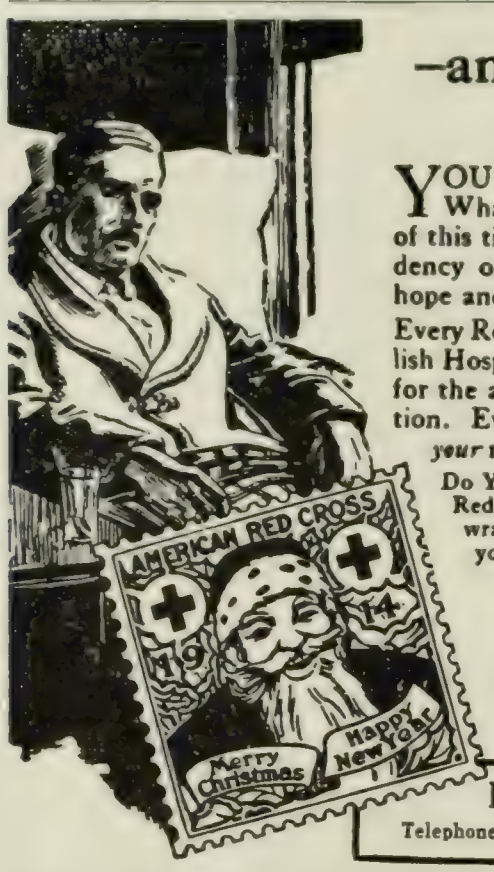
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The Independent

6 *Lv. San Antonio* in the evening.

Tucson, Arizona, within a day's run of Riverside, will repay a stop-over. The city and the mission nine miles away have a recorded history of 214 years and in all that time religious services have never ceased. Here is the University of Arizona and a Desert Laboratory. The city is a comfortable one set in view of great mountains. (This stop is not included in the schedule of days.)

8 *Ar. Riverside, California*, in the afternoon. Hotels $3 up day A. P.

Second Route

1 *Lv. New York* in the afternoon.

2 *Lv. Chicago* in the evening.

5 *Ar. Grand Canyon, Arizona*, in the morning. This tremendous chasm has a depth of 6000 feet and a width of thirteen miles. It must be seen, it cannot be described, but there is nothing else half so stupendous or magnificent in the world. Here you have a choice of hotels or camp. Rates at hotel $4 up day A. P.; at camp $1 per day E. P., meals *à la carte*. They are both on the rim of the Canyon near each other, and both have the same beautiful views. Drive over the Hermit Rim Road, a beautiful roadway nine miles long. The cost is $3 per person. The coaches leave at 9:30 in the morning. This will give you a view of the Canyon and its wonders from many different points.

If you desire an exciting and fascinating journey, go on horseback to the bottom of the Canyon via Bright Angel Trail, leaving at 8:30 a. m and returning at 5:30 p. m. The trip to the river will cost $5 each for three or more people. If there are fewer in the party, $5 extra for guide

7 *Lv. Grand Canyon* in the evening.

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8 *Ar. Riverside* afternoon. Hotels $3 up day A. P. "The City Beautiful" with its atmosphere of bygone days. The founders brought with them the spirit of the old mission fathers. They revived the old architecture as well as planted fruit groves and gardens.

9 Drive about the city along Victoria avenue, lined by hedges of everblooming rose trees, then along cross-roads of palms and acacias to the far-famed Magnolia avenue, one of the most beautiful driveways in the world. For ten miles the road stretches thru rows of fine pepper trees, eucalyptus palms and the magnolias that give the avenue its name. Later in the afternoon go by trolley to the Sherman Indian School. If you can, be there at sunset to witness the ceremony in connection with the lowering of the flag.

10 Drive to Riverside's famous Rubidoux Mountain. It divides the city from the broad acres of the Santa Ana Valley, rising to a hight of 1300 feet above the level of the streets. They have carved out of the solid rock one of the most wonderful automobile roads in the world. Father Junipero Serra, the pioneer mission builder, who often traveled thru the valley, rested at Rubidoux Rancho. On the summit the old Franciscan Fathers raised a cross in his memory. From the summit a panorama wondrously beautiful is spread before you.

11 Spend this day in going by train to San Bernardino, connecting there with trolley for Arrowhead Hot Springs at the foot of Arrowhead Mountain, 2000 feet high. Upon its slope is the great Arrowhead, a quarter of a mile in length, 550 feet wide, covering seven and a half acres. There is an attractive hotel here where you may stay and spend a few hours.

INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco., Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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12 Spend the day at Redlands, another beauty spot near Riverside.

13 *Lv. Riverside* in the morning.
Ar. San Diego or *Coronado Beach* in the afternoon. Hotels $1 up E. P., $4 up A. P. San Diego is old in history, for wandering ships landed on her shore soon after the death of Columbus. She is favored in her bay, her mountains, her valleys, her climate—for here summer never ends—and in her romance of the past.

Coronado Beach, should you prefer to stay there, is situated on Coronado Peninsula, across the bay. Trolley and ferry make the trip to the city an easy one. The hotel located directly on the beach is one of the most famous in America. The Country Club is here and golf and tennis as well as polo may be enjoyed.

14 In the morning visit the Old Mission, seven miles from the city, going by sight-seeing auto. This is the most historic point in California, for this is the first mission founded by Father Junipero Serra in 1769. The old bells are still in the belfry, and portions of the old adobe walls are still standing. In the afternoon go via trolley to Old Town, where civilization began in California. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator, landed here in 1542. Walk thru the old Spanish home called Ramona's marriage place.

15 Visit La Jolla via train. A quaint and attractive town on the ocean, sixteen miles north of San Diego. You will enjoy seeing the caves, the bathing coves, Alligator Head, the Witches' Caldron and other unique spots.

16 Go via sight-seeing automobile to Point Loma, the great promontory which shelters the bay on the west. The drive to the old Spanish lighthouse is along the ridge, where superb views are obtained of the Peninsula of Coronado and the quaintly
17 shaped Coronado Islands. Another day drive to Tia Juana in Old Mexico.

18 A few days must be given to the Ex-
19 position. It will be opened officially January 1, 1915, and close December 31, 1915. It is to be an "Exposition of Opportunity." There will be no display of products, but it will reveal the opportunities offered the home-seeker and investor.

20 *Lv. San Diego* in the morning.

21 *Ar. Los Angeles* or *Pasadena* in the afternoon. Hotels $1.50 up E. P., $3 up day A. P. The "City of the Angels" is one of the wonder cities of the world, for its growth has been phenomenal. The chief attraction lies in the beautiful flower-covered homes and the varied loveliness of the surrounding country. The climate is mild, flowers bloom thruout the year, and plants and shrubs grow to a great hight.

Pasadena is but seven miles distant, connected by trolley lines with cars every half hour between the two cities. It has a most picturesque location in the San Gabriel Valley at the foothills of the Sierra Madre range. Like Los Angeles, it is noted for the beauty of its homes. There is a wealth of pleasure here, fine automobile roads, wonderful trails for horseback riding and mountain climbing. The Country Club has a golf course of eighteen holes, besides tennis and polo. You may make your headquarters either here or in Los Angeles while visiting the points of interest with which this section abounds.

22 Go by trolley (starting in the morning) for a trip "around the beaches." The cars are comfortable, and in charge of a lecturer. Stops are made en route at points of interest and time is given for lunch at one of the many beach hotels. Return in the late afternoon.

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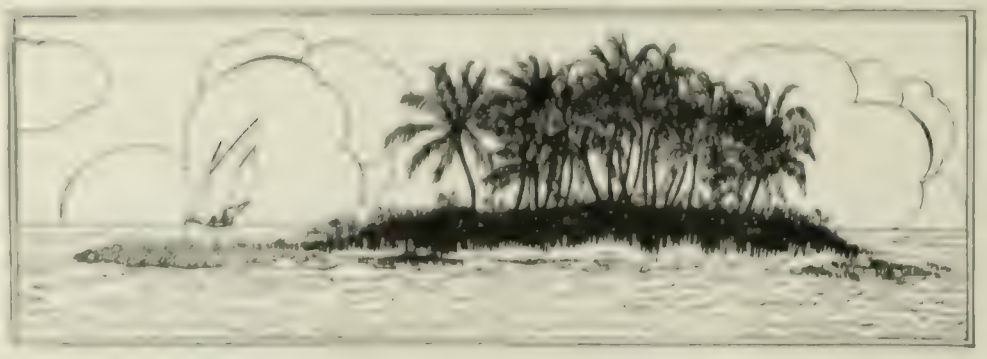
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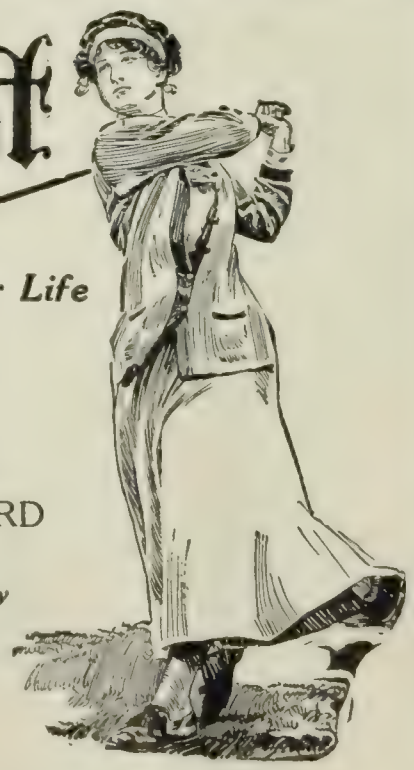
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23 Give a day to the Old Mission Trip, which takes you inland along the foothills, thru orange groves and attractive homes, to the old San Gabriel Mission. On the return journey time is given to visit the Ostrich Farm.

24 Another day must be spent in going to Mt. Lowe. This is reached by cable and trolley and is a most interesting and fascinating trip. The cars wind round the mountain, making many curves over dizzy hights, to Alpine Tavern, 5000 feet high. The view is marvelous. Pasadena and Los Angeles and, on a clear day, Catalina Island, can be seen.

25 Mt. Wilson, another of the picturesque Sierra Madre chain, is reached by a comfortable trail on foot or horseback. There is a camp near the summit if you care to stop. On the crest is a parklike tract with giant pines, from which you look across a tremendous gorge into the heart of the range. Here also is the world-renowned astronomical observatory. The same day go via trolley to Long Beach. Here you will find one of the finest stretches of beach on the coast.

26 *Lv. Los Angeles* in the morning by train, going to its seaport, San Pedro, and connecting there for Catalina Island. This is a picturesque mountainous island, about thirty miles in length, and is a great winter as well as summer resort. The steamer lands at Avalon on the east coast of the island. The water near the shore is remarkably clear and it will interest you to take a trip in one of the glass-bottom boats.

27 *Lv. Los Angeles* in the morning.
Ar. Nordhoff at noon. Hotels $3 up day A. P. The Ojai Valley in which Nordhoff is situated is one of the finest in the state. It is about eight miles long and one mile wide.

28 *Lv. Nordhoff* at noon and
Ar. Ventura in about an hour. You will find this an ideal spot in which to spend the few hours necessary for train connection. There is a charming inn here, located on a high bluff directly overlooking the Pacific and islands opposite.
Lv. Ventura in the evening and
Ar. Santa Barbara in about an hour. Hotels $2.50 up A. P. This charm-city has a unique and beautiful setting, on the shores of Santa Barbara Channel, with a crescent-shaped range of mountains around it. Across the channel are a chain of mountainous islands, protecting the city and giving it a safe harbor. The climate is mild and equable.

29
30 Spend the days walking, driving or riding. Over a hundred miles of foot and horseback trails lead to beautiful waterfalls and glens up in the mountains. Drive to Miramar, a flower-girded cottage settlement located on the ocean three miles from the city. It can also be reached by train. Visit the Mission, 1½ miles from the center of the city. It can be reached by trolley. It was founded in 1786 and is the best preserved and best known of all the California missions. The garden is especially fine and the view from the belfry unsurpassed. Golf, tennis, boating and bathing are all possible here.

31 *Lv. Santa Barbara* in the morning.
Ar. Paso Robles Hot Springs in the afternoon. Hotel $4 up day A. P. These celebrated springs were known and used by the Indians before California history began. They are on El Camino Real, the royal road of Spanish days at the foothills of the Santa Lucia Mountains, in a great natural park of live oaks.

32
33 Drive along the royal road to Mission San Miguel, eight miles from the springs. It is one of the oldest and most attractive of California's missions. There are many other

drives, for the roads here, as all over the state, are fine. Horseback riding over the hills and thru the valleys is one of the chief delights. If you prefer, you may bowl, play golf or tennis or swim in an immense plunge.

34 *Lv. Paso Robles Hot Springs* in the morning.
Ar. Del Monte about noon. Hotel $4 up day A. P. "The Riviera of America" is the name given to the peninsula on which Del Monte is located, an ideal region having the broad Pacific on one side, the blue Bay of Monterey on the other, and the rolling hills with their forests of fragrant pine back of it. This delightful resort is situated in a park of 125 acres, which for beauty is worth the trip across the continent.

35 Take the famous 17-mile drive. You will be interested in the grove of ancient cypress.

36 Visit Monterey, from 1770 to 1849 the capital of California. It has many landmarks—old adobe buildings and early missions. Then drive three miles to the Carmel Mission, where lies the body of Father Junipero Serra. There are many other drives here if time permits. A fine golf course of eighteen holes, tennis courts in perfect condition, a Bowling Green and archery provide for sport.

37 *Lv. Del Monte* in the morning.
Ar. San José in the early afternoon. Hotels $3 up A. P. The "Orchard City" of California, set in the midst of millions of fruit trees. Beautiful Santa Clara Valley, at the head of which the city is located, was first settled by Franciscan Friars under Father Junipero Serra in 1777. Two of the old missions are within its limits.

38 In the morning a magnificent drive thru the Santa Clara Valley and along the foothills. In the afternoon take the delightful scenic trip by electric line along the foothills to Palo Alto and visit the Leland Stanford University.

39 A trip by auto to Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton. The road goes over the foothills and winds around the mountains, giving many views of this wonderful valley. If you are fortunate enough to be in San José on Saturday, take the trip by the stage, leaving at 12 noon. A stop is made for supper and the summit is reached at 7 p. m. It is the one evening in the week that the building is open to the public and you will have the opportunity of seeing the heavens thru the wonderful telescope. You leave the summit for the return trip at 9 p. m. and are at your destination by midnight. It will prove a novel and interesting experience. (Cost $5.)

40 *Lv. San José* in the morning and
Ar. San Francisco in about two hours. Hotels $1 up a day E. P. You will
41 get a good idea of the city by taking the sight-seeing car, leaving Ferry Loop at 10 a. m. (Cost 75 cents.) This trip covers about thirty-eight miles, taking about three hours. The conductor describes the route, which includes the city, Golden Gate, Cliff House, near which are the celebrated Seal Rocks, Golden Gate Park, Mission Dolores, and other equally interesting points.

42 Take one day for the trip to *Mt. Tamalpais* (Cost $2.90), which includes the Muir Woods. Leave the city at 9 a. m. from Ferry Wharf. At the end of the boat trip change to the electric railway for Mill Valley, a pretty town nestled in one of the many canyons. Transfer here for the trip to the summit (2592 feet), which is made over the "crookedest railroad in the world." On a clear day the view is impressive. The ocean, the bay, the city and surrounding towns, and range upon

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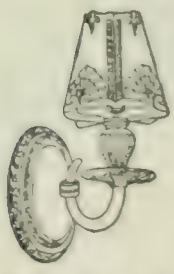
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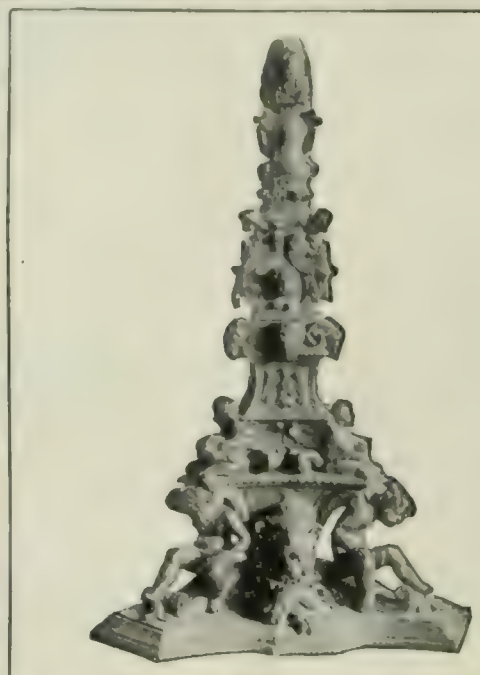
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range of mountains including Shasta, with its snowy peak 300 miles away, are clearly seen. Stop here is long enough to have luncheon at the Tavern. About 2 p. m. the train leaves for Muir Woods. This canyon is in an absolutely primeval condition, entirely covered with a dense forest growth, the redwood predominating. A couple of hours stop-over are given here to see the Big Trees and San Francisco is reached about 5 p. m.

43 Go to Ferry Building and take trip to *Oakland* and *Berkeley*. This is over the Key Trolley Route and the boat leaves at 10 a. m. It covers sixty-eight miles and the cost is $1. At the end of the ferry ride you transfer to special trolleys, passing thru the residential section of Berkeley to the University of California, where a stop is made to tour the grounds and buildings, and visit the famous Greek Theater. From Berkeley the route is thru Oakland, where stop is made for luncheon and then on to Piedmont Park and various other suburbs around the bay. Return about 5 p. m.

One week or more should be given to the Panama-Pacific Exposition to open February 20, close December 4. While not officially open now, thousands of visitors are daily enjoying it. There will be no postponement of the Exposition on account of the war and even belligerent nations will be represented. The war will have the effect of diverting to San Francisco the tide of tourists ordinarily flowing into Europe, and besides having an opportunity to make the acquaintance of their own country, they will find at the Panama-Pacific Exposition an unequalled opportunity for the study of the achievements of modern civilization in industry, education and art. No other exposition has made such efforts to delight the eye and gratify the taste.

55 *Lv. San Francisco.*

59 *Ar. Chicago.*

60 *Ar. New York.*

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THE CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Municipalities and utility corporations voiced their solutions of the problems of public service freely and fearlessly at the Conference of American Mayors on Public Policies as to Municipal Utilities, held November 12, 13 and 14, in Philadelphia. The conference was called by Mayors Blankenburg of Philadelphia, Mitchel of New York, Harrison of Chicago, Baker of Cleveland and Shroyer of Dayton, and held in coöperation with the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Some hundred and fifty cities sent their mayors or their delegates and regulating commissions and corporations were also represented. The dominant spirit of the conference was cooperation—or as Louis D. Brandeis exprest it—interlocking the powers of the cities. The delegates unanimously felt the need of combination in order that the cities may receive adequate service when pitted against combinations of utility corporations with large capital. The addresses of the confer-

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ence analyzed the problem in all its phases, with the result that there was a free expression of all viewpoints which should indeed help to clarify the relations between city and corporation. Of course, no agreement between the views of the government and of the companies was to be expected, altho all the speakers insisted that fair play should rule. The majority of the representatives of the cities came out squarely for municipal ownership, Mayor Harrison's radical address sounding the keynote.

The resolutions unanimously adopted by the conference, however, would not commit the delegates on "the abstract question of municipal ownership," but exprest the view that "municipalities should be given the requisite power to municipalize public utilities, the expediency being a matter for local determination." No general determination was made "as between state board and local or home-rule regulation of public service corporations," but it was declared that "municipally-owned utilities should be subject to local control only." The majority of the municipal delegates urged local control as the solution. The representatives of the corporations, however, preferred state regulation. This is significant as indicating the widespread feeling that public service corporations have already settled down to an existence of regulation by state commissions, and that they are making the best of it.

The great concrete result of the conference is the formation of the Utilities Bureau—which will permanently undertake to coöperate with cities in furnishing the information and legal counsel necessary to the successful control of public utilities. The cities have already exprest their intention of contributing the information which cost them many years and thousands of dollars to obtain. With the personnel of the Bureau including Louis D. Brandeis, Frederick A. Cleveland, Felix Frankfurter, Leo S. Rowe, Frederick W. Taylor and Charles R. Van Hise, this conference, in its establishment, should definitely mark a new era in the relations between the people and their public services.

Carranza's and Villa's opinions of each other are ours, too.—*Omaha Bee.*

Mrs. Muggins—My husband gave up fishing when he joined the church.

Mrs. Buggins—But fishing isn't sinful.

Mrs. Muggins—No, but lying is.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Mrs. Kilgore was the pretty young wife of the elderly village pastor. One day she went into the city with a friend, and among other things bought a new frock.

"Another frock, my dear?" said her husband. "Did you need another?"

"Yes," said the wife, hesitatingly, "I do need it; and, besides, it was so pretty that the devil tempted me."

"But you should have said, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.' Have you forgotten that?"

"Oh no; but that was what made the trouble, hubby dear. I said 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' and he did, but he whispered over my shoulder, 'It just fits you beautifully in the back!' And I just had to take it then."—*Harper's Magazine.*

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THE NEW BOOKS

EXPLORATION OF THE WEST

JOHN C. FREMONT, at the hight of of his picturesque career, became the romantic hero of his time and country, and it is astonishing that nearly twenty-five years should elapse after his death before the appearance of the first complete and critical biography. Perhaps it is as well, however, for in Mr. Dellenbaugh's *Fremont and '49* we have such a monument of painstaking research and scrupulous care as no hurried biographer could have given. Perhaps, moreover, no one in the country was so well fitted for the task as Dellenbaugh, not only by reason of literary training, and of sympathy with his theme, but because he himself has shared in experiences similar to those he recounts, and in the very region in the far West where "the Pathfinder" blazed the trails that civilization and industry have followed. Frémont was not always the first to tramp the desert-paths and thread the passes of the mountains, but he first of all linked them into practicable routes, and mapped them that others might follow. Nevertheless it has needed long and patient research to trace his footsteps; and the incidents of discovery, Indian warfare, hardship, and toil during the years spent in his adventurous quest form a thrilling tale, and bring into view fine human qualities.

To the extremely delicate and complicated political situation which developed in California following the Mexican war, and was forced upon our self-constituted authorities there in a most bewildering way by the sudden gold-rush of 1848-9, Mr. Dellenbaugh gives much space, for Frémont was deeply involved in it, and got himself into much trouble. Yet his biographer concludes that Frémont's motives were pure and his acts commendable—more than that, indeed, for it seems probable that had it not been for what Frémont did, in apparent insubordination to his superior officer—he was a man who all his life worked ill in harness—a threatened foreign seizure of California would have occurred. Frémont clinched firmly the hold of the United States upon the Pacific coast.

Very intimately connected with Mr. Dellenbaugh's name and fame is the subject of Ellsworth L. Kolb's *Through the Grand Canyon, from Wyoming to Mexico*. After Dellenbaugh's two books on the Rio Colorado and its turbulent navigation, one would think no more need be said. However, it remains a very notable feat—whether worth the doing is a matter of opinion—to navigate the gorges, and one who has done it and then added to the achievement the continuing of the descent to the Gulf of California, has a good right to make a book about it, more especially a very modest, straightforward and entertaining one, such as this is: it is an admirable piece of writing in its unassuming simplicity, lit up by good nature and enthusiasm.

The Kolb brothers, it must be said, had a higher object than simply to show that by wisdom in boat-building, courage and luck, they could go down the Colorado canyons—namely to photograph the river with a cinematographic camera, and so be able to exhibit to the world how these terrible rapids, plunging along a path a mile or so deep, really looked; and how a boat behaved when it was hurled down among the rocks and rollers. This they accomplished, with surprizing success; and the films they made in such thrilling circumstances as the book describes may now be seen by audiences a thousand miles from the wonderful river. It is a capital book for boys to read.

In the East the native American—the Amerind, Dellenbaugh likes to term him—is utterly gone and forgotten save to a few students. In the farther West, however, the red man is still accessible, and ethnologists, especially under the guidance of the Smithsonian Institution, have long been busy recording the customs, legends and fables that illustrate the psychology of the primitive Americans. Katherine B. Judson has performed the secondary labor of sorting out and putting into plain English form Indian legends so collected; and has thus given companion volumes to those issued in Europe recounting the folk-lore of savages in the Old World. Her latest contribution to the series is *Myths and Legends of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes*, and is made up of tales derived from tribes from the Gulf Coast to the shores of Lake Superior. Among them are many, "in the original form," of the legends used by Longfellow in his *Hiawatha* and others especially curious.

The West, as the East thinks of it, must now be looked for mainly in the far North; and it is only after Mr. Powell has reached nearly to the terminus of the wanderings recounted in his *End of the Trail* that the well-informed reader finds himself really interested. The eastern chapters deal the experiences and the observations—very worthy observation, too—of a party of gentlemen touring in an automobile from Texas to northern British Columbia, via the Yosemite and other fine, but not unheard of, places. In British Columbia, however, new ground is struck and every page of the book shows how far ahead of our casual information that province now is. It is a good book to put into your collection if you are going to the Pacific Coast next summer; and indispensable if you propose to extend your journey north of the international boundary.

An unknown country is opened to our view in *Lands Forlorn*, for Dr. Douglas with two companions made their way in canoes from the northern boundary of the United States to the Arctic Ocean by way of the Athabasca River, Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie River and Great Bear Lake, an eighteen-month voyage thru territory almost uncharted. The object of the expedition, the discovery of copper deposits like those of the Lake Superior region, does not seem to have been successful, but the adventurous explorers brought back a rich booty of information about the country and climate. The most interesting feature of the volume is the 180 photographs of strange scenes, excellently printed.

Frémont and '49, by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. New York: G. P. Putnams Sons. $4.50.
Through the Grand Canyon, from Wyoming to Mexico, by Ellsworth L. Kolb. New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.
Myths and Legends of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes, by Katherine B. Judson. Chicago: G. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.
End of the Trail, by E. Alexander Powell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.
Lands Forlorn, by George M. Douglas. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. $3.

REDISCOVERING AMERICA

Since Dickens first set the fashion and discovered the humorous possibilities—or impossibilities—of America, every visiting foreign humorist has considered himself bound to write at least one book of American impressions. Now our native-born litterateurs have been forced to resort to the same brand of humor. Truly intrepid spirits have Julian Street and Wallace Morgan to set out to find—the one in prose, the other in picture—pleasure in what to the average American is little more than a blurred vision of arid plains, prosperous prairies, or cities of smoke and unending din as his business carries him from one to another of our famous hotels over the country.

To the unintelligent observer, or to the preoccupied business man, who is the railroad's biggest patron, American cities are likely to be dull with an almost irritating sameness and uniformity. They have none of the picturesqueness, color or historical association of the great cities abroad. Instead of a Piccadilly Circus, a Place de la Concord, an Unter den Linden, our thorofares bear such unimaginative, but intensely practical titles as "Fifth Avenue," "Chestnut Street" or—how many cities there are that boast it—a Main Street! Messrs. Street and Morgan traveled some five thousand miles and visited some twenty cities, yet in each with characteristic humor they were able to discover something distinctive; endow each with adjectives and adverbs all its own. Thus Detroit is a "young man's town," St. Louis is a "fashionable city without style," while Chicago is "a young demigod, the product of a union between Rodin's 'Thinker' and the winged victory of Samothrace." But they also saw other things, did these itinerant artists, the spirit of the great

plains, the majesty of the Rockies, the silences of the way places, but above all they caught the spirit of a contented and industrious people, filled with a great joy of living.

To all who remember the quaint and farcical humor of *The Need of Change* and *Welcome to Our City, Abroad at Home,* while it may not quite reach their high level, will be most welcome. But its greatest usefulness will be to those, prevented by present exigencies from going elsewhere, for whom it will serve as a most entertaining Baedecker to "See America First."

Abroad at Home, by Julian Street, illustrated by Wallace Morgan. New York: The Century Co. $2.50.

A FEMININE VAN CLEVE

Shrewd self-control is the stripe of character which Mrs. Watts constantly emphasizes in her novels. In *The Rise of Jennie Cushing* she has taken the soul of Van Cleve and translated it into the feminine gender, enriching it in the process, chiefly with the woman's intuitive love for beauty, but producing on the whole a rather less convincing figure, tho one of compelling interest. Jennie Cushing was trained in the slum; her account with that institution is a little overdrawn.

But despite the romantic strain in which this character is conceived Mrs. Watts cannot conceal the fact that she is more interested in the milieu than in the heroine of her book. She never creates a minor character. She excels in the sketching—sometimes with harsh strokes—of American middle-class types, and her anxiety to work these out with a maximum of realism sometimes makes her story lose pace.

Conceding that Jennie Cushing was possible—and to be sure she is beautifully consistent—her history serves the author well as a vehicle for her very considerable powers of social portraiture.

The Rise of Jennie Cushing, by Mary S. Watts. The Macmillan Co. $1.35.

JOHN BULL'S COUSINS

Frederick C. de Sumichrast apologizes for his *Americans and the Britons* on the ground that a new book on the American people can never be superfluous since "what strikes one observer as the most significant characteristic, appears to another of slight importance." Certainly an apology is needed for the present volume, which adds little or nothing novel to the subject. The author accuses the Americans of the same faults as are commonly ascribed to them: lawlessness, mannerlessness, plutocracy, and the low tone of their political life; and praises Americans for the virtues usually conceded: their love of peace and of education, the high position they accord to women and the strength of their democratic sentiment. A dull book, of fair intent, but distinguished by no insight.

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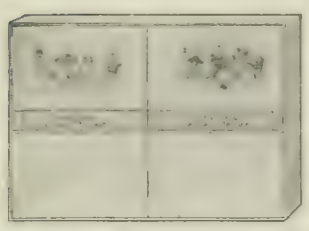
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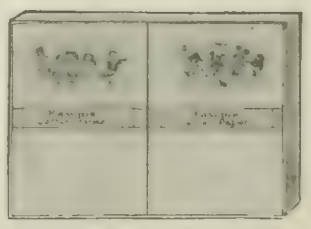
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The trading, which began on Saturday, November 28, went on under the watchful eye and the strict regulation of the Committee of Five, which has supervised all the trading between Stock Exchange members since the Exchange closed.

Fifty issues were traded in during the two hours of business on the first day, in varying quantities from a single bond in the case of such issues as Erie general 4s, New York City 4½s, Atchison general 4s, to such quantities as 77 Northern Pacific 4s and 98 United States Steel 5s. The total transactions of the day amounted to $639,500. Below appears a table showing all the transactions of the day.

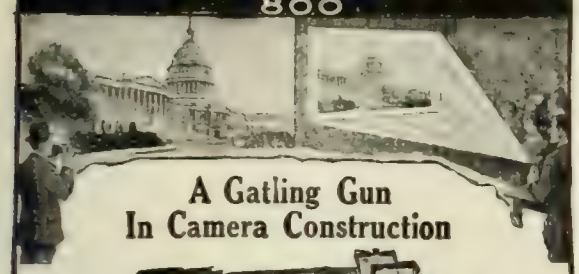
It is a good record when one considers the inevitable factors in the situation. It is difficult to see how bonds can help going down. Interest rates must go up as the demand for money resulting from the war goes on mounting. As interest rates go up the price of bonds naturally go down.

It is not remarkable that so few bonds were sold on the opening day. It is remarkable that so many bonds were bought. The minimum price bar-

BOND PRICES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, NOVEMBER 28, 1914

Range for '13. High.	Range for '13. Low.	Range for '14. High.	Range for '14. Low.		Closing price Nov. 28.	Sales Nov. 28.
92	89	93¼	89½	Armour 4½s	90¼	3
103⅞	89⅜	100	94⅛	Am. Tel. & Tel. cv. 4½s	95¼	36
90	83⅞	89⅞	85	Am. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s	87½	3
98½	91⅞	96¼	90½	At., Top. & S. F. gen. 4s	90½	1
88¼	83	88⅛	81	At., Top. & S. F. adj. 4s	81	1
95¼	87	95	87⅞	At. Coast Line 1st 4s	87⅞	2
97½	88½	94¾	84¼	Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	84½	15
86⅜	78¾	88⅛	81⅜	Bethlehem Steel ref. 5s	84⅜	10
96¾	91	100	96⅛	Brooklyn R. T. 5s, 1918	98¼	9
106¼	103	106⅞	102⅜	Canada Southern 5s	102⅜	3
97½	91⅞	100	96	Central Leather 5s	96⅛	25
92⅝	77½	86½	68¼	Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	68½	21
96¼	92	98	94½	Chi., Bur. & Qy. joint 4s	94½	5
103	99¼	103⅝	97¾	Chi., Mil. & S. P. gen. 4½s	97¾	28
106⅜	100	103⅞	94½	Chi., Mil. & S. P. cv. 4½s	95⅜	14
105¼	101¼	104½	100⅝	C., M. & S. P., C., P. & W. 5s	100⅝	2
88¾	79	81	64½	Chi., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	64½	6
66¾	48¾	53	18¾	Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s	20	1
...	...	96½	90⅝	Cleve. Short Line 4½s	90⅝	3
70	54⅞	68	52½	Dist. Securities 5s	55¾	25
76	66⅞	76¼	65	Erie gen. 4s	65	1
101¼	98	102⅛	97	Indiana Steel 5s	98¾	1
81¼	71¾	79½	71⅞	Inter-Met. 4½s	72¼	21
98⅞	98	99¼	96½	Int. Rapid Transit 5s	96½	2
66⅛	56½	61	32	Int. Merc. Marine 4½s	32	3
92⅝	88	93⅞	88½	Lake Shore 4s, 1931	89⅛	5
122½	115½	127½	120	Liggett & Myers 7s	120	5
99⅞	94¼	102½	95⅝	Lorillard 5s	97⅛	2
126	102⅜	117½	96¾	New York, N. H. & H. con. 6s	96¾	11
79	72½	79½	70	N. Y. Railways ref. 4s	70	1
61	51⅞	63½	45	N. Y. Railways adj. 5s	47⅛	3
98⅝	91¼	96	89	Northern Pacific 4s	89	77
121	97½	117¼	100⅛	Ray Consol. 1st 6s	100¼	15
97½	90¾	95⅝	92⅛	Reading gen. 4s	92½	5
77¼	66½	80	62	Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	62	1
98	87⅞	94	84	Southern Pacific col. 4s	84	1
93⅝	84	92	80	Southern Pacific cv. 4s	80⅞	20
..	..	103⅝	95	Southern Pacific cv. 5s	95	74½
107½	104	105⅞	98¾	Southern Ry. 1st 5s	98¾	16
78¾	72¼	76¼	62	Southern Ry. gen. 4s	63	5
101½	94¾	106	94	Texas Co. cv. 6s	95¼	2
99¼	84	98¾	94⅛	Union Pacific 1st 4s	94⅛	5
97	86⅜	95⅝	86	Union Pacific cv. 4s	86	7
103	100	104	100¾	U. S. Rubber 6s	100¾	15
102	96⅝	103¼	99½	U. S. Steel 5s	99⅝	98
106½	101	105	97	Wabash 1st 5s	97	17
102⅝	99⅛	102¼	99½	Western Electric 5s	100	5
				Total sales		$631,500
				GOVERNMENT BONDS		
114⅛	109½	112½	108	U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	108	5
				STATE BONDS		
101¼	99⅞	102¼	99	N. Y. Canal 4s, 1960	99	2
				CITY BONDS		
105⅛	99⅝	107¾	102⅞	N. Y. City 4½s, 1963	102⅞	1
				Grand total		$639,500

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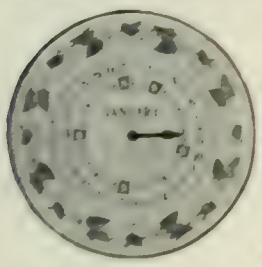
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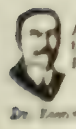
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rier prevented reckless selling; but it did not force any one to buy. When more than half a million dollars worth of bonds were bought, it was presumably because there was money to be invested, and confidence that those particular investments were good.

The Exchange's first day was only one more indication of returning confidence. The thing is in the air. With renewed confidence will come returning prosperity, slowly undoubtedly, but in the long run surely.

The following dividends are announced:

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable January 1, 1915.

City & Suburban Homes Company, 2 per cent, payable December 4.

NEW RED CROSS MEMBERS

Each Contribution of Two Dollars or more constitutes the giver a Member of the American Red Cross for the current year, with a free copy of the October issue of the *Red Cross Magazine*. The Independent will send—by authority—to each contributor a Certificate of Membership and a Red Cross Button.

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is $4,765.69.

The following list covers the contributions of the past week:

Capt. W. H. Allen, Manila, P. I., $10; Miss H. Benediktson, Spanaway, Wash., $2; Miss N. Benediktson, Spanaway, Wash., $2; Mr. A. J. Blake, Marshall, Texas, $2; T. Buckler, Jr., Alma, Wis., $2; Donald A. Charnock, Sacramento, Cal., $2; Christian Endeavor Society of Congregational Church, Chester, N. J., $4; Miss Emily B. Colburn, Hume, N. Y., $2; Miss Helen F. Cooke, N. Brookfield, Mass., $4; Charles A. Denison, Argenta, Ill., $2; Miss N. Einarson, Duluth, Minn., $2; W. S. Fulton, Brookville, Pa., $5; Jos. Galloway, Fort Atkinson, Wis., $5; Lucy Milton Giles, Westminster, Mass., $2; W. C. Goodale, Lockport, Ill., $2; Mrs. Mary C. Gordon, Brookville, Pa., $25; G. M. Gordon, Amsterdam, N. Y., $5; Miss Esther K. Groskoff, Pella, Wis., $2; J. L. Hadsel, Oxford, Ohio, $2; Miss Ann Elizabeth Halpin, Odessa, N. Y., $2; Edward Halpin, Odessa, N. Y., $5; John L. Halpin, Odessa, N. Y., $12; E. M. Hastings, Lacona, N. Y., $2; Philip B. Hayward, Johnson City, Tenn., $3; A. L. Hemingway, Auburn, N. Y., $2; Miss Fanny Joergens, Laramie, Wyo., $2; Miss Alice S. Johnson, Champaign, Ill., $2; W. E. Jones, Waitsfield, Vt., $4; G. D. Kline, San Diego, Cal., $2; Miss Josephine Kobl, Mason City, Neb., $2; Dr. Ward H. Leonard and Charles S. Leonard, Kansas City, Mo., $5; Mr. S. Magnusson, Duluth, Minn., $2; Miss T. Magnusson, Duluth, Minn., $2; Miss Amy Magnusson, Duluth, Minn., $2; Leifur Magnusson, Washington, D. C., $2; Mrs. Leifur Magnusson, Washington, D. C., $2; Charles C. Marshall, West Sayville, L. I., $5; Miss Catherine H. Matter, Marion, Ind., $2; Miss Mildred Mayberry, Port Murray, N. J., $1; W. B. McArthur, Antigo, Wis., $2; Geo. G. McLean, Cappinteria, Cal., $2; Frank Moore and Eleanore Moore, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, $5; D. P. Murray, Dunkirk, Ind., $2; Mrs. A. M. Neff, Connellsville, Pa., $2; Mrs. Anna Paul, Chicago, Ill., $2; Fred A. Perine, Detroit, Mich., $3; Otto S. Pike, Malden, Mass., $2; Ridgelawn Sabbath School, Sidney, Mont., $17; Mrs. H. J. Shute, Esparto, Cal., $2.10; Miss Florence S. Webb, Cambridge City, Ind., $2; Miss Juliette Wicker, Lockport, N. Y., $2; Miss Amy Window, Albany, N. Y., $2; Private Luther A. Woolsey, Texas City, Texas, $2; Joseph Wright, Stamford, Conn., $2; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Yost, Pittsburgh, Pa., $4.



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At a meeting held this day a dividend of TWO PER CENT. payable out of the net earnings for the SIX MONTHS ENDING October 31, 1914, was declared on the capital stock issued of this company, and ordered paid on December 4 next to stockholders of record on December 1, 1914.

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

New York, November 23, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable on January 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business, on Wednesday, December 9, 1914.

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This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE

There are many unsatisfactory elements in that scheme of industrial insurance which has come to be known under the name of workmen's compensation. Altho quite old on the continent of Europe, the system is but in its swaddling clothes here; but, as is to be expected of every enterprise taken hold of by a vigorous and virile people, it is growing lustily. Perhaps a few of the defects intimated are inherent and may successfully defy the finest actuarial and underwriting ingenuity enlisted in the efforts made to eliminate them. That the plan can be brought to comparative perfection—to a practicable working basis—is certain. That it may be reduced to conform with the scientific principles governing life insurance, is not hoped.

No system of insurance can be entirely perfect which in any degree leaves to the insured any power to hasten or delay the occurrence of the event the consequences of which are insured against. Then it follows that even life insurance is and will always remain slightly defective because the insured can destroy his own life. But that is largely provided against by nature itself. Comparatively few human beings will go to that extremity, and I think we are safe in concluding that those who do have lost all sense of proportion—that the mind, that is to say, the brain, has become diseased. In no other respect is the scheme of life insurance defective.

It is almost discouraging to contemplate the many unfavorable factors which must be faced by those who are struggling with the problem of workmen's compensation in this country, a region of diverse interests, conglomerate working population, varying wage-scales and differing codes of laws. There are forty-eight sovereign governments, each one of which purposes enforcing its own peculiar system of workmen's compensation insurance, no two of which are alike. Then there is the big, the threatening, moral hazard known as malingering, a mischievous power in the control of the insured, and of which he cannot be deprived. This element alone is capable of bringing to the verge of ruin the most scientifically constructed plan that may be devised.

Again, workmen's compensation insurance is defective in that it is not a continuous, a constant protection. It covers only against the hazards of employment and during the hours of that employment, some eight or ten out of twenty-four, leaving uncovered all other hazards during fourteen or sixteen hours of each day. To be complete, it should except no hazards and no term of time. Will it ever reach this stage of completion? My guess is that it will.

PONDER IT

Nineteen hundred and fourteen moves steadily to its close. We now count its tenure by weeks instead of months. Each day, each hour, is an opportunity and all teem with service—discharged or neglected. The years come and go, welcomed and lamented, and Time with rare impartiality adds them to our lives and takes them away. They are to be spent or invested. Most of us are prodigals; and this is strange, for we may retrieve everything we lose but time. One of the finest lines in the literature of the drama occurs in a rather commonplace, sensational play, and runs: "Oh God, turn back the universe and give me yesterday." A vain petition, but it is a fragment of human soul laid bare.

How many hundreds of yesterdays we would have returned to us; how many thousands of tomorrows we would willingly give in exchange for them?

The day comes when the strong man puts down his tools at night for the last time, full of plans for the morrow, and goes home—never to return to the field of his triumphs and defeats—goes home to die; to be chained to a chair or a bed as a galley slave to his bench; to gaze thru a window on the loveliness of a world that is fast fading under his mortal eyes. He lives his short lease with the ghosts of departed days, which smile approvingly or sadly as he has used them.

There is just one fraction of time we own in fee: Now. If there is anything we have left undone, or performed incompletely, we may now make whole or partial reparation. Even now it may be too late, but we can at least examine into it—that opportunity remains.

Among the objects of human neglect life insurance too often stands conspicuous. It holds out its welcome to all the children of men and only begs acceptance.

Waiving all discussion as to which party, company or assured, should pay the new internal revenue stamp taxes, the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation announces that it will bear the expense.

PEBBLES

Motto for Congressmen—When in doubt, make a speech.—*Life.*

Ed—He seems to be wandering in his mind.
Fred—Well, he can't stray far.—*Princeton Tiger.*

"See here, milkman, I don't think the milk you are giving me is pure."
"Madam, to the pure all things are pure."—*Life.*

Distrest Damsel—Oh, sir, catch that man! He wanted to kiss me.
Pensive Pedestrian—That's all right. There'll be another one along in a minute. —*Williams Purple Cow.*

Wild-Eyed Customer—I want a quarter's worth of carbolic acid.
Clerk—This is a hardware store. But we have—er—a fine line of ropes, revolvers and razors.—*Yale Record.*

Again we see the movie man
Slap another with a pie,
Smile, poor student, if you can—
Isn't he a funny guy?
—*Penn State Froth.*

WAR

"Now, Ethel, Harold says he's sorry he broke your doll, so I want you to forgive him."
"I'd feel more like forgivin' him, mother, if I could swat him one first."—*Life.*

The sailor had been showing the lady visitor over the ship. In thanking him she said:
"I see that by the rules of your ship tips are forbidden."
"Lor' bless yer 'eart, ma'am," replied Jack, "so were the apples in the Garden of Eden."—*Tit-Bits.*

The latest Boston story is about a small child who fell out of a window. A kind-hearted lady came hurrying up with the anxious question, "Dear, dear! How did you fall?"
The child looked up at the questioner and replied, in a voice choked with sobs, "Vertically, ma'am."—*Tit-Bits.*

DANCING LESSONS—THE ONE-STEP

(An extremely difficult dance, requiring many weeks of practise.) Turn your partner's back to the wall—so she can't see where she's going—and push her gently the length of the hall. When all the way there turn her half-way around and push her the other way. If she doesn't like it, push her thru a window.—*Yale Record.*

CROWS

Stumps, stumps, stumps, stumps of trees—uncountable, *ad libitum*, one might almost say *ad infinitum*.
Stumps shrinking into the opalescent bush perspective.
Stumps for—roughly speaking, for nothing is so sincerely deceptive as distance—a trio of miles ahead.
Stumps in a silent landscape.
Crows, crows, crows! Immobile silhouettes; coal black, carven out of the veritable combustible itself!
A crow to each stump; not a stump without its crow.
Stump. Crow. crow, stump. Stump, stump, stump. Crow, crow, crow—*ad libitum*, *ad infinitum*, for, at least, three miles.
Caw, caw, caw, caw caw!
Sudden movement! The shock of sound!
See, the crows have awakened. The landscape palpitates.
Whirr! Whoosh! Flap! Flip! Caw, caw, caw, caw!
The crows fly, aviate, mount upwards, blobbing the empyrean and singing their heart-piercing song of freedom: "Caw, caw, caw, caw!"
Meantime the stumps are left desolate.
Oh, stumps, stumps, stumps. Oh, stumps of trees!

—HARDLEY TURNER, *Vertical, in Sydney Bulletin.*

1865 1914

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Monday, December 14, 1914

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We welcome contributions, but writers who wish their articles returned, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addresst envelope. No responsibility is assumed by The Independent for the loss or non-return of manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercized.

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JUST A WORD

A series of Four Articles of great significance on important phases of the relations between the United States and the Republics of South America will be published in The Independent during the four succeeding months. The titles of the articles, with the names of their distinguished authors, are as follows:

"Past and Present Relations of the United States to the American Republics," by John Bassett Moore, recently of the State Department.

"Industrial and Commercial Effects of the Panama Canal and Their Influence on World Relations," by Hon. Theodore E. Burton, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate.

"Possibilities of Friendly Coöperation Between the United States and Latin-America," by Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State.

"The Western Hemisphere and the World of Tomorrow," by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University.

The best illustration of the scope and value of the proposed Independent Efficiency Service comes in the congratulations, queries and offers of coöperation which have been received from all parts of the country. For instance, a great New York financier, head of a world-famous banking house, stopped his work in the midst of a rush morning, studied the announcement closely—then declared this a brand new method of educating employees, with more attractive features than any other method in his knowledge. The founder of a health system said to have forty thousand students and practitioners in the United States, offered to enclose announcements in his official correspondence reaching all parts of the world. The president of an international corporation was so deeply interested that he wrote personal letters to fifty special friends—bankers, merchants, manufacturers and railroad presidents—urging them in a friendly way to profit by the Service, for the benefit of their employees. A domestic science expert invites the readers of The Independent to visit her laboratory, and volunteers her aid in improving household arrangement. The West Side Young Men's Christian Association of New York is distributing a large number of copies of the Efficiency Number to its members on the ground that a good worker is usually a good man and hence efficiency aids morality. A lady in Virginia writes: "Mr. Purinton's article in The Independent was like an open door thru which a great light shone. The writer desires for herself, husband and three sons the most practical method of studying Efficiency."

Announcement concerning further Efficiency articles by Mr. Purinton, and further development of the Efficiency Service, will appear next week. Mr. Purinton will answer, either thru the pages of The Independent or by personal letter, questions in relation to personal efficiency, health, work, and business. These questions should be confined to a single sheet of paper and addrest to The Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

Our second annual Automobile Number will bear date of January 4th. The progress of the automobile industry in this country during the past twenty-three years has been phenomenal, and in an illustrated article under the title "America's Second Industry," Bronson Batchelor, a staff writer of The Independent, will trace this progress in interesting and graphic fashion.

A sixty-day campaign for again doubling the circulation of The Independent has just begun. It closes February first. With the same hearty coöperation on the part of our readers that was given to the Sixty-fifth Birthday campaign a year ago, this War-Time Coupon will make possible the most popular Christmas gift of the season.

MARCHING MEN



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TOO NEAR TO BE PICTURESQUE—MUD-STAINED AND TRAVEL-WORN

The Independent

VOLUME 80 MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1914 NUMBER 3445

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS AND TO THE NATION

THE address of the President at the opening of the last session of the Sixty-third Congress is characteristic. It is short, pointed, graceful in expression, lofty in tone. It is not only an address to Congress. It is an address to the American people.

Mr. Wilson makes few recommendations. In so doing he undoubtedly has regard for the salient fact that it is the short session which is beginning, and that Congress has less than three months in which to accomplish the task, heavy in itself, of passing the great appropriation bills. The legislation which he urges is none of it new; it has all been before Congress at the session just closed, and most of it was past by one house.

WITH his customary literary skill, the President relates the legislation which he recommends, to the conditions created by the Great War. As the war progresses, he declares, the countries of Europe "will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been." The rest of the world, especially the states of Central and South America, will also need our help. "The nations," he says, "whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets."

In order to fulfil this mission of usefulness thrust upon us by war, we must do, in Mr. Wilson's view, two things. We must make it possible, as it has not been possible in the past, to develop the rich resources of our national domain; and we must create a merchant marine to distribute our products to the markets that await them."We have," says Mr. Wilson, "the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste."

To accomplish these purposes, there are three measures pending in Congress which the President would have pushed to final enactment. Two relate to conservation; they have both already past the House and are ready for immediate action by the Senate. The one aims "to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain." This we owe "not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development . . . our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the nation as a whole." The other is intended "to encourage the use of the navigable waters . . . for the generation of power." This we owe "in fulfilment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while, and monopoly in the use prevented."

The third measure provides for a government owned merchant marine. The plea for this piece of legislation Mr. Wilson bases upon these assertions:

1. We cannot carry our goods to the empty markets that await them if we have no ships.

2. We cannot get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them.

3. "To retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas . . . would take a long time" and much detailed legislation, "and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items."

4. We must cut the Gordian knot by enabling the Government to open wide these gates of trade before it is altogether profitable to open them or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture.

5. The Government should provide shipping facilities where to provide them would not be at first profitable, and should withdraw when the project has become sufficiently profitable to attract private capital.

THERE is one other piece of legislation which the President urges as especially appropriate at this time. It is the bill giving a larger measure of self-government to the Philippines. "How better," he asks, "in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and stedfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed?"

From these concrete recommendations of legislation the President proceeds to consideration of two general topics. In considering one of these, he speaks to Congress, in considering the other to the nation.

The first is economy. "The duty of economy," he says, "is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. . . . We are spending the money of the great people whose

servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending."

The people, he declares, are not jealous of the amount the business of government costs, but only desirous that "they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve, and that it is being applied with good business sense and management."

"It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for," he continues. "The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay."

These are admirable and sound propositions. It is strongly to be hoped that they will be kept in mind and applied if such traditional dippings into the public purse as river and harbor and public building bills are proposed in Congress.

THE final subject with which Mr. Wilson deals is national defense. In speaking to the nation on this point the President is obviously moved by a desire to curb the unquiet and unhealthy agitation which is being stirred up with the object lesson of the European war as a text.

We have no reason, he declares, to fear threats against our independence or our territorial integrity. We fear the power of no other nation. We mean to live our own lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We threaten none, we covet the possessions of none, we desire the overthrow of none. We are the champions of peace and concord.

We have always had a clear and settled policy as to military establishments. We need and desire no large standing army. We are ready to defend ourselves to the utmost, but to do it we shall not turn America into a military camp.

"We must depend in every time of national peril," continues Mr. Wilson, ". . . not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practises, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas."

Passing from the land to the sea, the President declares: "A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense. . . . We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks."

Then Mr. Wilson asks the pregnant question: "But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? . . . When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?"

Mr. Wilson's observations on this vext question of national defense blow like a cooling wind over the fevered excitement of the vociferous jingoes. They are as far removed from the one extreme as the other—the visionary impracticability of the non-resistant and the brutal pugnacity of the militarist. We are convinced that here President Wilson interprets the spirit of the American people aright. In the hands of a man who views both our national responsibility to protect our own and our national obligation to do justice to others in such a light, our national honor and well-being are safe.

Without attempting to appraise his proposals of specific legislation, to which we shall return from time to time as occasion demands, we have no hesitation in saying that the President's address is a splendid document, resonant in tone, admirable in expression, lofty in spirit.

THE ARMAMENT FLURRY

AT the very moment when four continents and the seven seas are witnessing the greatest war known to history and ten million men in arms are drenching the world with human blood, when the pretension that militarism is a preserver of peace has utterly collapsed and Europe is on the verge of moral and material bankruptcy, we are told that the United States must imitate the folly of Europe and proceed forthwith to build up a great and ever greater army and navy.

It is time to use such sense as God has given us. When our population was three million, or five million, or ten million, or fifty million, we feared no nation on earth. We were never attacked. It is a historical fact that we forced every war we had. Now, however, with one hundred million people and one hundred and fifty billion dollars of wealth, with Europe locked in a death struggle and the only military power in Asia doing everything in her power to hold our friendship, it is suddenly declared that our security is endangered and we are asked to accept the great illusion that armaments are our only protection against this peril.

There are many reasons why there is less need of increasing our armaments now than for a number of years. We shall mention but three:

1. All the powers that could do the United States any harm, except Italy, always our friend, are engaged in war. Those nations, with the exception of Japan, will have to recuperate a long time before they can become dangerous to us. Japan has shown itself eager to be our friend; the only danger in that direction will come from our own actions. As the great nations of the world are sedulously cultivating our friendship, it is inconceivable that they will change their attitude over night and make war on us within a time sufficiently near to demand preparation for it at this minute.

2. If we increase our armaments now how shall we go about it? Shall we build battleships? There is not a little reason to think the battleship is a thing of the past. Japan has just announced that she will build none

this year. Shall we build forts? Forts no longer protect men. Men have to protect forts, as witness Verdun. Shall we build submarines and aircraft? Possibly, but no wise man would advise plunging in this respect until the lessons of the war have become more evident.

3. The United States now seems destined to play the most important rôle at the end of the war in the great reconstruction of civilization that must follow. The powers that seem most likely to win declare their intention of demanding some sort of disarmament. Will the United States then jeopardize her great influence at that supreme hour by losing her head now? If we refuse to be stampeded our example will encourage Europe to go much farther toward disarmament than it otherwise would. Moreover, the sincerity of any peace proposals we then make will not be impugned.

The United States should go to the Peace Conference prepared to announce to the world that we are ready:

First, to join in an international agreement for the limitation of armaments, or if the nations are not ready for that,

Second, to join a League of Peace provided at least two other of the Great Powers will join with us, the League agreeing to reduce its armaments to the point where its combined forces are slightly larger than those of the greatest outside nation or alliance likely to attack it and to use its armaments to maintain international treaties and the decisions of international courts and parliaments.

If either of these alternatives is adopted the United States will then be in a position to decrease her armaments. If, however, the world is not yet ready to limit armaments and the proposals of the United States are spurned, then and then only will it be in order for the United States to determine whether her security demands the further expenditure of hundreds of millions for armaments and the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of young men from fields and factories to the barracks.

There can be no objection to an investigation being made now or later by Congress, by Security Leagues or by Peace Societies to see if our army and navy are inefficient or insufficiently manned and equipped. If there are not enough shifts to handle the coast defense guns, if fifteen thousand enlisted men are needed to complete the crews of our warships, if there are only fifty large torpedoes on hand, there is every reason why the deficits and deficiencies should be made up at once. We want the best army and navy in the world for their size.

But to go beyond this and propose that we adopt an entirely new military policy of increased armaments at this moment is pure mob hysteria. The American people should set their faces like flint against it.

WELCOME RUMORS

IT is rumored that the President has it in mind to attend the executive sessions of the Senate. This he has an undoubted right to do under the Senate's standing rules. It is also rumored that he would like to have Cabinet officers entitled to seats in the House without votes. This would need either an amendment to the House rules or new legislation.

It would be well if he could accomplish both things. Americans were once proud that the fathers had put the executive, the legislative and the judiciary into more or less water-tight compartments. But the fathers, out of the fullness of their experience, were afraid of kings.

We do not like kings a bit better than they did. But we do not fear their interference. Our democracy is of too stout a growth. There is no danger of any American President turning into a tyrant. He is the most democratic thing in the United States. For he is the one officer elected by all the people.

The British, from whose bitter experience we thought we were taking a lesson when we built a wall between executive and legislature, know better. The British executive leads the legislature, the British legislature selects, keeps in office and dismisses the executive.

Every President of recent years that was worth his salt has felt a keen responsibility for legislation. Anything which will bring the executive and the legislature into closer touch and more complete coöperation will be a step forward.

We trust that the rumors are accurate, and that the President will accomplish his purposes.

A BIENNIAL ABSURDITY

LAST month a new Congress was elected. Last week a new session of Congress opened. Is it the new Congress that is holding this new session? Certainly not.

It will not be until December, 1915, that the men selected by the people in November, 1914, begin to carry out the mission with which they have been entrusted. At the election many members of the House were relegated by their constitutents to private life. But for three months they will continue to represent the voters who have refused to keep them longer in office.

This is one of the most curious anomalies of our system of government. Possibly in the days of stage coaches and post horses and constitution making there may have been some reason for it. There is not the shadow of a reason now. Democracy demands that the will of the people be made promptly effective. A public opinion which must wait thirteen months after it has exprest itself before it can be put into effect suffers a heavy handicap. This is neither democracy, efficiency nor good sense.

Here is a good place for a constitutional amendment.

THE SUBJECTION OF SERVIA

ON June 28 a Servian youth in the capital of Bosnia fired a shot that was heard round the world. A month later the Austrians began their revenge by the bombardment of the Servian capital, which has now fallen into their hands. Within this brief interval events so momentous have occurred that the public has paid little attention to the rights and wrongs of the acts which precipitated the universal catastrophe. The German Government, assuming that Great Britain would be reluctant to take up arms in defense of a contemptible assassin of a nation notorious for its atrocities, took advantage of the occasion to bring on the war which it believed was sooner or later inevitable. But it was rightly felt by the world at large that the war was wrong however justifiable its pretext and so while no one sympathizes with the criminal and but few with

Servia there has been general condemnation of the high-handed retaliation of Austria.

Prinzip, the nineteen-year-old student who shot the Archduke and his consort, has with his conspirators been tried at Sarajevo and found guilty. We have, indeed, heard only the Austrian side of the story and we might be skeptical of the absolute impartiality of a trial on which the justification of the Austrian ultimatum depended and which was carried on while the sound of the Servian cannon could be heard in the courtroom. It must be remembered, too, that five years ago the Austro-Hungarian Government appealed to the world against the machinations of Servia and brought forward in support of the allegation documents which, when the alleged conspirators came to trial, were proved to have been forged in behalf of the Government like the evidence in the Dreyfus case. It may be questioned, too, whether the Servian Government would be so unwise, even if they were so wicked, as to encourage the assassination of an Heir Apparent of pro-Slav sympathies, knowing that it would bring down upon them what they most dreaded, the vengeance of Austria.

But we have no disposition to question the verdict of the Sarajevo court. Prinzip and his accomplices freely confest, in fact openly gloried in their crimes, justifying them on the ground that their object was the freeing of the Serbs from Austrian tyranny. It does not matter whether the bomb and the revolver used at Sarajevo came from Belgrade or elsewhere since we know that the motive for their use came from there. The Serbs have made no secret of their intention to overthrow Austrian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to incorporate these provinces in a Greater Servia. Nor can we believe that they would be scrupulous as to the means used to accomplish their ends when we recall the fact that King Peter of Servia owes his throne to the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga by their own officers. Since we have read the report of the Carnegie investigating committee on the conduct of the Balkan wars, the very name of "Servia" gives us a sickening sensation, so it is too soon for the Serbs to expect American sympathy in their nationalistic aspirations.

Neither can we see that Bosnia and Herzegovina would gain by annexation to Servia. Austrian rule has much of the arrogance of the Prussian without much of its efficiency, but still it is undeniable that Bosnia has made much more progress toward civilization since 1878 than Servia. Even if the Orthodox Serbs of Bosnia should gain by the change it would be hard on the Moslems and on the Croats, who are Catholic Serbs. The Emperor of Austria even supports a Mohammedan theological seminary, but Servia is the most intolerant of the Balkan states toward other faiths than her own and has little liking for schools of any kind. Eighty per cent of the inhabitants of Servia cannot read, while Bulgaria, under similar handicaps, is rapidly reducing illiteracy to a minimum.

The action of Austria in annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908 is still denounced by the English as an outrage upon a helpless people and a violation of the Treaty of Berlin—which is highly amusing when we think that it was at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury that the provinces were given to Austria and that Austria might have annexed them then with the approval of England, France and Russia. It was Hungarian jealously that caused the Austrian Government to prefer to have the milder and more ambiguous word "occupation" inserted in the treaty.

The question of the disposition of the Serbs should of course be determined, not by legal terminology, still less by force of arms, but by the best interests of the people involved. The case is somewhat very similar to that of Germany's annexed provinces. The Germans contend that Alsace and Lorraine have prospered under their administration. The French contend that the people do not like their administration but want to join France. The Austrians contend that Bosnia and Herzegovina have prospered under their administration. The Serbs contend that the people do not like their administration but want to join Servia. Both sides may prove their point without settling the question, for the arguments do not meet.

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THE LOS ANGELES RESURRECTION

THE papers are giving us a wonderful story—and it is wonderful—that of the woman in a hospital in Los Angeles who was undergoing under an anesthetic a major operation on the viscera. She quite collapsed. She ceased to breathe; her heart ceased to beat; she was dead. No question of it in the mind of the attending physicians. They tried to induce breathing, but in vain. Then the surgeon reached his hand up thru the opened cavity until he had found the heart, and held it between his finger and thumb, pressing it rhythmically to imitate its regular beating. After a little while it began to beat feebly of itself, and the lungs began to breathe, and they gave oxygen, and the woman is now likely to recover.

It was a wonderful case, proving the possibility of what had been previously conjectured; but that is not the full point of the story as sent to the press. She was quite dead, we are told, but how about her soul? Where was it meanwhile? And the implication is, was there any soul apart from the body?

"Where was the soul?" We can know little of the relation of the soul to place and space. If it has location we do not know where it is, in the body or out of the body, nor how long it may linger out of the body after death. Nor do we know how long the body may have life after the heart has ceased to beat. Let us tell another true story which we happen to know, but is not told in the medical journals; we could give the name if required.

A very intelligent woman had given birth to a child and her life seemed to ebb and fail. It seemed to her that she had died and she felt, or seemed to feel, her soul peacefully escaping from her body, ready to pass out of the room. Then she thought of the child and the burden it would be to the father to rear it; and unwillingly, and with effort and pain, she forced her soul to return to the body. We do not assert that this was more than a sick fancy, but the experience was real to her and it suggests what may be real.

And read the Parsee Scriptures. They will tell you just how many days the soul lingers about the body, and how to facilitate its easy escape. So all peoples have believed that the soul is something different from the body, not an issue of the imagination nor a tissue of the brain.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Death Struggle in Flanders

In this little corner of Europe, neglected by the tourist, among the sand dunes and canals, where sleepy villages bear names famous in song and story of the days when Flanders was among the foremost in wealth, industries and art, there have been gathered warriors from a wider range than made up Xerxes' army. Here are Sikhs and Gurkhas from India and beyond, under their tribal chiefs and maintaining in this strange land their dietary and religious customs; here are negroes from the Belgian Kongo and the French Gold Coast, and Turcos of Mohammed's faith from Algeria. The antipodes have sent the sons of colonists and exiles to fight under the Union Jack, and in the French Foreign Legion are adventurers and outcasts from every country. These millions of men, as diverse in their ideals and antagonistic in their personal interests as human beings can be, are enduring incredible hardships and daily risking their lives at the will of their commanders in a quarrel whose real purpose nobody is able exactly to define.

The pettiness of the tangible results obtained from day to day by these unprecedented exertions is best shown by the official bulletins. On December 5 the French Government made the following announcement:

> To the north of the Lys we have realized appreciable progress. Our infantry attacking at dawn took with a single charge two lines of trenches. The gain was 500 meters.
>
> A portion of the hamlet of Weidendreft, one kilometer northwest of Langemarck, remains in our hands. Before Poesele, halfway between Dixmude and Ypres, we have taken on the right bank of the canal a roadhouse over which there has been sharp fighting for a month. The enemy has tried without success by a violent attack of heavy artillery to force us to evacuate the ground we have won.

These are the victories of one day in this field; the gain of 400 yards, the holding of part of a hamlet, the capture of a ferryman's house. And the Germans had still less to boast.

From the rest of the line of battle in the West there is not much more to report for the week. The effort of the Germans to push forward north of Arras resulted in nothing more than the capture of the village and chateau of Vermelles, which they have had since to abandon. In Alsace the French claim to have made considerable advances.

THE GREAT WAR

November 30—Germans break thru Russian ring at Lodz. Deadlock in Flanders continues.

December 1—Russians come within eight miles of Cracow. Hard fighting in Argonne forest.

December 2—Austrians take Belgrade. German troops advancing from Sieradz toward Lodz.

December 3—King George visits seat of war and meets King Albert in Flanders. Boer General De Wet captured and taken to Johannesburg.

December 4—French invading Lorraine near Metz and Alsace near Altkirch. Germans lose Vermelles.

December 5—Italian Parliament approves Government's policy of armed neutrality. Russians claim gains in Armenia and Persia.

December 6—Germans take Lodz. Turks claim gains in Transcaucasia.

The Struggle in Poland

After three weeks of confused and conflicting reports, in which both Petrograd and Berlin claimed the victory and agreed on nothing except that the fighting was of the most terrific character, we can at last get some idea of the situation in Poland, altho it is impossible yet to say which has the advantage or exactly what has occurred. Unlike Belgium and France, where the lines are parallel and almost stationary, the movements in Poland have been rapid, and the troops so entangled that each side might well assert that it had outflanked the other and attacked it in the rear. The armies were in fact hooked together about Lodz and there is doubtless some truth in the claim of both the Russians and the Germans that they had cut off and captured large bodies of the enemy. The aeroplane and information service evidently does not work so well in Poland as in the west, where surprizes and ambuscades on a large scale are impossible. Consequently both sides blundered and got into untenable positions, but the other party was not able to take full advantage of the situation.

The statement issued a week ago from Petrograd that the army of General von Hindenburg had been caught in a trap proved to be premature and fallacious, but it might have been true if General Rennenkampf had not been two days late in bringing up his force at Plock to complete the Russian ring of steel which was being drawn around the German army. Because of this failure General Rennenkampf has been superseded. General Rennenkampf, who is now sixty-four years old, distinguished himself in command of the Fifth Siberian Corps in the Russo-Japanese war and was given a golden saber by the Czar. But his disastrous defeat in East Prussia by General von Hindenburg on August 23, when 70,000 Russians were taken prisoner, was a heavy blow to his military reputation, and now that he has twice allowed the Germans to escape his clutches his career is over.

The Battle of Lodz

Probably the hardest fighting of the war has taken place within the last month in the vicinity of Lodz and Lowicz, where the Germans are for the second time trying to force their way to Warsaw. The reports from Berlin have been brief and noncommittal. Those from Petrograd have been long and told of a continuous series of Russian successes, but since the scenes of these victories are continually nearer to the Polish capital, we may assume that on the whole the Germans have gained ground.

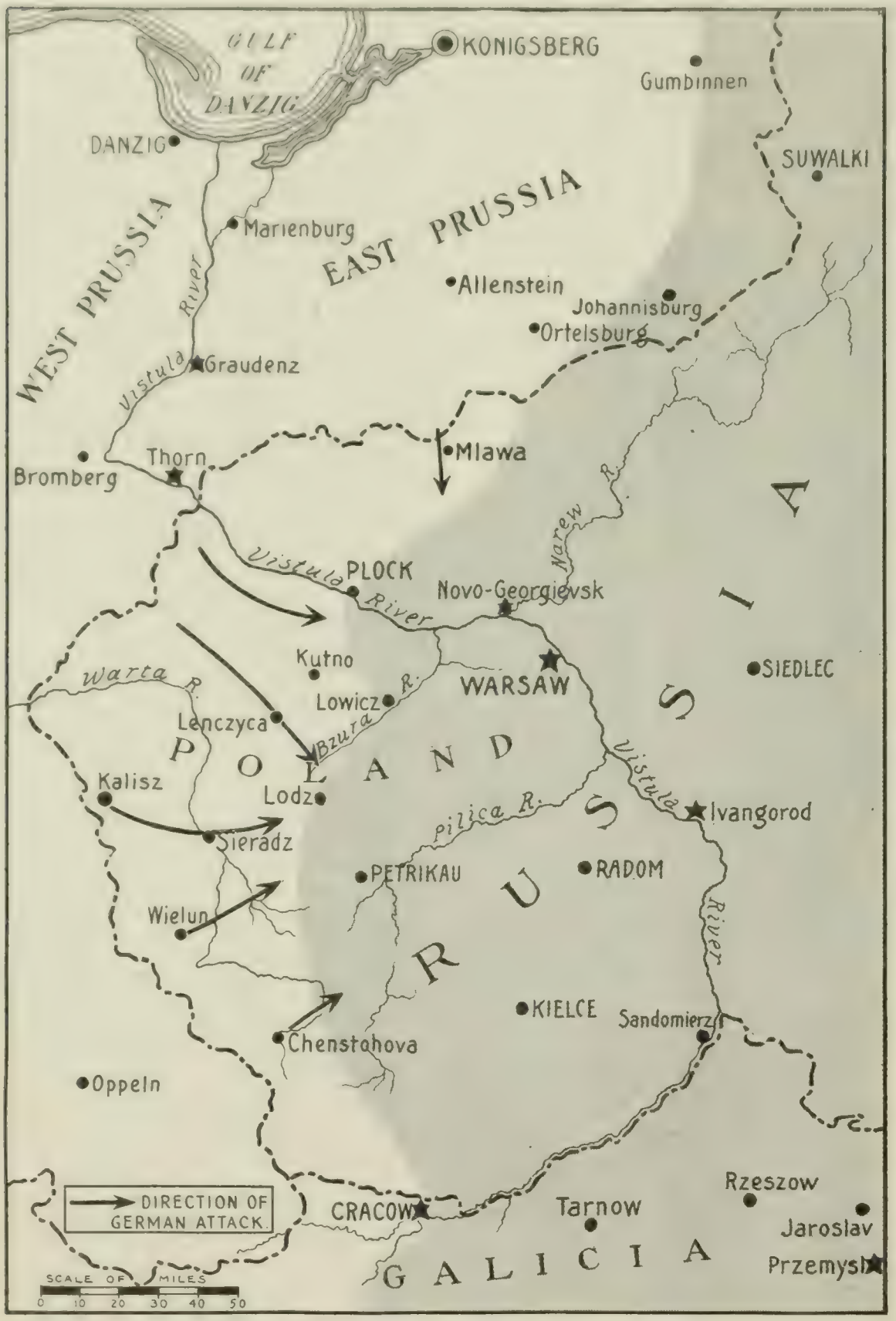
The second invasion of Poland began about November 6 by a simultaneous advance from north, west and southwest on lines centering on Warsaw. The army of General von Hindenburg, with its left on the Vistula, and General von Mackensen, with its right on the Warta River, made the greatest advance toward the common goal. By the 18th the Germans had pierced the center of the Russian line between Lodz and Lowicz, even got some fifteen miles beyond Lodz to the southeast. This latter detachment, being then inside the Russian front, was completely surrounded and the Russians thought they had it fast, but the Germans fought their way thru the Russian lines to the north and joined their comrades on the other side of Lodz. According to Petrograd accounts this was the bloodiest action of the war. In the thirty-six-hour fight the Germans lost nine-tenths of their officers, and many regiments had less than a hundred men left.

At the same time General von Hindenburg's army was attacked in the rear and left flank by a Russian force on both sides of the Vistula, near Plock. By gaining command of the river at this point the Russians were able to capture the steamboats which were carrying supplies up the Vistula to the German armies.

While the Russians from Lodz were trying to outflank the German right they were threatened on the other side by a German force which crost the Warta at Sieradz on November 29. This force had been brought by rail from Kalisz to Sieradz, where there are two bridges over the river, one for trains and one for wagons. The Russians occupying the hills and woods between Sieradz and Lodz endeavored to stop the advance of the Germans from this direction, but apparently without success. On the night of December 4 a German column about ten miles southwest of Lodz was attacked and dispersed by Russian armored automobiles carrying machine guns.

About twenty miles south of Sieradz another German army has crost the Warta from Wielun, and still further south an army under General Hötzendorf is advancing from Czenstochowa along the railroad to Petrikau.

Lodz was captured by the Germans on December 6, after a bombardment of several days. This is a thriving manufacturing city of about 500,000 inhabitants, half of them Poles and the rest Germans and Jews in nearly equal numbers. It is fifty miles from Warsaw.



THE ADVANCE ON LODZ

The second German invasion of Poland was made from six points. One army moved south from Mlawa. A second marched down the left bank of the Vistula from Thorn to Lowicz. A third went from Posen to Lodz. A fourth from Kalicz crossed the Warta at Sieradz. A fifth advanced from Wielun toward Petrikau and the sixth from Czenstochowa with the same objective. The arrows show the movements of the German troops. The shaded area represents the territory held by the Russians at the end of the first week in December

The Galician Campaign The Russians continue their steady progress westward between the Vistula River and the Carpathian Mountains. Petrograd boasts that the Russian army making this advance has had forty-five fights in forty-five days and taken 50,000 prisoners. Most of the towns mentioned in their march on Cracow have no meaning to us, but when it was announced that the Russians had reached Weliczka we remembered the pictures in the old geography of the chapels and statues and underground life of the deep salt mines here. This means that the Russians are only eight miles from Cracow and within gunshot of its outer fortifications, and the attack upon them may have already begun.

The Russian invasion of Hungary thru the Carpathian Mountains can hardly be regarded as a dangerous movement in the winter time, for the passes are high and difficult at best, but the political effect is considerable, for the Hungarians complain that their troops have been sacrificed ruthlessly in Poland and Galicia, and now their own land is left undefended. The Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, is said to have gone to the Kaiser at Berlin and informed him frankly that he could not be responsible for the continued loyalty of the Hungarians under the circumstances, and that his Cabinet would resign unless something adequate was done for the protection of his country.

The Fall of Belgrade On December 2 the city of Belgrade, which was the first point of attack in the Great War, fell into the hands of the Austrians. There are two curious things about this; the first is why the city held out so long, and the second is why it should be taken now.

In the beginning it was not to be expected that the Servians, previously weakened by ten months of exceptionally bloody warfare, could hope to defend themselves against a fresh foe of more than ten times their number. Nor was it anticipated that Belgrade, tho famous as a fortress for a thousand years, would stand a siege more than ten times as long as Antwerp. The Servians themselves evidently despaired of holding their capital, so the government was removed promptly to Nish, a town of 25,000 population, a hundred and thirty miles into the interior and only thirty miles from the Bulgarian border.

The capital of Servia occupies a promontory jutting into Austro-

Hungarian territory at the junction of the Danube and the Save rivers. The Austrians therefore did not even have to shift their guns from their own forts to shell the city, and it was exposed on three sides to the fire of their river monitors. A large part of the 90,000 inhabitants fled from the city, but the garrison maintained a stout resistance to the last against both bombardment and assault.

More than this, the Serbs inflicted a disastrous defeat on the Austrian army which crost the Drina River from the west and then turned tables by invading Bosnia to within a few miles of Serajevo, the capital of the province. This was the time when the Austrians were straining every nerve in the vain attempt to check the onward movement of the Russians in Galicia. When the Germans relieved the pressure in this direction by their counter invasion of Poland, the Austrians were free to turn their attention to their southern foe and in a short time the Serbs and Montenegrins were driven out of Bosnia. Then the Austrians again crost the Drina, this time with greater success. A victory at Valievo, on the Kalubara River, forty miles south of Belgrade, enabled them to approach that city from the rear, and its western fortifications were carried by a bayonet charge. Most of the Servian troops had been previously withdrawn. General von Frank was enabled to telegraph the news of the capture of Belgrade to Emperor Francis Joseph on the sixty-sixth anniversary of his reign, and the victorious commander was rewarded by the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order.

According to Vienna reports, 19,000 Servian prisoners have been taken since the Austrians began the present offensive movement, and the Servian army, which numbered about 300,000 at the commencement of the war, has been reduced by fully a third. On the other hand, Nish claims that the Servian army has been reinforced by 40,000 new young recruits of eighteen and nineteen years of age.



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WHAT IT MEANS TO YPRES

Balkan Situation Critical

It may well be wondered why the Austrians should be pushing forward the invasion of Servia with such energy just now, when they are being harder prest than ever by the Russians in Galicia. The country from which the Austrians were ignominiously driven in August they are now attempting to regain when the snow lies six feet deep in the valleys. The Serbs are capable of maintaining a guerrilla warfare in their mountain home for years; in fact, those of Montenegro were never really conquered by the Turks. There is no glory to be gained by the conquest of Servia. Why then should the Austrians undertake it at a time when their own capital is threatened?

The reason must be political rather than military, and exactly what it is must be left to the disclosure of events. For one thing, there is evidence that the Allies were preparing for an attack on Austria-Hungary from the Servian side. It is rumored that troops have been landed under the protection of French and British warships at Antivari, the sole seaport of Montenegro. These could be used for an invasion of Herzegovina or an attack on the Austrian port of Cattaro, just below the Montenegrin capital of Cettinje. On the other side of Servia, just west of the Bulgarian border, Russian troops have been landed, fifteen regiments of them, it is said, with seventy barge loads of ammunition and supplies. If so, they must have either been brought up the Danube five hundred miles from the Russian territory at its mouth, or have been shipped by rail across Rumania. In either case it means that Rumania has relinquished her neutrality and practically taken sides with the Allies. Take Jonesco, ex-Premier of Rumania, has telegraphed to the Constitutional Club of London that Rumania would certainly join the Allies, the only question being the precise date of intervention. The Rumanian parliament meets next week and is expected to vote for war. Rumania is anxious to share in the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian empire by the annexation of the adjoining territory inhabited by Rumanians, but this would hardly be possible if she remained inactive.

Bulgaria still bears a grudge against Servia for robbing her of a large part of her conquests in Macedonia and Thrace, and she would like nothing better than to take advantage of the Servian extremity to regain it. But this would subject her again to an attack from Rumania on the north and Greece on the south, from which she would be likely to suffer as severely as before. After her defeat in the second Balkan war, Bulgaria turned toward her former enemy and concluded a treaty of friendship if not of alliance with Turkey. The terms are not known, but if it provides, as has been suspected, for the transportation of Turkish troops across Bulgarian territory, it would account for the eagerness of Austria to get control of Servia. Once in possession of the railroad, which was built by Austrians, between Belgrade and Nish, it would be possible to send ammunition to Constantinople or bring an Ottoman army to Vienna, an ally this time, not, as in the days of John Sobieski, a foe. The Allies are exerting all their influence to reconstruct the Balkan League against Turkey, and Russia has sent Prince Troubetzkoy as Minister to Sofia in the hope of inducing Bulgaria to remain neutral or join the Allies.

Buying for the Armies

Exports are still increasing, on account of orders from the belligerent nations in Europe. The growth is so great that Mr. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Washington, permits publication of his estimate that $500,000,000 will be added to our shipments if the war continues for one year. This addition is to be caused wholly by war orders. One of the Government's special commercial agents reports to him that the manufacturers of machine tools alone have orders amounting to $10,000,000 or even $15,000,000, one large plant having work enough in sight for two years, night and day. Governor Walsh will ask the Massachusetts Legislature for a temporary suspension of parts of the labor laws of the state, in order that work on army contracts may not be delayed by restrictions relating to overtime and hours.

Mr. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who is making submarines for Great Britain (eight at the Union Iron Works, near San Francisco, and twelve at Fore River), was questioned by the State Department, which had the neutrality laws in mind. He then made a hurried journey to Ottawa, and after an interview with the Canadian Premier and Cabinet, sailed for London. It is reported that the remainder of the work may be done in Canada, or that the parts may be assembled in Montreal. Among the new orders are one for 50,000 steel gasoline tanks, to be used in making pontoon bridges, and another for 7,000,000 electric pocket lamps. There have been large purchases of zinc, exports for the last three months having risen to $4,143,381 from only $80,756 in the corresponding months of last year. Certain contractors, in association with the Lackawanna Steel Company, have undertaken to rebuild the bridges destroyed by the Germans in France. American steel will be used in this work.

Russia has ordered thirty locomotives at the Baldwin works. One old arms company, which has a large contract for rifles, is erecting an addition which will cost $1,000,000. Another will put up four new buildings. An order for 20,000,000 cartridges was placed in Lowell, where men are working on it day and night. Another, for rifles and revolvers, makes night work in Utica. One order for 600,000 swords is reported. A well known New York firm has just made a contract to supply 25,000 horses. It is difficult to find ship room for these animals. In addition to orders mentioned here last week may be noted new ones for 4,000,000 pairs of woolen socks; 1,000,000 blankets at $1 each; 2,000,000 pairs of woolen gloves; 9,500,000 yards of khaki; 250,000 suits of woolen underwear; 240,000 suits of fleece-lined cotton underwear; $4,000,000 worth of auto trucks; woolen cloth enough to keep several mills in Connecticut busy, and millions of horseshoes. A New Haven company has finished a large aeroplane which is said to be the first in filling an order for 200. Wheat is going out at the rate of nearly 10,000,000 bushels a week.



International News

FIREWORKS FOR TOMMY ATKINS

Chinamen sending off a detachment of British troops with the time-honored firecracker salute
One of the little oddities in a war which bristles with anomalies



Paul Thompson

SIMPLE PATRIOT OR ARCH-MILITARIST?

The Crown Prince of Germany at the front (with the King of Saxony, to the left). He is generally regarded as the head of the war party in Prussia. In an interview recently given an American correspondent, he calls the war the most "stupid, senseless and unnecessary" of modern times, and denies the existence of a militaristic party

National Defenses

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, by public addresses and otherwise, has obtained the support of a considerable number of prominent persons for his pending resolution, which calls for a congressional inquiry as to the condition of our national defenses. Senator Lodge gives notice that he will introduce a similar resolution in the Senate. While congressional leaders who are in sympathy with the Administration are inclined to oppose any sensational investigation and to leave the matter to the regular committees, they realize that a debate on the question of armaments cannot be avoided.

The statements of Mr. Gardner and others as to the alleged inade-



Paul Thompson

CHARGING ACROSS A FORD

Japanese in their campaign against Tsing-tau. A picture just received showing a spirited attack shortly before the fall of the fortress

quacy of the defenses and the unpreparedness of the military and naval forces have been the subject of several addresses and public meetings, and have drawn from Secretary Daniels a statement which is a defense of the navy and a reply to some of Mr. Gardner's assertions. At a meeting of prominent men in New York a committee of fifty was appointed and an organization, to be known as the National Security League, was formed, which will support the Gardner resolution and seek to promote an understanding of the condition to which it relates.

Employment of Aliens

At the recent election in Arizona there was a popular majority for a law proposed by the labor unions, providing that eighty per cent of the employees of any firm or corporation in the state must be natives or naturalized citizens. Many foreigners are employed in the mines and on the ranches and railroads. The law is not yet in force, but it is expected that the Legislature, following the popular majority, will enact it in January. Protests against it have been made at Washington by the British, Austro-Hungarian and Italian ambassadors, who assert that it is at variance with commercial treaties and our own national Constitution.

Protest may also be made by Japan. There are Japanese laborers in Arizona, and they are not regarded as eligible for naturalization. If Japan should complain, the controversy would closely resemble the one, still pending, between our Government and Japan concerning the alien land laws of California. Many Mexicans are affected, but a protest from Mexico is not expected. It is said that, because of the law, or of the popular approval of the bill, several hundred mine employees have been dismissed. The old question of the power and authority of the national Government with respect to the legislative acts of states is thus raised again. The protests have been brought to the attention of the Governor of Arizona by the State Department.

There is a similar controversy in the city of New York, where officers of a labor union have objected to the employment of aliens by contractors who are making excavations for the new subways. They point to a statute seventeen years old which says that only American citizens shall be employed upon public works. Because of this protest several hundred aliens have been discharged, and the number of those who may be affected is 18,000. Here, as in the Arizona case, it is asserted that the exclusion is at variance with treaties and the Constitution. By agreement between the Public Service Commission and the contractors, a civil suit to test the constitutionality of the statute has been begun by injunction proceedings, and there is also to be a test by a criminal suit, in which the secretary of the Contractors' Association has been held for trial. Meanwhile the construction of the subways of which the city is in great need is severely checked.

The Situation in Mexico

After Zapata took possession of the Mexican capital, some thought that he was not in agreement with Villa, who was not far from the city. But they were working in harmony, and in due time Villa entered the city, escorting Gutierrez, the convention's Provisional President, who went to the palace. Neither Zapata nor Villa remained in the capital, altho they were represented there by parts of their armies. It appears that while Carranza was there, his men were guilty of much looting. Zapata restored order. The Brazilian Minister, in a report to our Government, very warmly commends this bandit general.

Zapata put thieves to death, protected foreigners and their property, made no political arrests, sup-



Paul Thompson

A DIRECTORY OF EXPATRIATES

On the house walls here Belgian refugees who have fled to Holland have left word of their destinations, so that relatives and friends may follow them. The desperate shortage of food in Belgium continues, and trouble between the Germans and civilians is to be feared

ported the banks in their efforts to do business, treated the diplomats with due consideration, and made no forced loans. He collected one month's taxes, and with a part of the money repaid a loan voluntarily made to him by a bank. His soldiers, poorly clad and barefooted, gave no ground for complaint, except when, unfortunately, they killed eleven of the city's firemen. Alarmed by the clatter of a passing engine and by the shouts of those who accompanied it on their way to a fire, they attacked the fire company, believing that they were menaced by artillery and a revolutionist uprising. Villa narrowly escaped death on the train which carried him to the city. There was a railway collision and thirty-two passengers were killed.

Published reports said that Villa and Zapata quarreled, after the arrival of the former, but the dispatches of the Brazilian Minister and of the two special representatives of our State Department said nothing about any dispute. The two men were in conference about a new government. The twenty days' term of Gutierrez had expired. Zapata proposed that his successor, for a short term, should be Emilio Vasquez Gomez, who had for a long time been his favorite candidate, mainly because Gomez heartily supported his plan for a distribution of the great landed estates. Villa preferred Dr. Miguel Silva or General Angeles. He was unwilling, it was said, to be Minister of War, because he desired to remain in the field. He was to attack Carranza's forces in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. But the first attack there was made by a part of Zapata's army, and it was a failure.

Carranza visited several places not far from Vera Cruz, and asserted that his forces would easily overcome both Villa and Zapata, who, he predicted, could not work together. General Obregon, his leading military representative, sent to Washington and caused to be published a statement in which he accused Villa of attempting to assassinate Madero, of assassinating William S. Benton, and of killing Colonel Manzanero because the latter would not assist him in the recent convention. Villa, he added, had tried to bribe him (Obregon) and then had attempted to kill him, had stolen $2,000,000 from the national treasury, and was guilty of a long list of crimes.

New Movements in the North

When Villa led his main army southward, to drive Carranza from the capital, he left only a few small garrisons in the north. The beginning of a new revolutionary movement is now seen there. A few weeks ago General Ynez Salazar escaped from a jail in New Mexico, where he was awaiting trial for perjury. At first a follower of Madero, Salazar turned against him and became a guerrilla. Huerta made him a general. At the capture of Ojinaga he escaped and crost the border. He was arrested, on account of his connection with filibustering expeditions and the smuggling of arms. Now, with Emilio Campa, another Huerta general, he has set out to conquer the state of Chihuahua. Thousands who served in the Federal army have joined him, it is said. In a proclamtion he denounces Villa, Carranza and the Aguascalientes convention. It is reported that Pascual Orozco is buying arms for him in cities north of the boundary, and that he has ample financial support.



Bain

THE NEW WARDEN AT SING SING

Thomas Mott Osborne, whose appointment to take charge of New York's notorious prison marks a new advance in penology

At the same time General Herrera is recruiting an army to be used against Villa, and 2500 Carranza soldiers, under General Iturbe, have invaded Sonora. After two days' fighting they captured Guaymas, with its customs receipts, and then set out to take Hermosillo. There are indications that Villa and Gutierrez may lose the north. The Carranza garrison at Tampico has been reinforced and now exceeds 10,000 men. There are conflicting reports about the attitude of General Caballero, Governor of the state. Felix Diaz has been buying arms in New Orleans. He says he can have the support of 30,000 men. Great Britain has asked our Government to protect the interests of British citizens in the oil industry at Tampico and in mines elsewhere, and has complained that Carranza, at Vera Cruz, seizes cotton consigned to British mills.

General Maytorena has continued his attack upon the Carranza garrison at Naco, altho his Indians have left him on account of the cold weather. A shell burst near the custom house on the American side, last week, a teamster was killed in front of the American post office, and an American cavalryman was shot in the thigh. Thus far, five persons have been killed and forty-two wounded in the American city. The people of Arizona have sent protests to their Governor and to Washington. The repeated warnings of our military commanders at Naco to the belligerents have been ignored.

Hayti and Santo Domingo

The appointment, by the new Government in Hayti of a commission to seek recognition at Washington and assistance in procuring a loan, has been delayed, but it is expected that a proposition made by our Minister, Mr. Bailly-Blanchard, will eventually be accepted. Hayti is sorely in need of money. In the past she has been accustomed to look to Germany and France for financial aid, but at present they can do nothing for her. She has no credit elsewhere in Europe. It is understood that our Government's proposition involves such a fiscal protectorate as has existed for several years in Santo Domingo. President Wilson desires to end the revolutions which have paralyzed Hayti's industries and emptied the country's treasury. An agreement providing for supervision of Hayti's customs revenue by United States officers would insure recognition of the Government controlled by President Theodore, the successful revolutionist, and gain for that Government the loan which it needs.

A fiscal protectorate has not ended revolutions in Santo Domingo, but it promoted a kind of peaceful intervention which caused suspension of hostilities and led to an honest election. General Juan Isidro Jiminez, who had a popular majority, also gained, unexpectedly, a majority in the electoral college, and has been proclaimed President. The necessary action of Congress was delayed because the Opposition, having a majority, would not permit sessions to be held.

HOW PRUSSIANISM WARPS MEN AND WOMEN

BY THE AMERICAN WIFE OF A TITLED GERMAN

This article follows one by the same author in The Independent of November 16, 1914, on "Militarism in German Social Life," and is a second section of the indictment she brings against the military régime with which she became thoroly acquainted in her thirty years' life in Germany.—THE EDITOR.

CONSCRIPTION has been glibly advocated at times in England and even in the United States; let us see what it means in private life and trace some of its influence upon the everyday habits of a people.

In Germany, compulsory army service means a period of time spent in abject subordination to a new series of commands, on top of fourteen years of life past in subordination to parents, the pastor and the schoolmaster. Thus army service catches a man and puts him in a yoke again just in the years when a reaction might lead him away from restraint and toward liberty. Universal service means, furthermore, the subjection of the vast multitude of men to the few; to commands which it is not permissible even to question; to the instinct of obedience to inexorable authority, together with the concomitant idea that strict punishment does and should follow disobedience.

Obedience is made to appear respectable; disobedience, reprehensible.

Taken together with the old influences that still flow from the Prussian spirit of absolutism, this training explains how it has come to pass that Germans are so habituated to what may be described as alertness to infractions of every kind of prescribed regulation. Enter an empty doorway marked "Exit" or stroll over a bridge on the left hand pathway, and all the natives will stare at you or take pains to jostle you, so alive and resentful is every one to the fact that you are overlooking a rule. Leave a door open inside a railway coach, and the chance is that an indignant witness will tell you the regulations prohibit doors being left ajar, or he will report you to the conductor. Their zeal for obeying, and for seeing that everybody else obeys, would be phenomenal, I think, were it not to be accounted for by the fact of the military discipline the whole population undergoes or is infected by, after having been subjected to a previous course of discipline in the home, the school, the church and by the all pervading police. It is notable that this especial kind of zeal does not manifest itself in other countries subject to conscription.

Social Democrats alone, in Germany, ever seem to think of criticizing or questioning the necessity, the sense or nonsense of the restrictions that encircle the people, or who ever resist them.

The habit of unquestioning obedience, drilled into Germans during years of active service, renewed at intervals upon the maneuver fields, and witnessed all about them, causes the abstract constitution — formulated in forgotten, liberty-aspiring days—to be left quite out of mind. The sense of individual free action, indeed, would become atrophied among Germans under the present reign of Prussian militarism were it not for the existence of these Social Democrats, whom the Kaiser, as we know, is wont to call "the subversive element in the state." And as the event of war has proved, the doctrines of the Democrats are still intellectual principles that go under before the onset of temperamental forces. In other words, militarism has prepared its abode in the subconsciousness, the intimate habits of the race, by means of teaching and drill, from helpless childhood up, so that all opinions adopted in maturer years are as light as chaff when subjected to the impetus of emotional storms.

TALE-BEARING being compulsory in school and barracks, the reporting of infractions of regulations appears quite as characteristic of Germans as their phenomenal tolerance of prohibitions and their meek obedience to rules. The two, indeed, are complementary traits. It is the certainty of being reported that helps so much to stiffen the honesty of officials. Civil authorities, infected by the all-prevailing military system, of which they themselves have once been members, punish inexorably every infraction of a rule and every breach of trust by a subordinate. A policeman of a provincial town where I was visiting accepted an apology and two marks from a country gentleman for not reporting an involuntary infraction of a petty ordinance, and three days later was expelled from the service. A group of peasants, whose land the baron had hunted over, witnessed the scene and had reported both the officer and their noble neighbor.

Ninety-nine times out of one hundred, however, it is the police who act against individuals. Countless prohibitions arm them with the powers of corporals over recruits. "Soft gloves" are enjoined in respect of foreigners; yet by mistake, or from excess of zeal, it happens that foreigners, too, become acquainted occasionally with German minor militarism, as manifested in the martinet spirit of the *Polizei*.

An American lady washed a lace handkerchief, and had no sooner laid it upon the balustrade of the balcony of her room, in the third story of Pension Goeremann, in Dresden, when a loud knock at her door preceded the advent of a policeman. Pointing to the bit of lace, he demanded three marks as a fine, exposing washing on the street front being prohibited under penalty of a fine. I was fined a like sum for placing a flower pot on the outside ledge of a window, in order that the maid might clean the inside sill better. An American boy let off a toy pistol in the Hotel Europäische Hof, was heard, reported and fined. The arrest of an Englishman for throwing a cigaret paper upon the pavement, in Prager street, became almost an international scandal, for the doughty son of Britain appealed to his consul, wrote to the *London Times*, and held out stoutly against both arrest and fine. My coachman swerved to the left of the vacant Pirna road to avoid a puddle of water; was seen by a mounted policeman and held up. Volumes, I think, would not contain the record of similar incidents which fell under my attention during the thirty years of my residence in the Fatherland. Perhaps no one single thing marked the difference between my German friends and myself so much as the fact that while they accepted the trammels of such martinetism with docility of spirit, I never ceased regarding them as acts of petty tyranny.

THE Allies in the present war are amazed by the incredible number of proofs they come across disclosing knowledge on the part of the Germans, not only of their terrain and military forces, but of the personal affairs of residents in every city taken by the German troops. They are apt to attribute the knowledge to the work of paid spies. A student of the zeal I have been describing as a phenomenon of the daily life of Germans themselves will come, I think, to a more correct conclusion. While not doubting the thoroness and activity of the agents of the Intelligence Department of the great General Staff, he will attribute a goodly proportion of the Germans' knowledge to the reports of voluntary in-

formants. Reporting to the authorities has been encouraged in times of peace. It is then a German duty; in times of war it is an act of patriotism.

Individuals of every country feel the impulse to help their own; who can doubt the fact? But the Germans, in this particular, as in so many others, carry the impulse out more energetically, more efficiently, because better drilled and trained. Forty years' strenuous exercize of the Prussian policy of supplementing compulsory universal military drill by minute municipal and police dictation has made espionage and reporting German traits. The traits are of Prussian grafting, without doubt, for the old German nature was free of them.

ONE night, at a dinner party, upon our rising from table, my escort disappeared. I tarried at my seat in wonderment. The company past in a long file out into the drawing rooms. Of a sudden I became aware that I was isolated and alone in the great empty hall. Presently the men all returned in a body, approached and surrounded me, my escort in their midst. Their demeanor, while profoundly respectful, was both hostile and determined.

"Baroness, you did Judge R—— the honor of receiving him at supper last night," said old Count F——, their spokesman.

"Why, yes; he took supper with us," I replied.

"You are not aware, then, that the judge forsook the chairmanship of our Conservative club and announced his adherence to the National Liberal party?"

Ah! now I knew.

"The judge told us himself," was my reply. "Count, I understand by your addressing me here apart that you and these gentlemen no longer approve of him. But I pray you will not request me to cut his acquaintance so long as my husband does not command me to."

The reader must learn, in order to comprehend the contention I was putting forward, that a husband's will in Prussia represents the first law to a wife; which law society, having itself set it up, professes always to respect. Now my husband was absent that night on a hunt. The company had not thought of him and could not summon him to their aid. It was a dilemma for which they had not prepared themselves. After a moment they broke apart in silence. Count F—— made his bow; my escort offered his tardy arm; and another bit of Prussian experience was past.

Who had reported to Count F—— the visit twenty miles away of Judge R——? And how quickly had action followed upon the reporting—too quickly, as it turned out. As for the judge, he was reported to Berlin. There his name was put on the black list of the Government. Thenceforth his juniors on the bench enjoyed promotion over his head. Seven years he endured ostracism from society and government neglect. Then he surrendered, by returning to the advocacy of Conservative principles; whereupon ensued the long delayed promotion to a bench in a higher court, and the increase of salary which was needful to him in order to send his sons to college.

His was the story of the drill which many officials are put thru in the German Empire. And was not I, too, near being forced into line?

HOW the case may be in other countries that have been obliged by the example of Prussia to take recourse to conscription I do not know; in Germany it is a cause of anxiety, and sometimes of tragedy in just as many refined homes as there are boys of unintellectual tendency or feeble health. Military service, you see, calls for much manual, menial service, under inexorable taskmasters: scrubbing, scouring, and the like, in the infantry; cleaning of stables, fodder handling and the like, in the cavalry; and thruout, for every recruit of the line, a coarse companionship and a coarse grade of living. Hence a horror besets the soul of families lest such lads, by failing to pass the college-like examinations established for "volunteers," shall be grafted as common soldiers into this repulsive life.

How many times, when listening to laments of parents and seeing the hang-dog look of backward boys, did I say in my heart: "Never could I be so foolish and so cruel!" Yet within a few years I was seeing the same look in the eyes of my own feeble son, seeing him returned home ill from school, only to have his father stand at his bedside drilling Latin verbs into his fevered brain; the father himself a sufferer from haunting anxiety. For to be rejected by the military, on account of disability, remains a taint upon youth; and parents dread rejection as much as that other disgrace—relegation to the line.

If the fault of backwardness is due to mere mental torpor, the prodigious efforts and expense for coaching to which the family resorts generally enables the boy to pass somehow the prescribed examinations within the prescribed limit of age. He becomes a "one year volunteer," or subaltern. Life to him is then no longer an awful grind and bore. His robust constitution has saved him.

The long martyrdom of the sickly lad, who is sensitive in disposition, has, however, no such happy ending. The family prod and urge and encourage; and too often their attitude of unremitting solicitude adds the last straw of nervous strain. His best endeavors continuing to fall short of the prescribed tests, where the weak health and brain have a fatal accompaniment of pride and spiritual courage, the long struggle is abandoned; he spares himself and family disgrace by killing himself. The secret of the unusual number of suicides among proud lads in Germany is found in militarism.

Now, if army service were on the same footing as other services in the state, the shadow that hangs over so many homes would disappear. No family worries if a boy is not likely to be adaptable to the diplomatic service, or to the bench or the church. These services are not compulsory, and no suspicion attends upon a man known to have missed them. As things are, one and the same family may lift its head at the mention of a bad strong son, and sink it at the mention of a saintly one. As a consequence of the efforts made by the upper classes to spare their sons the shame of rejection from the service or of manual labor in it, an emphasized disapproval of what is weak has quite naturally spread thru all classes of society; the forms which this appreciation of the strong assume being sometimes pathetic, sometimes disgusting, and sometimes comical. Men hardly needed an institution, suffragists would think, to develop their self-complacency. Yet here—in universal army service—exists a great official aid to masculine self-assertiveness.

"BARONESS," General Loring once said to me, "I have always understood that German officers are gentlemen. Yet this happened to my nieces: two officers, encountering them in a narrow pathway thru a deep drift of snow, paused in the path, and pointing to the untrodden snow, exclaimed, 'Well, now!' and actually shouldered them out of the way into it! Can you explain such conduct?"

Indeed, it was easily explained. The officers had not recognized the American women as ladies. I was regularly pushed off the narrow sidewalks by the common soldiers of a garrison town I used to shop in, until I complained indignantly one day.

Angry at my having endured humiliation, my husband exclaimed: "It has been your own fault. When you meet the fellows, stop short and point to the gutter and command *'Herunter'* (down with you)! Which in future I did, the military-like formula acting like a miracle. One frightened glance and the warriors would be in the dirty runlets instead of me. Out of their uniforms they would not have dreamed of presuming. But "the king's coat" they wear encourages imitation of kingly ways, the first of which is vainglorious-ness.

In East Prussia I once overheard a Chief Staff physician who was doing service in a regiment of dragoons, venting his ire: "That's the third man this fall who has drowned himself in that meadow pool," he complained. "Captain D—— opened the letter he had written just prior to his going out on leave, and it said he was too unhappy to live. 'Unhappy!' *Donnerwetter!* What do the fellows want? The beer is good. And only a month ago we got them a new batch of fresh country girls for their use in town." But this subject of white slavery can only be touched upon. I cannot and will not leave it out entirely; because my object in writing these papers on the evils and the silliness fostered by militarism is to set our people thinking. I want them to know what conscription entails; what is covered by the "shining armor" of great standing armies; and why it is that men of experience and righteousness, accustomed to liberty, prefer death to conquest by Germany, where militarism most prevails.

As I was sailing down the Elbe one day, the clock in the tower church of a village which the boat was passing struck twelve. A young peasant couple laboring in a field looked up. As the last stroke ceased, the man threw down his hoe and sauntered to a dog cart waiting in a field road close by. Seating himself in the cart, he drew a pipe from his pocket and began smoking. The woman picked up his hoe, placed it beside him in the cart; then advancing to the front of the vehicle, she harnessed herself in alongside of the dog, and bending under their joint load, she plodded homeward. To me such sights were common. But one of a group of American passengers exclaimed aloud, saying: "Why, that big man is actually going to let himself be drawn by the little woman!"

"Madam," said a lady-in-waiting of Princess Matilda, who had boarded the boat at Pillnitz, "I think you must be American, to make such public, offensive remarks. In America you may neglect your men, having plenty of them. But here in Germany it behooves women to take care of their men. Our men are precious. *They are soldiers.*"

NEW NAMES IN FICTION

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER

Miss Gilder is known to Independent readers as an experienced journalist and critic, the sister of Richard Watson Gilder. As editor and correspondent she has been connected with leading newspapers and magazines of the East, and she now writes for the Chicago Tribune. Her last article in The Independent, December 7, 1911, was called "Breaking into Literature."—THE EDITOR.

WE have had an unusually big crop of new writers since the last time I had the pleasure of writing for The Independent on that subject. A great many of these new writers were mere flashes in the pan, but a great many more have come to stay. I am speaking now particularly of writers of fiction.

The very latest of the new fiction writers is Edward C. Venable, whose first novel, "Pierre Vinton,[1] The Adventures of a Superfluous Husband," has attracted the attention of the discriminating. It is a remarkable first effort. The story deals with divorce, and it is as clever as anything that the late John Oliver Hobbes ever wrote. It is like some of her earlier work in its brilliancy and epigrammatic qualities. It is better than some of her later work because it is not as long drawn out as her full-fledged novels; it is more like her novelettes. Mr. Venable is not, I am told, new to the writing game. He is a journalist and practiced his profession in the columns of the New York *Sun*, which has always been a wonderful training school for writers. There he learned condensation, for no words are wasted in the *Sun's* columns. "Piere Vinton," while it has many a chuckle in its pages, has also that touch of pathos that sometimes goes hand in hand with humor.

Another new author, and one with a decided touch of humor, is H. M. Edginton, whose only novel that I have ever seen is the one published this fall called "Oh! James!"[2] It is the story of a man who believed in the goodness of the world and carried his belief to the verge of Quixotism. He has oodles of money which he wants to spend, but his wife, like Mrs. Gilpin of old, had a frugal mind and did not care about spending, so James set up four or five establishments in four or five different towns and got himself into four or five pretty bad scrapes, tho his attentions were honorable if his purpose was not marriage. The ladies in these cases did not know quite how to take him, but it turned out all right in the end and Mrs. James became a good spender. James not only believed in the good of the world, but in his own goodness, and expected every one to understand that his relations with the four or five ladies were purely platonic, as they were. The author of "Oh! James!" is an Englishwoman and is fairly well known as a writer of short stories. "Oh! James!" is, I believe, her first novel, but it will not be her last. It is one of the most amusing books I have read in many and many a long day.



MARJORIE BENTON COOKE
Her publishers aver that this is the only portrait of the author of "Bambi"

Quite a remarkable story by a new writer is "Peter Piper,"[3] by Doris Edgerton Jones. This author also is

[1] Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1

[2] Little Brown & Co., Boston. $1.30.

[3] G. W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia. $1.25



JULIAN STREET
Abroad at Home sheds new light on America



STEPHEN LEACOCK
His Elian humor is a by-product of economics.



ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK
The Encounter is written with beautiful art.

an Englishwoman, living in Australia, where the scene of the story is laid. It is more of a novel than "Oh! James!" and has many dramatic scenes and a plot that holds the reader from first to last. I understand that the story has been dramatized and will be seen on the stage before very long. It has the makings of a powerful drama.

Miss Caroline Lockhart has only published three novels, but she has made a flattering reputation with them. Her first book, "Me, Smith," was the most striking. Her latest, "The Full of the Moon,"[4] the most conventional, perhaps, but a pleasanter story than either "Me, Smith" or "The Lady Doc." "The Lady Doc" was not a pleasant story because the lady doc was not a pleasant person. She is at work on a new novel, which, like all that she has written, has its scene laid in the Far West. Miss Lockhart lives in Wyoming, when she is at home, which is very seldom, as she travels all over the western continent in search of adventure.

Cynthia Stockley, the author of "Poppy,"[5] does not write very cheerful tales, but they are unusually powerful. Mrs. Stockley is an Englishwoman who has lived much in South Africa and there the scenes of her stories are chiefly laid. She has a decidedly dramatic touch, but none of her books have ever seen the footlights. There was some talk of "Poppy" being turned into a play, but nothing ever came of it.

A young writer who writes exceptionally cheerful books is Marjorie Benton Cook, whose latest story, "Bambi,"[6] has had a sensational success. It has been dramatized by Hartley Manners, author of "Peg o' My Heart," and it stands a pretty good chance of making almost as much of a success as that "continuous performance," for "Peg" has been played steadily for the last two or three years.

A first book that brought its author fame and riches was "The Garden Without Walls,"[7] by Coningsby Dawson, who has recently followed up that success with another novel called "The Raft." "The Garden Without Walls" struck a new note and it pleased because of its charming sentiment and the very attractive qualities of its heroine. Mr. Dawson is an Englishman, the son of an English clergyman who happens to be living in this country. He was the literary adviser of a publishing house until "The Garden Without Walls" was published, and then, having discovered himself, he ceased discovering other writers. At present Mr. Dawson is on his ranch in Canada, writing a series of short stories for a popular magazine and working on a new book.

The foolish person who said that there were no humorous writers among the women novelists reckoned without Mary Roberts Rinehart, Josephine Daskam Bacon, Mary Wilkins Freeman, Edna Ferber, Carolyn Wells, the aforesaid H. M. Edginton and Julia M. Lippman. Miss Lippman has given a new character to fictionin "Martha By-the-Day," which has been followed in "Martha and Cupid."[8] Martha should be placed in the portrait gallery of American fiction very near "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Martha, like Mrs. Wiggs, was an optimist. She was also something of a philosopher and did a lot of thinking when she was on her knees—not praying—scrubbing.

Earl Derr Biggers is the striking name of a young man who jumped into fame with his first story, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," which was published perhaps two years ago and has in the meantime been turned into a successful play. Since then Mr. Biggers has published another novel called "Love's Insurance,"[9] which, while not as fantastic as Baldpate, runs along the same lines.

While Anne Douglas Sedgwick is not a new writer, she is new as a popular writer, for until "Tante" was published she had been caviare to the general. Editors and publishers and critics loved her work, but not the general public until "Tante" came, and then she jumped into the ranks of the "best sellers." Her latest book, "The Encounter,"[10] is a good story, written with beautiful art, and it will probably be lifted into popularity on the shoulders of "Tante," but it has not the striking characteristics of the latter. In her heroine's fluffy little mother Miss Sedgwick has created another living, breathing character. There are those who will like this story better than "Tante," but they will not be the mob. Miss Sedgwick is an American woman who has made her home in England, where she has recently married a Frenchman, Basil de Selincourt, who is also a writer.

A writer who has earned a reputation with one book, "Carnival," is Compton Mackenzie. He has now written a second one entitled "Sinister Street";[11] the name suggests the tone of the story. The hero

[4]J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. $1.25.
[5]G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York. $1.35.
[6]Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $1.25.
[7]Henry Holt & Co., New York. $1.35.
[8]Henry Holt & Co., New York. $1.
[9]Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. $1.25.
[10]The Century Co., New York. $1.30.
[11]D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.35.

is Michael Fane, who was a student at Oxford University and who had many romantic adventures in London and later in Paris. Everyone who has read "Carnival" will know what to expect in "Sinister Street." Girls will read it as they read "Carnival," but it might be better if they would let it alone. I dare say that Mr. Mackenzie writes of life as he finds it, but it is not life as a great many other people find it, and this is most fortunate for the other people. He is a good story teller and knows how to make his readers sit up and take notice, but the world would be just as happy without "Sinister Street" as with it.

The late Pierre de Coulevain, altho she had written a great many books and good books, too, was not popular in this country until "On the Branch" was published Then she became a "best seller." Now she is dead and gone, and perhaps the most remarkable of her stories has just appeared. It is called "The Wonderful Romance."[12] It is an optimistic story, it was written from her heart, and she seemed to feel when she wrote it that it was her swan song. It was written with a purpose and with seriousness and yet there are smiles as well as tears in its pages. I will venture to say that the writing of this book meant more to the author than anything she had written before. "On the Branch" was more or less autobiographical and it was on the branch that she died.

An author with a lot of staying power in her is Mary S. Watts, whose latest book, "The Rise of Jennie Cushing,"[13] has perhaps in it greater elements of popularity than her previous stories. Mrs. Watts has been compared to Thackeray, but this is a foolish, or as Mrs. Malaprop said, "odorous" comparison. Mrs. Watts has a realistic touch. She develops her characters carefully, as did Thackeray. Hers are not novelettes, but full-fledged novels, and the reader gets his money's worth, for they are big books such as de Morgan writes and such as Thackeray, Dickens and Balzac wrote. If she writes of a family, she makes us thoroly acquainted with all its members. We get their point of view, she spares no detail. In this respect she is not unlike Mrs. Humphry Ward, that is, Mrs. Ward in her earlier novels, for in them she gave us the life history of her characters and she made it thoroly understood why they had such and such characteristics. Mrs. Watts is an American woman who was born and brought up in Ohio. She published her first book in 1908, which was not very long ago, and each succeeding book has placed her more and more firmly in public and critical estimation.

"Hallworthy Hall" is a new name in fiction. It is not a real name by the way; Harold E. Porter is the simple cognomen of the author, who being a Harvard man, took a Harvard name as his pen name. He wrote his first book, "Henry of Navarre—Ohio,"[14] only a very short time ago and it proved so popular that he was at once approached by editors of magazines to write serials. He is something of an editor himself on a home magazine controlled by his father. His stories are written with all the *verve* of youth; they are about college men, their games and their pranks. Mr. Porter has a keen sense of humor and tells a story well.

There has recently been developed a number of humorous writers along Lamb-like paths, for theirs is a gentle humor, among them Stephen Leacock and Simeon Strunsky. Leacock is the head of the department of political economy at McGill University, Montreal, and I imagine that he writes his stories and sketches for brain relaxation, for political economy and humor do not go hand in hand. Besides his "Literary Lapses,"[15] "Nonsense Novels" and other amusing sketches, he has published a book on "Political Science," but that was some time ago. His writings in a lighter vein have proved so popular that I doubt if he gives more time to political or any other scientific writing.

Simeon Strunsky is a Russian and a graduate of Columbia College. He has been a writer ever since his graduation, but not along his present line. He was chiefly a contributor to the International Encyclopedia and has also been an editorial writer on the New York *Evening Post*. His fun is not as uproarious as that of Stephen Leacock. In "Belshazzar Court"[16] Mr. Strunsky sees things as we see them ourselves —but we have not his gift of literary expression.

Julian Street has a humor of his own and in his latest book, "Abroad at Home,"[17] he gets a new angle on familiar scenes. There is a lot of information in the book, but it is dressed in such a light and airy manner that we do not realize that we are learning anything. We think that we are only being amused and there is where we are wrong.

New York City

[12] Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.25.
[13] The Macmillan Co., New York. $1.
[14] The Century Co., New York. $1.
[15] John Lane Co., New York. $1.25.
[16] Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.35.
[17] The Century Co., New York. $2.50.



COMPTON MACKENZIE
Sinister Street lives up to its name



© *Pirie MacDonald*
G. A. BIRMINGHAM
Who traveled genially thru America



CYNTHIA STOCKLEY
Poppy is powerful but not cheerful

THE EXPANSION OF OUR LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE

BY JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

In a question of trade and investment John Hays Hammond speaks with authority. His experience as a consulting engineer in all parts of the world—in Mexico, for instance, where his investments are very large, and in South Africa, where he was intimately associated with Cecil Rhodes—and in cooperation with large investors in London and the United States, has given him an unusual grasp of international finance.
—THE EDITOR.

UNTIL a few years ago our incomparable domestic market has been able to absorb the bulk of our manufactured products, but the extraordinary rapidity which has characterized the development of our industries has at last resulted in the saturation, as it were, of this market. This congested condition has been aggravated during the past few months' recent tariff legislation and the present closure of important European markets to our export trade.

It is for these reasons that strenuous efforts are now being made to expand our trade in new fields, especially in Latin America. But, lest we repent at leisure, it behooves us to exercize great caution and make haste slowly in connection with this undertaking. The opening of the Panama Canal has also given a stimulus to this movement.

While the Panama Canal will undoubtedly be very advantageous to this country in the development of commerce it will not affect our trade relations with Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and the northern and eastern states of South America, by far the most promising fields for exploitation, beyond the commerce that may be developed between our Pacific Coast states and the Latin-American countries to which I have referred.

The immensity of the area of the Latin-American states, aggregating nine million square miles (nearly three times as large as continental United States), with its population of upward of one hundred million, appeals to the imagination of our manufacturers and merchants, but there are important problems—engineering, social, economic and fiscal—to be solved before the potentialities can be realized.

Because of our geographic situation, and the advantages we have derived thru the investment of American capital and the influence of Americans in directing the development of important industries in Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, the United States has already become the most important factor in the foreign commerce of these countries.

We have made as yet no serious efforts to secure trade in South America and for that reason are at present greatly handicapped by the lack of banking facilities and in a lesser degree by the lack of speedy and direct transportation. We take from the ten South American nations only about one-fifth of their exports and supply them with less than one-sixth of their imports.

I wish to consider at this time the financial problem, which is by far the most important obstacle confronting us in our endeavors to expand our trade in Latin America.

Even before the beginning of the great European war many of the most important South American states were in desperate straits financially owing to their difficulty in meeting their obligations to the financial centers of Europe, from which they had borrowed large sums of money for governmental purposes and for industrial development. The war has, of course, added to the embarrassment of these states and has left them greatly crippled for lack of funds to prosecute the industrial and commercial developments necessary to establish for them adequate purchasing power.

It will be in all probability many years before Europe will be able to become again in any great measure the banker and broker of these countries, and it is, therefore, obvious that if we are to realize our ambition to secure a large increase in our Latin-American commerce our own capitalists must be prepared to render these countries financial assistance. But where are we to obtain the money for this purpose? Our country is itself a debtor nation, having borrowed from Europe the large sum of six billions of dollars. It is true that we shall be able to liquidate a large part of this indebtedness by the sale of our products to Europe; but where are we to get the money required for our own industrial activities if we undertake to finance Latin America?

Mexico will certainly require in the near future a further investment of large sums of American money to protect our investments in that country, which already amount to upward of three-quarters of a billion dollars.

In order to induce our capitalists to supply working capital to Latin-American countries they must be assured of the encouragement and cooperation of our national administration and of the guarantee of the protection of their investments against discriminatory laws and confiscation, especially in time of revolutionary movements. Our citizens must be assured at least of the same degree of protection that is guaranteed by other governments to their nationals. This does not by any means imply a truculent attitude on the part of our Government toward weaker nations—indeed, nothing would be more prejudicial in the long run to the interests of our citizens than such an attitude on the part of our Government. But cheap money is invaluable in the development of new industries, and cheap money can be obtained only by a guarantee of protection of invested capital against political exigencies.

To attain the confidence of investors and thus obviate the serious objections to investments in foreign countries, I believe a Pan-American Supreme Court should be created to deal specifically with disputes as to foreign investments in Latin-American countries. Such a court should be composed of the leading jurists of our own and of the Latin-American nations, and should sit in neutral territory. If inspired by self-interest only it would obviously be the aim of such a court to establish confidence in Latin-American investments generally, and for that reason foreign investors should be assured of fair treatment. Such a court might well be of one of final resort; in any event it should try cases and endeavor to adjudicate them before appeal thru diplomatic channels, which almost invariably results in friction and often in extreme tension.

Some such arrangement would, I believe, be well worth trying, as it seems to be in the interest of both the investor and of the country seeking the foreign capital indispensable to its industrial development.

Genuine, not merely professed amity, is a great asset in commercial relations, and since the larger South American nations (as they undoubtedly do) regard the Monroe Doctrine as supererogation on our part, it would seem good business, to say the least, to restrict the application of the Doctrine to such territory as is necessary for the defense of the Panama Canal and of our sphere of influence in the Carribean Sea area. As to the rest of South America, the Monroe Doctrine might well be superseded by a Pan-American defensive alliance against territorial aggrandizement on the part of European nations.

New York City

"DECORATED"



Paul Thompson

DECORATING A HERO BEFORE THE ASSEMBLED TROOPS—FRENCHMEN ALL



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WAITING FOR WOUNDS TO TURN INTO SCARS OF BATTLE—FRENCHMEN IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL

FOUR TRUSTEES OF CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION



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President of the Lake Placid Club, Essex County, New York

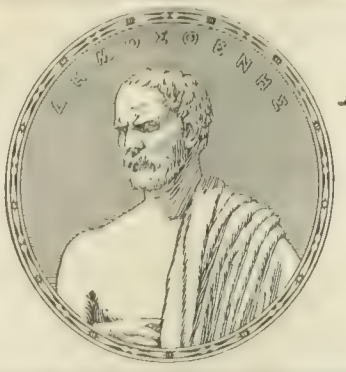


WILLIAM L. RANSOM
Judge of the City Court, New York City



CLEMENT STUDEBAKER, JR.
Treasurer of the Studebaker Corporation

BOTH SIDES A DEBATE



MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION

RESOLVED: That laws for the establishment of a minimum wage should be enacted in the United States.

ALTHO minimum wage legislation has been an accomplished fact in Australia since 1896, and has been on trial several years in England, it was only during the legislative sessions of 1911-1912 that the first law was established in the United States. The Massachusetts Act was the first one to be enacted, and this provided for a wages commission which had the power only to investigate conditions and to recommend changes. Oregon was the second state to pass a minimum wage law; this law is of the mandatory type, the failure to pay a prescribed wage being punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. Nine states have now past laws for the minimum wage, including Washington, California, Colorado, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Utah and Nebraska. The Nebraska law is similar to that of Massachusetts, while the remaining states have followed the Oregon plan. Similar legislation has been attempted in other states, and the principle of the minimum wage has been endorsed by the Progressive party. Oregon's law has been upheld by the State Supreme Court, but in Minnesota the law has been declared unconstitutional and the Commission enjoined from proceeding with its work. The decision has been appealed. This brief was prepared by Edith M. Phelps.

ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. It is to the advantage neither of society nor of the individual that any considerable number of citizens should live below the level of normal and efficient life. Yet statistics show that nearly three-fourths of the workers of the United States receive less than a living wage.

II. Legislation for a minimum wage is the only available means of changing this condition of affairs. Effective organization of the great majority is impossible, and the automatic action of economic forces tends to degrade rather than to improve the condition of the workers.

III. Minimum wage legislation is reasonable and just.

A. It is not right that employers should take advantage of the conditions of supply and demand to pay wages that are not sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living. An industry that does not provide for the livelihood of its own employees is parasitic and its value to society is doubtful.

B. The argument that the state must not legislate in regard to wages is no more reasonable than in the case of hours of labor, child labor, and safety and sanitation in conditions of employment.

IV. Minimum wage legislation is practicable.

A. It could be applied at first to a few industries where wages are lowest and extended gradually so as to prevent any general disturbance of market conditions. If a slight increase of prices should result, it would be more than compensated for by the increased number of consumers.

B. Special provision could be made for beginners and for those unable, thru age or infirmity, to do a normal amount of work.

C. Such legislation has been successful. In the sixteen years that it has been in effect in Victoria, wages have gone up from twelve to thirty-five per cent, hours of labor have been reduced, and the actual number of persons employed greatly increased.

V. Minimum wage legislation would be to the advantage of

A. The worker. The ability to secure adequate food and shelter would increase his efficiency, and enable him to secure better wages and better conditions of employment. He would also be removed from competition with the unfit.

B. The employer. The just and fair employer would be relieved from the competition of the unjust and selfish employer. It would also increase the output of the workers, and promote better feeling between the employers and employees.

C. Society.

1. There would be a greater consumption of the necessaries of life, calling for greater production. This will increase stability and regularity of employment, and lessen poverty.

2. There would be a perpetual tendency to the selection of the best men for employment, which would tend to stimulate the workers to greater improvement.

3. It would have a tendency to eliminate the incompetent employer, and to stimulate the invention and adoption of better processes of manufacture.

4. It would remove the necessity for child labor and improve the conditions of women workers, all of which has a vital bearing on the future welfare of the race.

ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. The agitation for a minimum wage law is unsound.

A. It introduces a new and unjustifiable basis of wages—that wages shall be based on what it costs the recipient to live. If this were the correct standard, there would be no reason for paying more than the minimum wage at any time.

B. The real remedy for insufficient wages is to provide means for increasing the industrial capacity of the workers.

II. Minimum wage legislation is unnecessary.

A. Natural economic causes are gradually eliminating the less favorable occupations.

B. The labor unions have already succeeded in raising the standard of wages.

III. Minimum wage legislation is unreasonable and unjust.

A. It would interfere with personal liberty in that it would prevent the worker from disposing of his labor as he wishes.

IV. It is impracticable.

A. The establishment of minimum wage legislation in any state would tend to attract workers from the surrounding states, and so make competition among unskilled laborers keener than ever before.

B. It has not been wholly satisfactory in Australia. The improvement in labor conditions may be ascribed not entirely to the minimum wage laws, but also to drastic factory legislation, and to better means of production enforced by the financial depression of 1894-5.

C. It has been exceedingly difficult to enforce where it has been tried, and would be more than ever difficult in the United States.

V. Minimum wage legislation would be greatly to the disadvantage of

A. The worker. It would have a tendency to reduce wages to a common level at the minimum rate, thus placing the burden of maintaining the unfit upon the more efficient workers, and discouraging individual effort. It would also tend to lessen the number of people employed, and would drive beginners and the aged and infirm out of employment.

B. The employer. Many of the smaller employers would be forced to go out of business or would have to combine for greater protection.

C. Society. Higher wages would tend to increase prices and increase unemployment, thereby putting a greater burden on charity than at present. It would tend to increase the immigration of unskilled workers. It would also hinder the moral and industrial development of the people, and would injure national prosperity by interfering with business.

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A WOMAN'S WORDS TO WOMEN, CONCERNING CERTAIN DUTIES

BY AMANDA B. HARRIS

The writer of this article alleges that she is ninety years old—but we see no evidence of it in the article itself. She was for many years a most acceptable writer for young people, and one of the editors of the admirable children's magazine called "Wide Awake." Her charming home is under the shadow of Mount Kearsage in Warner, New Hampshire, where she and her sister Mary (the earliest teacher of the one who writes this note) were born, and where they still dispense a most gracious hospitality.—W. B. H.

A FEW years ago, Frances Power Cobbe published a small volume containing six lectures which she had delivered in London; and it was a compliment to her good sense and sagacity that it had such a ready sale, that not only women but many of the men who have a high reverence for womanhood heartily endorsed its leading opinions.

It cannot be said that the title, *The Duties of Women*, was very tempting to the sex in whose interest it was written, inasmuch as women have had their duties preached to and at them till they have cause for being weary of the sound. But after careful perusal, no sensible woman would be out of patience with Miss Cobbe; on the other hand, she would be grateful for some of her statements, and would accept them as among the eternal truths. With simple directness and absolute verity in the use of words, this author insists upon certain things as duties which no woman can honestly evade, and she compels attention as one by one they are set before us.

"But first," asks some one, "what manner of woman is Frances Power Cobbe, who takes such pains to say plain things and make us consider them?"

Since she has been an intimate friend of Theodore Parker, in sympathy with his views, and an advocate of beliefs not orthodox, many may have reached a foregone conclusion that she is an unsafe adviser; having long been a pleader for the extension of the suffrage to her own sex, she must to the conservative seem an ultra-reformer.

She states clearly her position. Early in life she was of the opinion that the happy duties of a daughter and mistress of a household, which fell to her lot, "together with village charities and literary and other pursuits, sufficiently filled up the life of woman, without adding to them wider social and political aims." Later her opinions underwent a change; and the exact process by which such a woman came around to her present stand would be a piece of intellectual autobiography worth having; but worth far more are the dignified and helpful utterances of one so sweet and refined, so wise and sound on other matters which vitally concern all women, and which are at the very foundation of character, integral forces in the moral nature. With her searching eyes she sees deeper and sees higher than suffrage, and recognizing the inestimable worth of certain moral qualities, she takes great pains to show us "how noble and brave and beautiful is the ideal of womanly virtue to which we are bound to lift ourselves up"; and this is the thread of gold running thru the book. She sets individual character as far above the mere question of suffrage as a true womanhood is higher than any "cause," as such, that women may engage in.

She must be shallow indeed who can read those "duties" without being stimulated to think soberly on subjects which she has never earnestly thought on before; she must be hopelessly dull or hopelessly frivolous who does not have her inward consciousness probed, and who does not come under the power of a purpose higher than her wont.

Courage, Truthfulness and Justice are three of the virtues on which the author places stress, as those which now women lack, "or have not enough learned to exercize." She deplores what she calls the "waste" there has been in their lives, "waste as regards the purpose either of their own moral growth or natural happiness, and waste of their faculties to make the world happier and better." Now in this sweeping clause does she not imply the finest compliment to the sex which has such power to shape human lives? Here is a woman of great intellectual breadth and resources, of wide observation, of mature judgment, with experience behind her, who says, as coördinate truths, that "love, tenderness, sympathy are immeasurably the best," and who has so exalted an ideal of fortitude, veracity and justice that she sees how the world may be moved by them, if the time ever arrives when women rise to their privileges and come into their kingdom.

"Personal duties," she says, "have supreme obligation, and must *never* be postponed to social ones," and the "truest and surest way in which we can serve our fellow men is, not so much to *do* anything for them as to *be* the very truest, purest, noblest beings we know how." It is the same lovely gospel preached by Ruskin in his *Sesame and Lilies*, it is the gospel of Paul, and of one greater than Paul. No new thing under the sun, but coming to us afresh and with significance that ought not to fail of potency with many.

With candor she discusses the possible contingency that in the new dispensation of more freedom, of a more public life (and presumably of what may result from the franchise), there is danger that some "now common womanly virtues be lost, without the attainment of any other moral gifts or graces," and she thinks that during "the great transition" women have a difficult and delicate course to follow, and that nothing their "opponents can do or say, nothing which all *men* united together could do, would really determine the character and results of the revolution."

The sum of all is, "First to set up God's kingdom in our own hearts, making them pure and true and loving, and then to make our homes little provinces of the same kingdom; and lastly to try to extend that kingdom thru the world." The greater is in the less, the less is in the greater. And home she sets in this high place —"the making of a home is really our peculiar and inalienable right—a right which no man can take from us, for a man can no more make a home than a drone can make a hive."

Warner, New Hampshire

THE WINDS OF GOD

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Across the azure spaces,
  Athwart the vasts of sky,
With winnowings of mighty wings
  The winds of God go by.

Above the meres and mountains,
  With unseen sandals shod,
Above the plains, with choric strains,
  Sweep by the winds of God.

"Peace!—in His name!" they murmur;
  "Peace—in His name!" they cry—
Oh, men, give ear! Do ye not hear
  The winds of God go by?

THE MOVING WORLD
A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES

UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS

THE chief obstacle in the way of the introduction of motion pictures into the church, schoolroom and home is the rigid regulation imposed by local authorities, such as the requirement of a licensed operator and the fireproof booth wherever the machines are used. These stringent rules were made in the days when celluloid films of a highly inflammable nature were the only ones in use and the halting of the strip for a moment in the glare of the electric light meant a conflagration of explosive violence, but there is no reason why they should be required where non-inflammable film is used, whether of standard size or not, or when the lantern light is of such low power as to be no more dangerous than the ordinary stereopticon. There is in fact no longer any necessity of using inflammable film at all and in fact most of the film used in Europe is of the non-inflammable kind. Doubtless in time the use of inflammable film will be prohibited by law in this country as well as in Europe.

The making and projecting of motion pictures has become so much simplified of late that it is already within the capacity of the amateur. Just as now every teacher can make his own lantern slides from negatives of his own taking and project them in his classroom at any moment that he finds convenient, so also he could utilize the motion picture for the illustration of industrial processes and animal life if it were not for the expense of apparatus and all of the restrictive regulations which are rightly imposed upon the theater. So long as it costs four or five hundred dollars to instal a motion picture apparatus and films have to be paid for at theater rates and an operator hired on union wages, it is impossible for the public to make the most of motion pictures as a means of education. There is of course much more money in the production of sensational drama in theaters than in renting films for the occasional use of teachers and preachers and it is no wonder that the theater managers are disposed to look with favor upon any means, including vexatious legislation, which will protect them from the competition of free movies in the church and school.

A PICTURE SERVICE FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

The many teachers and pastors who have written to us asking how they could obtain films for use in schools, Sunday school and week-day meetings will be interested to know that an organization has been formed for the express purpose of meeting this want, by supplying a weekly program of motion pictures of high moral and educational value. The organization is called the Church and School Social Service Bureau, Inc., and has its headquarters at 80 Fifth avenue, New York. Its president is Rev. William Carter, formerly pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church of New York City, and its vice-president, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. Among its board of directors and advisory board are such men as Dr. Josiah Strong, Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor Movement, Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, and Benjamin I. Wheeler, president of the University of California. If the plans of the Service Bureau are carried out they help very materially in making the movies an ally of educational and religious work.

BELGIAN WAR PICTURES

Among the most interesting pictures that thus far have come out of the war zone are those of *Belgian Battlefields*, taken by Edwin F. Weigle, staff photographer of the Chicago *Tribune*. Not only do they give an adequate representation of the devastation that has been wrought in Belgium, but in many instances Mr. Weigle has got close to the firing line itself and from a very close distance the spectator sees an actual battle in progress, shells bursting, men falling in the trenches, and the care of the wounded. The pictures were taken with the approval of the Belgian Government on condition that one-half the proceeds be devoted to the work of the Red Cross. Among the scenes presented are the destruction of Termonde and Malines, the burning of Antwerp, and the subsequent flight of the refugees into Holland. (*Popular Motion Picture Company, New York.*)



DR. WILLIAM CARTER
President of the Church and School Social Service Bureau

THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY

Sir Gilbert Parker's great historical novel, *The Seats of the Mighty*, makes good material for the motion picture man. The plot is more sensational than the reader suspects, for in the book the skeleton is clothed in Sir Gilbert's fine descriptive passages. A film requires no scene shifters, so it is enabled to surpass even Shakespeare in doing away with the restrictions imposed by the classic requirement of "unity of place." We are literally taken "in a flash" from the court of France where Du Barry and Pompadour intrigue for the favor of Louis XV, to a Virginia plantation or the frontier stockade of Fort du Quesne. The object of the action somehow shifts from the search for the package hidden in an English castle to a struggle for a girl in Quebec and it never gets back so we fail to find out what became of love letters of the Du Barry, but we don't much care, for Alixe Duvarney is more interesting than any old papers.

The acting is good and great pains have been taken with the costuming and staging. The scenes that elicit most applause are of course the attack on Quebec by General Wolfe and the ascent thru the secret pass to the Plain of Abraham. These are admirably managed; still we must admit our American producers have much to learn from the Italians in the effective handling of battle scenes and crowds in general.

There has been great complaint from our Canadian cousins that American films exhibited there were all in glorification of the Star Spangled Banner and often at the expense of the Union Jack. But the Colonial Motion Picture Corporation has overcome this difficulty and produced a film that may properly be applauded on both sides the boundary since it shows the Virginian and the Yankee fighting under the British flag to free Canada from the French The only people in America who can be offended by this are the French people of the Quebec province. (*World Film Corporation.*)

A traveler penetrating to the heart of Asia was surprized on reaching Bokhara to be confronted with a moving-picture palace. A green poster in front of it announced that a striking comedy called the *Suffraget* would be presented there, followed by the tango. Thus the divergent extremes of the modern feminist movement meet in the ancient stronghold of Mohammedan orthodoxy.

THE HOLIDAY BOOKS

ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS

A Midsummer Night's Dream, by William Shakespeare. Illustrated by W. Heath Robinson. (*Holt. $5.*)

Good Oberon and all his fairy kingdom with Quina and Snug and Bottom, who go to make up the best of Shakespeare's fantasies lend themselves well to such a quaintly illustrated volume as this. Pen and ink drawings after the fashion of the decorative English landscape woodcuts, and water colors done in Copenhagen blue, make it of rare holiday charm.

A Poet's Cabinet. Selected quotations from the works of George L. Raymond. Edited by Marion Mills Miller. (*Putnam.*)

This bulky compilation will meet a hearty welcome in those rather selected circles where Professor Raymond's verse is known and enjoyed. Quotations, however, can do little to induce an author to new readers. Illustrated by early sketches of Howard Chandler Christy, drawn before fame had found him out.

The Poems of Edgar Allen Poe. Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and George Edward Woodberry. (*Scribner's. $2.*)

A substantial and well-groomed edition, with an introductory analysis—penetrating but none too succinct—of Poe's quality as a verseman, and with full variorum texts of all the poems in the notes.

Our Sentimental Garden, by Agnes and Egerton Castle. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. (*Lippincott. $1.75.*)

Sentimental truly, but full of the delights of an almost human comradeship found with the birds, and animals, the flowers and the bees which the authors have learned to know in the garden of their English home. The illustrations, however, in many places, mar rather than add to the volume's attractiveness.

Macaulay's History of England, edited by Charles Harding Firth, M.A. 900 illustrations, 44 in color, 6 vols. (*Macmillan. $3.25.*)

With the issue of the first four of the six volumes, it is possible to form an estimate of the work as a whole. The unusual opportunities offered the illustrator for supplying a pictorial accompaniment of Macaulay's narrative have been realized to the utmost. Many of the portraits have been secured from the National Portrait Gallery, while there is a wealth of engravings, caricatures, rare old prints, medals, maps, plans of places, buildings, sieges and battles.

The Works of Henry D. Thoreau, with introductions by Clifton Johnson. Five vols. cloth. (*Crowell. $1 per vol.*)

Especially quieting and refreshing during these times of world stress are these familiar papers grouped about *Walden*, *Cape Cod*, and the *Maine Woods*. They have been fittingly illustrated by Mr. Johnson with actual photographs from the haunts of the master.

The Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith. Illustrated by Edmund J. Sullivan. (*Holt. $4.*)

Like Dickens's *David Copperfield*, the editions of Goldsmith's masterpiece are perennial. More than unusually handsome, however, is the present volume, and the many color plates which adorn it are of a beauty and delicacy rarely found, and do credit both to the artist and the publisher.

The Tale of Lohengrin, Knight of the Swan, retold in English verse by T. W. Rolleston, after the drama of Wagner, with decorations and illustrations by Willy Pogany. (*Crowell. $5.*)

The artist is a Hungarian possest of both imagination and skill, and the book is put forth by the publishers "as an example of the thoroly unusual in fine book making." It abundantly fulfils that description. The pictures and decorations are the main thing, the *raison d'être* of the book, and these are decidedly odd. Many of them are exquisitely beautiful. But for the most part their connection with the tale is not at all apparent; only a few recall incidents in the story.

ART

The Enchantment of Art, by Duncan Phillips. (*Lane. $2.50.*)

Beginning with those most difficult of all definitions—art and beauty—the author traces the growth and attempts to weigh the influence of Impressionism in modern painting, sculpture and literature. The cult of "Cubism" he regards rather as the extreme decadence of the Impressionist doctrine, than as the beginning of a new school. The book is full of keen estimates and genuine appreciations, but lacks in convincing power.

German Masters of Art, by Helen A. Dickinson. (*Stokes. $5.*)

The first attempt to present in English a complete and adequate history of the development of German paintings. A keen analysis of the essentials of the German and Flemish schools, with an admirable classification of periods that serves well the traveler and the student. Generously illustrated.

Luca Della Robbia, by Allan Marquand. (*Princeton University Press.*)

A complete and sumptuous Catalogue Raisonné of the works of the great and versatile Italian sculptor is this volume by Professor Marquand of Princeton University. The third of a series of monographs in art and archeology, beginning with the famous marble Choir Gallery, made for the Cathedral of Florence, the monuments are arranged in chronological order with the related documents and bibliography.

Indian Blankets and Their Makers, by George Wharton James. (*McClurg. $5.*)

Years spent among the Indians of California make Mr. James an authority on all things relating to Indian crafts. The Navaho designs are given in detail, and their meanings and the related customs and legends of the people so fully treated that the work is as valuable to one interested in the Indian himself, and to the folk-lore collector. There are over a hundred excellent illustrations.

TRAVEL

Clear Waters of My Heart, by Edward Hutton. (*Dutton. $2.25.*)

The first of a series of books on England, this being "Spring," and taking in Kent, Sussex and Hampshire, starting from the Tabard Inn, and following the steps of Chaucer's goodly company. But the England of the author's heart is far more churchly and Roman Catholic than Chaucer's pilgrims found it, or than it is now, four centuries after Henry the Eighth, a fact that constantly disturbs his happiness.

Bruges, a Record and an Impression, by Mary Stratton. Illustrated by Charles Wade. (*Scribner's.*)

The shrunken splendors of this old "Venice of the North," once the proud capital of Flanders, are here sympathetically set forth. Fortunately, altho occupied by the Germans, Bruges has not yet met the fate of Louvain or Dixmude.

Highways and Byways of Lincolnshire, by W. F. Rawnsley. (*Macmillan. $2.*)

More a glorified guidebook than a description of personal experiences or emotions in Lincolnshire. Conscientiously follows the main roads and the lesser; the architecture of the little parish churches, the old public buildings and the great cathedral, all are fully treated. The chapter on Boston is of especial interest to the New England reader. Charmingly illustrated as is the fashion of works of travel nowadays.

Westminster Abbey, by Helen Marshall Pratt. 2 vols. (*Duffield.*)

The history of Westminster Abbey is the history of England, says somebody, and in most complete and interesting fashion is it here set down. With the greatest pains the author has gone into the minutest description of the abbey and its tombs of the English great, together with all their associated histories and legends.

In Dickens's London, by F. Hopkinson Smith, illustrated in charcoal by the author. (*Scribner. $3.50.*)

Every loyal Dickensian will delight in Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's new book of tribute, which is, in his own introduction, "in all humility not another book about Mr. Dickens with illustrations by the author, but a book of illustrations with some explanatory extracts from the Master's text, padded with some experiences of my own." The twenty-two pictures are excellent tint-block reproductions of Mr. Smith's facile charcoal drawings in which he has caught something of the velvet blacks, vapory skies, and streaming silver-washed streets of London.

The Lure of London, by Lilian Whiting. (*Little, Brown. $3.*)

A novel treatment of the city. Begins with a description of a function at Lansdowne House, then an account of the luncheon table decorations at Lambeth Palace, and some complimentary allusions to the social life in the Dean's Yard eke out the notes on Westminster Abbey. There is incidental reference to the Royal Institution, the art galleries, literature, to the theosophists; on clubs, societies, movements; and one page on sports and amusements. Hardly worth the trouble of the ocean voyage!

London Survivals: A Record of the Old Buildings and Associations of the City, by P. H. Ditchfield. With 114 illustrations by E. L. Wratten. (*Stokes. $3.50.*)

Like every other living city, London is ever changing; for change is inevitable when the pulse of life beats fast. Author and illustrator confine their wanderings mainly to "the City" itself, the demesne of the Corporation of London, wherein the changes wrought in the last half-century have been enormous. Yet within that restricted area they have found ancient and interesting remains in surprizing quantity.

The Charm of Ireland, by Burton E. Stevenson. (*Dodd, Mead. $2.50.*)

In the proper spirit did Mr. Stevenson journey to Ireland, and he took the right companion with him. Both were far more interested in risking their necks to

kiss the Blarney stone than in any number of social opportunities that the new Gaelic movement might open. No worshipers of the past were these travelers in Ireland, but very up to date, eager to learn all they could about the army in Ulster, and not finding half so much to learn about as they had expected. The book is fully illustrated with photographs by the author.

From the Log of the Velsa, by Arnold Bennett. (*Century. $3.*)

The "Velsa" is Mr. Bennett's yacht, on which he voyaged thru the canals of Holland, across the Baltic, to Copenhagen, along the Flemish coast, and finally into the gentle waters of East Anglia. The book is pleasantly illustrated, with a frontispiece in color by Mr. Bennett. The journeyings are described by the same light pen that he used for his chapters on America.

The Forest of Arden, with Some of Its Legends, written and pictured by George Wharton Edwards. (*Stokes. $4.50.*)

Makes poignant the regret that this fairy country, which Shakespeare chose as the setting for his "As You Like It," as outlined in our "Literary War Map," is now devastated in the path of war. Of the quaint villages with their heritage from a romantic past, which Mr. Edwards charmingly paints and describes, many are now only masses of blackened ruins. For this reason such volumes are sure to be closely treasured in the future.

Things Seen in Sweden, by W. Barnes Steveni. (*Dutton. 75 cents.*)

Mr. Steveni and Dr. Clark agree in the contention that Sweden is ill appreciated by the traveling public, and both write with an eager desire to make tempting to others what the authors have found so lovely. Mr. Steveni's small square volume, with its fifty full page pictures and its clear, large type, is just the book to tuck in one's handbag as one takes one of the lines he advises to Gothenberg, or the particularly easy railway trip Dr. Clark describes from Berlin to Stockholm.

The Charm of Scandinavia, by Francis E. Clark and Sidney A. Clark. (*Little, Brown. $2.50.*)

Dr. Clark, the founder of the Society of Christian Endeavor, and his son have preserved in two series of letters the impressions of several journeyings in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland. These letters are absolutely impersonal, but the reader feels a little as tho there were much interesting matter hidden hopelessly between the lines that deal so exclusively with scenery, legend, history and national affairs. The accounts are full, with none of the formality of the guidebook. The illustrations are excellent and the book has what is always needed and seldom found in books of these types, that is, an excellent map.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Literature for Children, by Orten Lowe. (*Macmillan. 90 cents.*)

The more guidance the parent has on this important matter the better. Mr. Lowe is inclined to take an educational attitude, but his knowledge of the subject is thoro and his suggestions helpful. A large part of the book consists of an anthology of lyric poetry for memory work, and at the end the author has compiled a serviceable bibliography. Altogether a useful book.

Good Stories for Great Holidays, arranged by Frances Jenkins Olcott. (*Houghton Mifflin. $2.*)

The fact that this book has gone into its second edition before it is reviewed would indicate the demand for it. The selections are varied and well arranged, and while the editor is confident that there is material in her anthology for the young person to read, her chief intention is to furnish selections for the professional story-teller, and to encourage parents to have a "reading aloud" hour. The final pages contain a suggestive reading list.

JUVENILE CLASSICS

Andersen's Fairy Tales. Illustrated by Louis Rhead. (*Harpers. $1.50.*)

The Danish writer has never received better treatment at the hands of an illustrator. The hundred line drawings and decorations are dainty and full of imagination. W. D. Howells vouches for the excellence of Andersen in an introduction. Another satisfactory edition of the Fairy Tales is issued by Doubleday ($1.50). Dougald S. Walker's pictures being odd and quaint in execution.

Stories From Wagner, by J. Walker McSpadden. (*Crowell. $1.50.*)

The occasion for this reissue is the series of color illustrations by H. Heindrich and F. Locke. An introduction gives the sources and all necessary details regarding Wagner's life. The stories afford one a clearer notion of the operas than the commercial libretto. The general *format* of the book is attractive.

The Boy Emigrants, by Noah Brooks. Illustrated by H. T. Dunn. (*Scribner. $2.*)

One of the very best boys' books ever published. Written some fifty years ago, it is a classic, with all the freshness of a classic. Buy it by all means. Dunn's color plates are poetic and atmospheric, in the best Pyle tradition.

The Cuckoo Clock, by Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated by Maria L. Kirk. (*Lippincott. $1.25.*)

Modern drawings always detract from the old-fashioned atmosphere of a story so long tested as this. The adventures of Griselda are as entertaining as ever. We would call our readers' attention to other volumes in the series, "Stories All Children Love." They are all excellent.

The Golden Age, by Kenneth Grahame. Illustrated by R. J. E. Moony. (*Lane. $3.*)

Nice wide margins in the midst of which flows the clear typography of a gem of recent literature. Older people will relish this book, and some old young people. The cover design far exceeds the garish illustrations in the dream quality which is so characteristic of Mr. Grahame's text.

Myths Every Child Should Know. Edited by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Illustrated by Mary Hamilton Frye. (*Doubleday. $2.*)

A large edition of a book that had wide sale when it was first issued. The stories from Kingsley, Hawthorne, Church and others never grow old. No modern theories can crush juvenile interest in mythology. The artist's silhouette sketches are better than her color work, imitative of Walter Crane.

Uncle Remus and His Friends, by Joel Chandler Harris. Visitor's Edition. (*Houghton Mifflin. $1.25.*)

An introduction gives much personal data relating to the author's life in Atlanta, and the reproduced photograph picture his home and farm, where Uncle Remus was created. Such negro folk lore as this book contains is destined always to be among the most distinctive contributions to American literature.

The Boys' Motley, by Helen Ward Banks. (*Stokes. $2.*)

This is not an editing of the original, but the author, taking Motley as the source of her knowledge, tells the story of Holland's struggle for freedom in her own language. Each chapter is a play in itself, with a cast of characters. The style, however, is narrative and not in dialog form. Pictures by A. D. McCormick add dramatic settings of vivid color.

Legends of King Arthur and His Knights, by Janet M. Clark. (*Dutton. $2.50.*)

Another version of the Arthurian cycle, and an excellent introduction to Tennyson or to Pyle's series of chivalric tales. After reading this the child might be given parts of Lanier's *Mallory*. The illustrations are adequate. There is a rich cover design.

The Story of Greece, by Mary MacGregor. (*Stokes. $2.50.*)

A rich, thick volume giving us the mythology and stirring history of ancient days. This is an excellent introduction to all we deem classic in Greece. There are included nineteen color plates done by Walter Crane.

SOLDIER STORIES

The Boys' Book of Battles. (*Houghton Mifflin. $2.*)

A splendid anthology, giving in prose and verse, descriptions of victories and defeats which constitute epochs in history. There is no mention of the present conflict, but the historical pictures reproduced help to glorify past struggles. Even lovers of peace cannot but thrill over records like these.

Boys' Book of Famous Regiments, by H. A. Ogden and H. A. Hitchcock. (*McBride. $1.50.*)

The individual soldier may never have his name preserved, but he may bring glory to the regiment in which he serves. History is filled with the fame of certain bodies of fighting men in every country. These brigades, battalions—whatever you call them in France, Germany, England, Russia, the world over—are described by Mr. Ogden, so well known as a designer of military uniforms. A chapter on "Some Regiments of Europe in the Great War of 1914" gives this little volume timely bearing.

The Last Invasion, by Donal H. Haines. (*Harpers. $1.25.*)

A prophecy that some day in the future the United States will be attacked by a Blue Army, secretly landed in the North and in the South. At first, according to this fiction, we will be worsted, but in the end we will gain a sweeping victory, partly due to the fictitious heroes who go thru exciting adventures for the benefit of omnivorous readers of the present.

The Story of Our Army for Young Americans, by Willis J. Abbot. (*Dodd Mead.*)

This is not a discussion of what our army has been composed of during our existence as a nation, but it is a graphic rewriting of our great wars and the men who conducted them in 1775, 1812 and 1861. Then there is a casual description of our Spanish conflict. Boys will relish the text.

FAIRY TALES AND FOLK LORE

Black Tales for White Children, translated by Capt. C. H. Stigand and his wife. (*Houghton Mifflin. $1.50.*)

These are what the translator calls Swahili stories, and a foreword tells of the folk who have preserved the fables by word of mouth thru the ages. The jungle atmosphere dominates both the text and the excellent thumb-nail marginal sketches by John Hargrave.

WORTH WHILE READING

By the author of "The Happy Warrior"

The Clean Heart

By A. S. M. Hutchinson

The author's finest achievement, a most appealing story with the happy ending which "The Happy Warrior" lacked. $1.35 net.



The Story of Dartmouth

By Wilder Dwight Quint

A careful review in word and picture of New England's famous college. With 16 pictures by Sanford. 8vo. Boxed. $2.00 net.

Social Life in Old New England

By Mary Caroline Crawford

A vivid picture of life in New England from the time of the Pilgrims to the middle of the last century. Illustrated. 8vo. Boxed. $2.50 net.



Big Tremaine

By Marie Van Vorst

A truly big American novel in a Virginian setting whose keynote is self-sacrifice. $1.35 net.

Rambles Around Old Boston

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A rare volume, enlivened with 24 illustrations in tint by Lester G. Hornby. 8vo. Boxed. $3.50 net.

Historic Homes of New England

By Mary H. Northend

A fascinating book of beautiful pictures and sympathetic text. Over 150 halftones. Royal 8vo. Boxed. $5.00.

What Germany Wants

By Edmund Von Mach

A comprehensive and clear-cut statement of Germany's position. $1.00 net.

Major Prophets of To-day

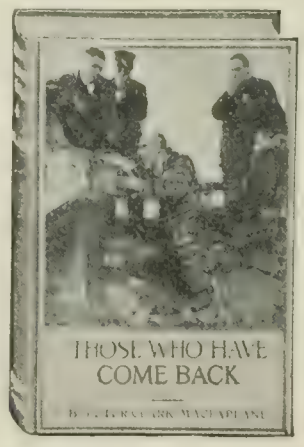
By Edwin E. Slosson

The philosophy of Bergson, Maeterlinck, Haeckel and others condensed and made clear for the average reader. With portrait. $1.50 net.

Those Who Have Come Back

By Peter Clark Macfarlane

True stories of criminals, victims of drugs, of social crimes, etc., who have worked out their own salvation. Illustrated. 12mo. $1.35 net.



Paris War Days

By Charles Inman Barnard

The diary of a New York Tribune correspondent at Paris. Illustrated from photographs. 8vo. $2.00 net.

The Charm of Scandinavia

By Francis E. Clark

A delightful travel book full of the history, sports, folklore, and description of the Scandinavians. Illustrated. 8vo. $2.50 net.

Little, Brown & Company, Publishers, Boston

Imagina, by Julia Ellsworth Ford. (*Duffield. $1.50.*)

A glaring example of how *not* to write a story for children. There is no coherency in the construction of the adventures which befell a lonely boy. Mrs. Ford has called in the assistance of Percy Mackaye and Witter Bynner, who have contributed some poor verse, while Arthur Rackham's color contributions are far above the imaginative quality of the story. Lauren Ford's line drawings are creditable, and the book making is good.

The Lucky Stone, by Abbie Farwell Brown. Illustrations by Reginald Birch. (*Century. $1.25.*)

A wholesome little story narrating what happened to an imaginative girl who leaves her slum quarters for a vacation in the country and meets with a fairy princess. There is a mystery, and the little girl has a delightful experience with fever, and in the end, there is a romance! What more can one require in a good holiday present like this?

The Book of Friendly Giants, by Eunice Fuller. (*Century. $2.*)

Pamela Colman Smith's drawings are not more delightful than this collection of stories written in defense of giants. After reading the book, the nursery will have to revise opinion regarding the viciousness of giants. They are the cosiest kind of creatures, in their large way, and in the instances here given are every bit as considerate as fairies!

The Diamond Story Book, selected and edited by Penrhyn W. Coussens. (*Duffield. $1.50.*)

There is much rich matter in this thick volume, but we fear children will be frightened by the solid pages of type. The editor has given a generous range of stories from all countries, including some authors we know, and even if the children do not wear the book out with handling, the professional story-teller should thank Mr. Coussens for an admirable compilation.

Fairy Tales of Eastern Europe, by Jeremiah Curtin. (*McBride. $1.50.*)

Mr. Curtin was the translator of *Quo Vadis*. The present volume is posthumous and comprizes folk stories and fairy lore from all of the countries now at war, barring England and Germany. The author's varied foreign experience gave him an expert's knowledge of his subject. But these tales show no scholarship; they appeal strictly to the imagination.

In Fairyland. Tales Told Again by Lucy Chisholm. (*Putnam.*)

All of our old favorites from Perrault, from Old England, from Grimm and from Andersen are adapted to the needs of the young person. Every adapter has particular ideas regarding those needs—that is why we have so many versions of *Red Riding Hood*, instead of relying on the "awful" one. Katharine Cameron's pictures are adequate, however poor the drawing.

Stories We Love Series. (*Stokes. Fifty cents.*)

This series is attractively issued, with color plates and black and white drawings. Among the volumes this year are Irving's *Rip Van Winkle*, well illustrated by Robinson; an attractive issue of Grimm's *The Ogre with the Three Golden Hairs; Sindbad the Sailor;* Mark Lemon's *The Enchanted Doll* and Ouida's *Moufflou*. The cheapness of the volumes is indication of the fact that agreeable and artistic books can find their way into the homes of every one.

PICTURE BOOKS AND RIMES

Songs of Sixpence, by Abbie Farwell Brown. (*Houghton Mifflin. $1.25.*)

A varied and sweet collection of verse for different ages. There are some senti-

ments that will please grown readers, but the majority of poems show Miss Brown to be particularly in sympathy with the child world. As example of the older verse, we like the splendid "Foreword"; and as a type of juvenile appeal we recommend "The Little Corner Store."

Pleasant Surprises: A Novel Picture Book, by Sheila E. Braine. (*Dutton. $2.*)

The verses are very mild, but explain the mechanical change in scene of the color pages. By means of a little string the pictures are shifted in kaleidoscopic manner. Thus there are two picture books in one.

Stokes' Wonder Book. A Picture Annual for Boys and Girls. (*Stokes. $1.50.*)

An importation, with the usual contents assortment, printed in brown and green. Personally we would recommend in preference bound volumes of *St. Nicholas.*

The Baby Bears, and Their Wishing Ring, by Grace G. Drayton. (*Century. $1.*)

There are many pages of pictures in this oblong book, with two little bears as hero and heroine. They fall into all kinds of mischief, and in many adventures prove themselves to be very helpful and resourceful citizens.

The Dot Book, by Clifford Leon Sherman. (*Houghton Mifflin. $1.*)

A splendid book for a party or for a daily treat with a pencil. By drawing straight lines between numbers in their regular rotation, from one to a hundred, the most startling and amusing pictures may be drawn without the slightest effort. The reviewer had great fun with it.

Dutton's Holiday Annual. Edited by Alfred C. Payne. 27th year of publication. (*Dutton.*)

Nothing can take the place of the familiar "Chatterbox," but the present volume contains the usual illustrations, stories and verse. The cover is wintry. This is an English production printed in Bavaria!

The Kewpie Kutouts, by Rose O'Neill. (*Stokes. $1.25.*)

There are numberless pages which can be snipped out with scissors and then made into the most alluring dolls for tiny girls. The verses are a strange combination of inane story with difficult wording. But each adventure is saturated with moral sauce.

Old Time Nursery Rhymes. Illustrated by Gordon Robinson. (*Dutton. $1.25.*)

The line drawings are very agreeably done, and would have shown to better advantage on supercalendar paper. The rimes are just as splendid as ever. Fortunately no verse moralizer has attempted to edit Mother Goose!

HEROES AND HEROINES

Alexander the Great, by Ada Russell. (*Stokes. Seventy-five cents.*)

This is one of a biographical series called "Heroes of All Time." The design is altogether commendable, and historical facts seem to be handled with care and authority. Other volumes thus far issued are: Augustus, Alfred the Great, Jeanne d'Arc and Sir Walter Raleigh.

Washington, the Man of Action, by Frederick Trevor Hill. Illustrated by J. Onfroy de Breville. (*Appleton. $1.*)

A book calculated to stir the patriotism of young Americans. Very readable and illustrated by forty-eight full page drawings done in the French fashion without margins.

Boy Kings and Girl Queens, by H. E. Marshall. (*Stokes. $1.75.*)

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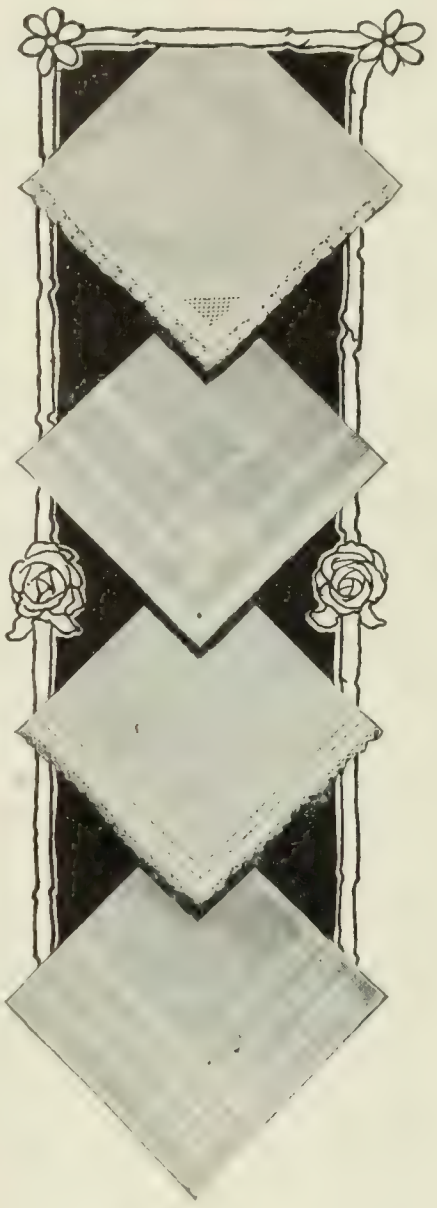
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More Than Conquerors, by Ariadne Gilbert. (*Century. $1.25.*)

The title of this book would lead one to think the moral tone predominates. That is not so. The author has been an excellent reader of biography, and she makes such men as Scott, Lamb, Emerson, Brooks and many others live thru accentuation of their homely characteristics. The human side of these sketches is splendid.

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SPORTS AND CRAFTS

The Boy's Camp Book, by Edward Cave. (*Doubleday, Page.*)

Especially fitted for the Boy Scout. In fact, the data is based on observation of the annual encampment of a Boy Scout Troop. Herein are given directions for every emergency while in camp, from an examination of the camping ground to a handy and important chapter on cooking. Concise and practical.

Children's Parties, by Gladys B. Crozier. (*Dutton. 50 cents.*)

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The Book of Athletics, by Paul Withington. (*Lothrop, Lee. $1.50.*)

This is sure of a warm welcome. The many chapters are written by amateur experts in the field of sport, and the editor is a Harvard man of varied prowess. The book is healthy in tone and a splendid guide. There are interesting reproductions of photographs.

Indian Scout Talks, by Charles A Eastman. (*Little, Brown. 80 cents.*)

If one should follow this guide, one would soon begin to doubt that he was a white man, so complete would be his mastery of the warrior's ways. The author, an Indian himself, puts the reader into possession of many Indian characteristics of value to the Boy Scout and to the Camp Fire Girl.

The Boy Electrician, by Alfred P. Morgan. (*Lothrop, Lee. $2.*)

Such a book is a menace to the business of the neighborhood electrician, for it strives to teach the average boy all sorts of things his mother would like to have done about the house in a mechanical way. The index is measure of its good scope.

The Handy Boy, by A. Neely Hall. (*Lothrop, Lee. $1.60.*)

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Harper's Book for Young Gardeners, by A. Hyatt Verrill. (*Harpers.*)

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The Boys' Book of Astronomy, by Ellison Hawkes. (*Stokes. $1.75.*)

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A sign attached to a silk cord drawn across the entrance to the art department in the Public Library, Newark, New Jersey, contains the announcement that "These books are shut off from the public because certain vandals are mutilating them."

A recent project of the Church Peace Union, founded with a $2,000,000 endowment by Andrew Carnegie in February, is the establishment of a peace library at 70 Fifth avenue, New York City. It is probable that branch libraries in a number of centers thruout the country will be formed.

The Cornell University Library has issued volume seven of *Islandica*, an annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic collection in the university library, which is edited by the librarian, Dr. G. W. Harris. This latest volume contains *The Story of Griselda in Iceland.*

The Seattle Public Library recently employed a novel method of bringing the library to the attention of citizens. Sixty-five thousand copies of a four-page folder describing briefly the advantages offered by the library were enclosed with one month's bills of the city light and water departments.

The Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, Ohio, has installed a library of 1500 volumes in the reading room on the second floor of the hotel. This is the second hotel in this country to take such a step, the first being the Touraine in Boston. Handsome catalogs bearing the crest of the hotel have been placed in each room of the hotel.

John Singer Sargent is completing, at his studio in London, the long-awaited new set of mural paintings for the Boston Public Library. The most important part of the work is a series of large paintings to decorate the long western wall of the gallery, which already contains the frieze of the Hebrew prophets.

Interest in the war in Europe is reflected in the activities of libraries. The library of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., has prepared a multographed list of literature on Railways in War; and the Syracuse Public Library has published a sixteen-page pamphlet containing a list of books and magazine articles on Europe and the war.

Madame L. Haffkin-Hamburger, lecturer on library economy and secretary of the library course given at the Shaniawsky University of Moscow (the only course of the kind given in Russia), who has been spending several months visiting libraries in the United States, is marooned in this country by the war in Europe. She has given lectures on Russian libraries at several library schools.

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC

The Century Opera Company, having concluded its autumn season of two months in New York on November 21, has changed the scene of its activities for the winter months to Chicago, where it is meeting with great success.

Ferruccio Benvenuto Busoni is to be heard in America this season, not alone as pianist, but also for the first time as a conductor of his own compositions. He has recently been enjoying sensational successes in the larger Italian cities.

Rafael Joseffy, America's foremost pianist, just recovered from a long period of sickness, is reported to be hard at work on a monumental new edition of Chopin's complete works, which will begin to make its appearance soon. No living musician is better equipped for just this task than Joseffy.

Because of the war in Europe, New York is the greatest musical capital of the world this winter, providing the only great opera season thruout the world, the largest number of high-grade orchestral concerts, chamber music concerts, and recitals, and enjoying the ministrations of the largest number of the foremost living soloists both vocal and instrumental.

Percy Grainger, the young Australian composer who has leaped into international fame in the last year or so, is spending the winter in New York. He is an explorer in the treasure-stores of folk-song, of which he has obtained most exceptional specimens in far corners of the world by means of phonographic recording, and is a champion of the music of the Orient.

Ossip Gabrilowitch, pianist, despite his Russian name and origin, was allowed to leave Germany to tour the United States this season. He began with a recital in New York on November 25 with the assistance of his wife, Mme. Clara Clemens, the only surviving daughter of Mark Twain, whose singing has been winning high praise from leading German critics.

Musical Europe has suffered a serious loss in the death of Willem Mengelberg, the Amsterdam conductor He was in the very front rank of orchestral conductors of the day, tho he was only forty-three years of age. He visited America in 1905 as a guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic, when he gave an electrifying performance of Richard Strauss's "A Hero's Life," which was dedicated to him by the composer.

Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, reported to have been killed in the fighting near Lemberg in September, arrived in New York on November 24, from Holland, limping and leaning on a cane, which he fears he may not be able to discard for some time. A Cossack tried to kill Kreisler by riding him down. The violinist shot and killed the Cossack, but received an ugly lance wound in his right thigh. Then he lay in a trench for seven hours before he was found and taken to a hospital by his orderly. He says his wound will not interfere with his concert tour here.

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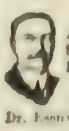
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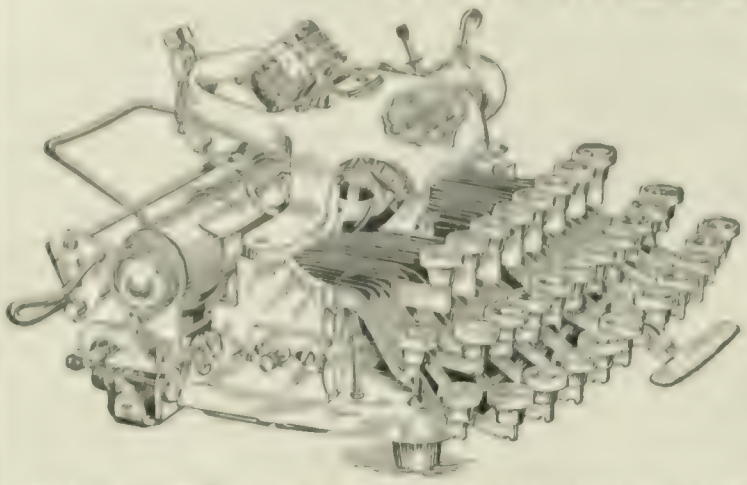
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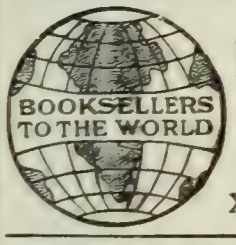
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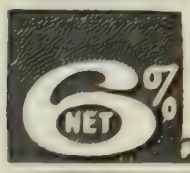
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119 West 40th Street, - New York

Recently Dr. C. P. McCord, of Detroit, Michigan, has been experimenting in feeding to growing animals tissue prepared from the pineal glands of cattle mixt with milk sugar in order to get a more precise knowledge of the function of this organ. In all of his work Dr. McCord carried on parallel sets of experiments. That is, for every group of dogs, chickens or guinea pigs receiving tablets of pineal tissue and milk sugar an equal number of animals of the same age received tablets containing only the milk sugar. Otherwise, the living conditions of the two sets of anmals were exactly similar.

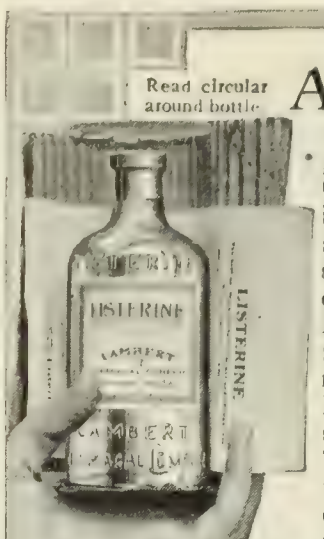
The results in all cases were the same: those animals that were fed pineal tissue far outstripped their brethren in development. The pineal fed dogs were fully a month ahead of those receiving the blank tablets. This was especially obvious in the way they responded to call, found their way back to the cage, and lapped up milk. The guinea pigs receiving pineal substance began to bring forth young fourteen days before the normally fed pigs did. This rapid development was in no sense abnormal in that malformations or gigantism resulted. There was simply a hastening the prepubic growth so that mature development was reached earlier than under normal conditions. But not all pineal tissue has this effect upon growth. If the material is taken from cattle that have reached their maturity the pineal fed animals are no different from those receiving blank tablets, showing that the effect of the gland, so far as development is concerned, ceases at maturity.

It is possible that, if pineal tissue were not so expensive, it would be of great commercial value in forcing development of stock for market. The potential value to humanity of these experiments is undoubtedly great, especially in the treatment of arrested development of children.

Algernon—Do you think two can live as cheaply as one, Miss Simpkins?

Miss Simpkins (eagerly)—Yes, Algernon, yes! I certainly do!

Algernon—How sad! And still women think they are mentally qualified for the ballot.—*Judge*.



A BOTTLE of Listerine, a toothbrush, a glass of water (and a dentifrice, if you so desire), are the requisites of a correct dental toilet. Brush the teeth regularly and rinse them with Listerine, the safe antiseptic. The Listerine permeates the entire mouth, reaches parts of the teeth that the brush cannot touch and so makes them clean and aseptic.

LISTERINE

Use it every day

Many uses of Listerine described in circular wrapped around the bottle.

All Druggists Sell Listerine
Demand the Genuine

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY
St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE

120 Acre FARM for sale, North Stonington, Conn. Old apple orchard. 40 acres cultivated. Modern 13-room house. Good Water. 1½ miles from trolley. Address
ALLYN L. BROWN, Admr.

FOR SALE—Attractive winter home on South Ridgewood avenue, Daytona, Florida, within one block of Ridgewood Hotel. Four large sleeping rooms, two bath rooms, with commodious living rooms and detached servants' quarters and laundry. House equipped with furnace and fireplaces. Excellent garage, handsome grounds and a great variety of Southern plants and trees. This property is well and completely furnished. Sanitary conditions are perfect. Everything in first class condition. The purchaser would not need to buy any article whatever in the way of equipment for immediate occupancy. Full particulars by addressing CHARLES M. DOW, Jamestown, N. Y.

FINE WISCONSIN FARMS for sale of all sizes and prices. They are among the finest in the State of Wisconsin, the soil is very productive, and the crops are always sure, as the rainfall is always ample; they consist of corn, wheat, rye, barley, clover, timothy, alfalfa, fruit and vegetables. They are located near churches, schools and good markets; prices are very reasonable and terms are part cash and balance in five years at 6 per cent. interest. Come at once and make your selection. We have just the farm you are looking for. Hart Lumber and Cedar Company, Oconto, Wis.

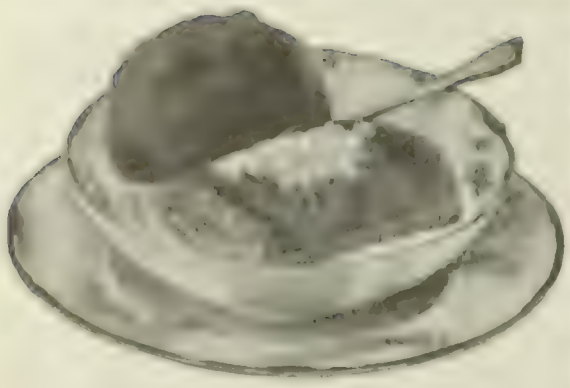
A STATELY, SPACIOUS SUMMER HOME

ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

At the mouth of the Connecticut river, and half a mile from where Yale college was founded, may be bought at a bargain. It is in an exclusive colony of delightful people, with a yacht club close by, tennis and golf links almost on its own grounds, with perfect automobile roads from the door to Providence, Boston, Hartford, New Haven and New York.

The house was built for hospitality and substantial comfort. A pillared portico with a hundred and fifty feet of piazza. Twelve fireplaces—one of them with a six foot opening. Steam heat. Sixteen bedrooms. Four tiled bathrooms and two others. The owner will answer questions and show pictures if desired. Electric light plant, garage, and chauffeur's cottage. For a family with young people there never was a better opportunity to secure at a very moderate price a perfect summer home by the seaside. The house would be sold with furniture if desired. Address

INFORMATION - - . 119 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK



The Cost of High Living

is not in dollars and cents alone, but in the breaking down of those functions of the human body that bring health and happiness and in the depletion of those vital forces that contribute to long life. Health and high efficiency come from eating a simple, natural food like

Shredded Wheat

combined with regular habits and proper outdoor exercise. In this food you have all the body-building elements of the whole wheat grain made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking. "War prices" need not affect the cost of living in the home where Shredded Wheat is known. Always the same in price and quality.

Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with hot milk and a little cream furnish natural warmth for a cold day and supply all the nutriment needed for work or play. Delicious for any meal in combination with baked apples, sliced bananas, canned peaches, pears or any fruit.

"It's All in the Shreds"

The Shredded Wheat Company
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

THE MARKET PLACE

THE BOND MARKET

In the first six days of bond trading on the New York Stock Exchange, after its four months of inaction, an unexpectedly large amount of business was done. Bond sales for the six days amounted to $8,334,500. In the same days of last year the sales were $9,168,500. This is a decrease of almost exactly nine per cent—hardly a terrifying drop under all the circumstances.

With purchases of .over eight million dollars worth of bonds in six days, at prices restricted by the minimum level established by the authorities of the Exchange, there is evidently a healthy investment demand. If securities were being dumped upon the market in great masses, investors would hardly be willing to buy in anything like normal quantities. They would rather wait until the bars were let down. If there were not money waiting for investment, there would be no buying.

On the whole the prices of bonds have advanced during the week. The advances have been small, but any advance at all is encouraging.

NOW FOR STOCKS

The further opening of the Stock Exchange for trading in stocks should be not far off. The Committee of Five undoubtedly has a plan under consideration, which may be adopted in definite form at any moment. Another step forward has already been taken in the sending out over the ticker of prices of listed stocks bought and sold thru the Stock Exchange clearing house. These quotations, like the sales of bonds, show a definite buying tendency, resulting in good price advances in several issues. Among the stocks whose prices are appreciably higher than the minimum prices established by the Committee of Five (at the closing level of July 30) are the following:

	Minimum Price	Closing Price Dec. 5
American Beet Sugar	19	28
American Can	19½	26
American Can pref	78¼	89½
American Sugar Refining	98¼	103
Bethlehem Steel	30	41¾
Central Leather Co	28	34
General Motors	58⅞	77
Inter. Harvester of N. J.	80¾	91½
New York Central	78¾	81⅞
People's Gas	104	116½
Union Pacific	111½	115
Western Union	52⅜	58

So, as in the bond market, there is evidently a good demand for stocks, and the dreaded foreign liquidation is not yet materializing to any alarming extent. With the demand for investments growing, with the banks in stronger and stronger condition to furnish the necessary financial means for trading, and with our international position improving every day, as evidenced by the decline of demand sterling to 4.87¼, a full cent below the rate prevailing at the close of the third week of July, the opening of the Exchange to stock trading can hardly be far distant. There remains, of course, one unsolved element in the situation, the question of railway rates. It is interesting to observe that most of the stocks which have advanced in price in the past weeks are industrials. Investors in railway securities are biding their time, waiting to see what the Interstate Commerce Commission will do in the reopened rate case. A favorable decision by the Commission would probably do more than anything else that is likely to happen to make the further extension of trading on the Exchange a safe procedure.

But whatever the Commission's action may ultimately be, it should not be necessary to condition the resumption of stock trading only upon an affirmative decision. The general situation has so far improved that it is highly probable that cautious and restricted trading on the Floor could do little more harm than must inevitably come as the outcome of the dislocating effect of the war. The Governors of the Exchange have thus far shown themselves so wise and prudent that there is no reason to believe that any action they may take will be premature. With admirable self-control they have resisted the cumulative pressure quite naturally exerted by those whose livelihood depends upon Exchange trading. The fact that they are now seriously considering a definite plan for an early resumption of stock dealings is the best evidence that the time is ripe for such a procedure.

LOANS FOR COTTON PLANTERS

The cotton loan plan for enabling the planters of the cotton states to carry themselves over until a revived market enables them to dispose of their crops without too serious a sacrifice is being slowly completed. Chairman Harding of the cotton loan committee has completed the appointment of the state loan committees for each of the cotton states. These committees, acting thru local committees to be appointed by them, are to assemble the applications for loans in their various territories and pass them on to the cotton loan committee for final action. Mr. Harding has reported that general interest in the plan is manifested thruout the cotton country and that many applications for loans are reasonably to be expected. A conference with the chairmen of the state committees is to be held by the loan committee at Washington on December 14.

Mr. Harding is further reported as saying, "We do not care now whether loans are to be made from the cotton pool or not. The funds are available for use and planters and growers of cotton have until February to make up their minds if they wish to borrow any money. The fact remains that the efforts of Administration officials have been such as to wipe out completely any money stringency in the South."

The British Treasury Department apparently looks with disfavor upon the proposal to open the London Stock Exchange at an early date.

Six of the indicted directors of the New Haven road have entered pleas of immunity because of testimony given by them before the Interstate Commerce Commission. All the other directors who have been indicted have entered pleas of not guilty. The pleas in abatement, attacking the validity of the indictment on the ground that the grand jury had been irregularly drawn, entered by nine of the defendants, have been dismissed by the Federal judge before whom they were argued.

Still the cost of living goes down. The index number of the New York *Times Annalist*, which shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities representing a theoretical family's food budget, has reached the low level for the war of 146. This is only a few points above the average level of the last months of 1913 and the first half of 1914. In the first weeks of September the index number jumped to 162. So the improvement does go on. The individual may not be acutely conscious of it, but in the long run his pocketbook should feel the difference.

Mr. David Lloyd-George, England's Chancellor of the Exchequer, has found it necessary to correct the statement which was reported here recently in which he was made to say that the United States owes Great Britain five billions of dollars. His explanation is as follows: "Judging from the comments which have appeared in the American press, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement on Friday last in the House of Commons with regard to exchange between this country and the United States of America appears to have been incompletely reported in America. Mr. Lloyd-George's actual words, as reported in the official report, were: 'America, I suppose, owes us nearly a thousand million pounds in fixed and floating capital, but we could not buy. It was impossible to do any business. Why? The exchanges had broken down. This paper machine had crumpled and somehow got out of order, and the result was that no business was possible.' This statement seems to have reached the United States in the form that America owed the United Kingdom a thousand million pounds, without any explanatory words that this sum was owed in fixed and floating capital. These words, of course, make it quite clear that Mr. Lloyd-George's statement referred to the total of British invested capital in America, and in no way to America's indebtedness in respect of the current balance of trade between the two countries." Any one who knew the facts knew that the statement as originally made was not true. Any one who knew the Chancellor must have known that he never made the statement that way.

The following dividends are announced:

American Car and Foundry Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent.; common, ½ per cent., both payable January 1, 1915.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent. payable January 2, 1915.

Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, quarterly, 1¾ per cent., payable December 21, 1914.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, New York & Harlem Railroad Company, 5 per cent., payable January 2, 1915.



The Cost of a Telephone Call



DID you ever think how much it costs to give you the telephone right-of-way anywhere, at all times?

Your telephone instrument, which consists of 130 different parts, is only the entrance way to your share of the vast equipment necessary in making a call.

Your line is connected with the great Bell highways, reaching every state in the union—with its poles, copper wire, cross arms and insulators in the country; its underground conduits, manholes, cable vaults and cables in the cities.

You have the use of switchboards costing upwards of $100,000,000. You enjoy the benefits of countless inventions which make possible universal telephone talk.

Your service is safeguarded by large forces of men building, testing and repairing lines. You command at all times the prompt attention of one or more operators.

How can such a costly service be provided at rates so low that all can afford it?

Only by its use upon a share-and-share-alike basis by millions of subscribers, and by the most careful economy in construction and operation. A plant so vast gives opportunity for ruinous extravagance; and judicious economy is as essential to its success as is the co-operative use of the facilities provided.

That the Bell System combines the maximum of usefulness and economy is proved by the fact that in no other land and under no other management has the telephone become such a servant of the masses.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*



Every Call means a Pair of Wires from Subscriber to Subscriber - however many Calls may be made or however far apart Subscribers may be.

CHARTERED 1853

United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $14,151,944.23

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITARY OF COURT MONEYS, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON President
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board

WM. ROCKEFELLER	LEWIS CASS LEDYARD	GEORGE L. RIVES	EGERTON L. WINTHROP
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JAMES STILLMAN	EDWARD W. SHELDON	WILLIAM STEWART TOD	WM. VISCHER, JR.
JOHN J. PHELPS	CHAUNCEY KEEP	OGDEN MILLS	CHAS. FREDK. HOFFMAN

North Dakota Farm Mortgages

Are relieved from the constant fluctuation of general class securities.

Farm Mortgages secured upon land, the prime factor of the country's prosperity, made in an old settled country, and by Bankers of established reputation and character are the Ideal Investment.

My 33 years residence, and 30 years making Farm Mortgages without the loss of a dollar in interest or principal, gives the careful investor every warrant and guarantee of absolute security.

Write for particulars.

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON
LISBON NORTH DAKOTA

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

INSURANCE STAMP TAX

On December 1, the new Federal law providing supplementary internal revenue funds, including the taxation of certain forms of insurance, became operative and has resulted in an unusual amount of confusion for the companies and agents concerned. This is especially true of the fire branch of the business. The law takes the line of least resistance and provides for the collection of the tax from the companies. That is to say, the payment of the tax, which is one-half of one per cent on premiums, must be evidenced by a stamp affixed to the policies.

The fire insurance companies take the position that they ought not be expected to bear the burden and cite their extremely slim underwriting profits in support of their contention. They hold to the opinion that the policyholders should assume it.

Then come the insurance commissioners of most of the leading states with rulings prohibiting the collection of the tax from policyholders or insurance agents. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington when appealed to replied that the stamps must be affixed at the time policies are issued and indicated that after that he was not interested in the matter. Under some of the state rulings the amount of the tax may not be added to the premiums. As nearly as we can estimate it the tax will aggregate about $1,500,000 a year on fire insurance.

THE PRUDENTIAL

The management of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, aided by the enlightened legislative and judicial policies of New Jersey, have achieved or are about to achieve one of the most stupendous and unusual tasks ever attempted in business by transferring the ownership of that gigantic organization from the stockholders to the policyholders—from a close corporation numbering a few hundreds to the 12,000,000 insured persons who furnish all the money. A few other insurance companies have been transformed from joint-stock corporations to mutual organizations, but all of them were pygmies compared with the Prudential. In this case the undertaking was no small one. There was stiff and uncompromising opposition from a powerful minority among the stockholders, who fought every inch of the way. How valuable is the property the policyholders are about to secure may be judged by the report of the appraisers, who placed the stock (par, $50 a share) at $455.

Let us see what the property is. The capital is $2,000,000 divided into 40,000 shares. It will therefore cost $18,200,000 to purchase it at the appraised price, $455 a share. The total amount of cash invested by the stockholders was but $91,000, the remainder, $1,909,000 having been built up out of profits. For years the dividends have been at the rate of ten per cent—$200,000 a year, or 220 per cent of the original cash investment. A business capable of producing such results is worth buying at a big price, and particularly so when the purchasers are the persons out of whom such profits are made.

On December 31, 1913, the admitted assets of the Prudential were $335,478,783. Its unassigned funds (surplus), $36,278,039. There is no provision in the company's charter under which the title to this surplus could be denied to the stockholders. There are more than 12,000,000 policyholders carrying a total insurance amounting to $1,462,516,000. The total income in 1913 was $95,493,052, and it will greatly exceed $100,000,000 this year.

We have told enough to indicate the value of the plant that will soon pass into the hands of the policyholders if nothing unusual occurs. After the change is made all the profits, that is to say, savings, will go to the policyholders and, that which is of more importance, their interests will never again be subject to the vicissitudes or mutations incident to stock control. This is not saying that stock control is necessarily threatening, but that, as compared with the mutual system, it embodies possibilities of injury wholly foreign to the other.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

J. T. L., French Lick, Ind.—Know of no text-book on the subject. Suggest you write Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey, and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York. Believe they would enlighten you.

C. S. R., Cleveland, Ohio.—The greatest volume of the company's business consists of small policies on industrial classes at a dollar a month premium. The management expenses in all such companies are inordinate. Get a policy in one of the strong well-established casualty companies.

S. W., Chicago, Ill.—See reply to C. S. R. The expenses of the company you name are inordinate. Its income in 1913 from policyholders was $1,377,984 and it paid in claims $455,678. Its management expenses were $877,789. The ratios are: claims 33.1 per cent; expenses 63.7 per cent.

NEW RED CROSS MEMBERS

Each Contribution of Two Dollars or more constitutes the giver a Member of the American Red Cross for the current year, with a free copy of the October issue of the *Red Cross Magazine*. The Independent will send—by authority— to each contributor a Certificate of Membership and a Red Cross Button.

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is $4,896.39.

The following list covers the contributions of the past week:

Charles F. Abbott, Middlebury, Conn., $2; Miss V. Helen Anderson, Mellette, S. Dak., $2; A. A. Avery, Oil City, Pa., $2; Burt Brown Barker, Chicago, Ill., $2.50; Brooklyn, Pa., churches, Brooklyn, Pa., $4.50; Mrs. Henrietta Brown, Anthony, Kan., $50; Miss Adelaide Brown Coburn, Seattle, Wash., $2; Miss Edna B. Conn, Shelbyville, Ill., $2; Mrs. J. E. Copeland, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., $2; Courtenay Public School, Courtenay, N. Dak., $19.47; Miss Mary E. Dickinson, Lakewood, N. J., $2; Arthur N. Fancher, Bay City, Mich., $2; T. C. Gilpin, Winterset, Iowa, $20; W. S. Gordis, De Land, Fla., $2; V. Grant Gordon, Fort Collins, Col., $2; Miss Green and Miss Elizabeth Strehlow, Sioux City, Iowa, $13; William Hadley, Ashland, Va., $2; J. W. Harsha, Chicago, Ill., $3; Miss Ida W. Heise, Omaha, Neb., $5; L. D. Henry, Hartford, S. Dak., $2; Miss Bora Herold, Anthony, Kan., $2; G. L. Jacquot and Mrs. G. L. Jacquot, Ivanhoe, Minn., $4; E. A. Jenner, Indianola, Iowa, $2; O. Kolsboe, Plummer, Minn., $2; The Library Sunbeams, Emlenton, Pa., $6; Little Friends in Oregon, Portland, Ore., $2; John McGeown, Anthony, Kan., $5; R. C. Merrill, Chester, Mont., $5; Miss Ada Miller, Fostoria, Ohio, $2; Miss Irving Moxley, Shelbyville, Ky., $2; Mrs. D. B. Abrota S. Pratt, Washington, D. C., $2; Mr. A. F. Quick, Webster Groves, Mo., $2; C. A. Robley, Cato, Wis., $2; Miss Carmen Z. Rooney, Pasadena, Cal., $2; W. F. Rustenbach, Anthony, Kan., $2; Miss Sue R. Scott, Oakdale, Pa., $2; M. E. Sheltran, Ann Arbor, Mich., $2; Miss Irma Sievers, Wessington, S. Dak., $5; C. S. Stone, Deschutes, Ore., $2; George N. Stray, San Jose, Cal., $5; Rev. C. C. Warner, Mobridge, S. Dak., $2.54; Burr Willitts, Lenox, Iowa, $2; Women's Club of Mobridge, S. Dak., $22.

THE OTHER FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

From The Independent, December 15, 1870

Important military operations in France rapidly progress, and the end cannot now be far distant. Indeed, it was stated, after the late French reverses at Paris and Orleans, that Gambetta, the French minister of war, at last convinced of the hopelessness of the struggle, would ask for an armistice, to enable the National Assembly to be elected, and declined the responsibility of further prolonging the struggle.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Nicol & Davidson, of this city, we take from a "balloon" letter, just received from their house in Paris, the following as the price list of food in Paris, the quotations being in gold: Turkeys, $13 each; Geese, $7 each; Butter, $9 per lb.; Cats, from $3 to $5 each, and command a ready sale; Horse-meat, $1 per lb.; Mule meat, $1.10 per lb; Bread cheap and plenty



STEINWAY

IF you are thinking of purchasing a piano as an appropriate gift this Christmas, consider what a Steinway would mean in your home.

Necessarily the Steinway is priced slightly higher than pianos of other makes. This difference in cost merely reflects the superior qualities of the Steinway. The price makes possible the incomparable tone, resonant and sweet, and the perfect workmanship that makes every Steinway a lifetime possession.

We shall be glad to send you, free, illustrated literature, with the name of the Steinway dealer nearest you.

STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL
107-109 East Fourteenth Street, New York

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., November 24, 1914.
A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) has been declared upon the Preferred stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 15, 1914. Checks will be mailed.
T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
43 Exchange Place, New York
MANAGERS
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION
The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a regularly quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Thursday, December 31, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, December 18, 1914.
T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY
New York, December 3, 1914.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 63.
A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Friday, January 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, December 11, 1914.
Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
WM. M. HAGER, Secretary — S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY
New York, December 3, 1914.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 49.
A dividend of one half per cent. (½%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Friday, January 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, December 11, 1914.
Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
WM. M. HAGER, Secretary — S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer

THE BEST GIFT

is the one that gives the Greatest Service—and lasts the longest. So send your friend a year's subscription to

THE FORWARD LOOKING MAGAZINE



THE INDEPENDENT'S Christmas Card is printed in two colors on Deckle Edge Parchment Antique. This illustration is three-quarters of the actual size.

CHRISTMAS is nearly here. Your days for holiday shopping are numbered. Besides, you will find it difficult to buy for so small a sum a gift which fifty-two times during the year will bring so much of interest, information, vitality and good cheer.

¶ Send us the names and addresses of the friends you wish to remember. Use your War Time Coupons in remitting. We will see that each friend receives our handsome Christmas Card, with your name inscribed, not later than Christmas morning. To each name we will also send a complimentary copy of our Special Christmas Number.

The Independent

PEBBLES

The ostrich has become a rival of the turkey as the bird of Thanksgiving. Heaven help him who gets the neck!—*Puck.*

Mother—Now, Freddie, if you're disagreeable to Cousin Ethel she won't come and play with you again.

Freddie—Is that a promise?—*Life.*

Willis—Where have you been?

Gillis—In the hospital, getting censored.

Willis—Censored?

Gillis—Yes. I had several important parts cut out.—*Puck.*

"That horn doesn't blow, sir," said the friendly salesman.

"Wrap it up," said Uncle Tobias, thinking of his sweet little nephew. "That's the kind of a horn I want."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

An apostrophe to the value of the hen is attributed by an exchange to a philosophical colored man. He said: "Chickens, suh, is the usefulest animal they is. You c'n eat 'em 'fo' they's bo'n, an' aftah they's daid!"—*The Outlook.*

Maud—What was in that last package you opened?

Beatrix—My Christmas present from Aunt Janie.

Maud—What is it?

Beatrix (glancing at gift-bag)—She has neglected to say.—*Life.*

AN AWFUL THREAT

Parson Johnson—De contribution dis morning will be fo' de purpose ob making up de deficit in your pastor's salary! De choir will now sing, and will continue to sing, until de full amount am collected!—*Puck.*

"What is the shape of the earth?" asked the teacher.

"Round."

"How do you know it's round?"

"All right, it's square, then; I don't want to start any argument."—*Columbia Jester.*

Hostess (at party)—Does your mother allow you to have two pieces of pie when you are at home, Willie?

Willie (who has asked for a second piece)—No, ma'am.

"Well, do you think she'd like you to have two pieces here?"

"Oh," confidently, "she wouldn't care. This isn't her pie."—*Louisville Times.*

A former president of the National Civic Federation relates an incident of a certain Max Jacobs who had taken out an insurance policy on a building which he had recently purchased. Four hours later a fire broke out which consumed the entire block. The company could find no legal ground upon which to refuse payment, altho they were firmly convinced as to the questionable origin of the fire. Later, in sending the check, however, the following comment was included in the letter:

"We note your policy was issued at noon on Friday and the fire did not occur until four o'clock of the same day. Why this delay?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE

(*From Any Respectable Republican Newspaper*)

Praise God, this is a country not easily ruined, or else the last Democratic Congress, recently adjourned, would have done it. Among the countless calamities which have occurred under this administration we have only space to note the following:

The worst war in history.

Closing of the Stock Exchange—the nation's financial bulwark.

Spots on the sun, causing some extremely annoying weather.

The war in Colorado.

Disgraceful peace with Mexico.

Uninteresting magazines.

Decline and fall of the Giants.—*Life.*

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, December 21, 1914

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Conducted by Edward Earle Purinton

JUST A WORD

The second article by Mr. Purinton, entitled "Work and Efficiency," will appear in The Independent of next week. The present issue contains Mr. Purinton's first Question Box, in which a few of the letters resulting from the Efficiency Number of November 30 are answered.

Professor Robert DeC. Ward, of Harvard University, says of The Independent in a recent letter: "I like the Independent, better than any other weekly magazine or periodical, because: It is not overloaded, but discusses the subjects which are included in each issue, clearly, briefly, and logically. It has the shortest and best summary of the War News which I see anywhere. It is printed in clear type, on good paper, and the illustrations are better than those in most magazines. It is all I can really take the time to read, and it gives me the feeling that I am keeping up with the times at a minimum expenditure of my few available spare moments."

The first instalment of the Hon. John Bassett Moore's article on "The Past and Present Relations of the United States to the American Republics" will appear in next week's Independent. Mr Moore has been attached to the State Department under three Administrations, has traveled widely in the South American Republics, and consequently he brings to his subject an authority practical and comprehensive. This instalment gives a lucid interpretation of the movements which led to the adoption of the republican form of government by our Southern neighbors, and of the friendship—often interrupted but gradually growing stronger—between them and our own country. The second instalment, which will appear in the issue of January 4, will correct several misconceptions which now hinder mutual understanding and will consider the present significance of the Monroe Doctrine.

It is to be hoped that Mr. William V. Dennis of Moorestown, New Jersey, will forgive us for quoting, without his specific permission, but with grateful appreciation, the pleasant compliment which accompanied the renewal of his subscription last week. He says: "Permit me to add that I have never seen an issue of any magazine more vitally interesting or more genuinely valuable than your issue of November 30, with its efficiency articles. Your readers stand much in your debt for that issue alone."

Irvin S. Cobb, of the *Saturday Evening Post*, has written a story on the conditions in Belgium, France, Germany, Holland and England, which is being used by the American Red Cross to bring home to Americans the urgent need for relief in the countries affected by the Great War. Here are a few excerpts: "In Belgium I saw this: homeless men, women and children by thousands and hundreds of thousands. I saw them tramping aimlessly along wind-swept, rain-washed roads, fleeing from burning and devastated villages. I saw them living like the beasts of the field upon such things as the beasts of the field would reject. In France I saw a pastoral land overrun by soldiers and racked by war until it seemed the very earth would cry out for mercy. I saw districts noted for their fecundity on the raw edge of famine, and a people proverbial for their light-heartedness who had forgotten how to smile. In Germany I saw innumerable men, maimed and mutilated in every conceivable fashion. I saw people of all classes undergoing privations and enduring hardships in order that the forces at the front might have food and supplies. I saw thousands of women wearing widow's weeds, and thousands of children who had been orphaned. In Holland I saw the people of an already crowded country wrestling valorously with the problem of striving to feed and house and care for the enormous numbers of penniless refugees who had come out of Belgium. In England I saw still more thousands of these refugees, bewildered, broken by misfortune." With winter now upon them, the situation is tenfold more acute. The Independent has been authorized by the American Red Cross to accept contributions on behalf of the Relief Fund, and each donation of two dollars or more entitles the giver to membership in the Red Cross for the current year, and to receive a Red Cross Button—a symbol of participation in a great work of mercy.

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SPRINGFIELD

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Cash Capital - - - - $2,500,000.00

Annual Statement January 1, 1914

ASSETS

Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items	$826,371.56
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	1,091,056.80
Accrued Interest	61,012.52
Real Estate Unincumbered	300,000.00
Loans on Mortgage (first lien)	1,904,970.00
Bank Stocks	1,865,772.00
Railroad Stocks	2,781,650.00
Miscellaneous Stocks	1,213,330.00
Railroad Bonds	250,290.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	427,930.00
Miscellaneous Bonds	131,520.00
TOTAL ASSETS	**$10,943,902.88**

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK	**$2,500,000.00**
Reserve for Re-Insurance	**5,286,834.80**
Reserve for all unpaid Losses	**483,024.63**
Reserve for all other Liabilities	**342,669.59**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$8,612,529.02**
NET SURPLUS	***2,331,373.86**
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS	**4,831,373.86**
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION	**58,525,255.78**

*$500,000.00 transferred from Surplus to Capital account by stock dividend declared in July, 1913.

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The Independent

VOLUME 80 MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1914 NUMBER 3446

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE NEW DAY

AFTER one hundred and eleven days the New York Stock Exchange is open again. It was the last of the great exchanges of the world to close. It is the first of them to open. Trading on the Exchange is still restricted by a barrier of minimum prices, below which stocks and bonds may not be sold. But the Exchange is open. A free market for securities once more obtains. Market prices, determined by the law of supply and demand, are once more being made. The ticker is no longer silent.

On July 31, when the regular hour of ten o'clock came, the big gong did not whir out its warning signal, the chairman's gavel did not fall, the Exchange did not open. The other exchanges of the world were already closed. London, for the first time in its history, had failed to open on that very day, five hours before. It was a momentous problem that the governors of the Exchange faced as they gathered that morning. It would have been a splendid achievement to have maintained the only open market place in the world for trading in securities. But the achievement would have been superhuman. The whole world, thrown into panic by the upflaming of the conflagration in Europe, was rushing to sell. The brokers' offices were filled with selling orders, poured in by mail, by telephone, by telegraph, by cable. No market on earth could stand the strain, no market could have withstood the avalanche.

It is a curious phenomenon that is presented when a stock exchange closes. A group of men by their own voluntary act shut off their very means of livelihood. Unless securities are bought and sold brokers make no money; their sole source of income is found in the commissions on those same sales and purchases. For most brokers do not speculate themselves. So the act of the Exchange in keeping its doors closed was in a very real sense an act of self abnegation. In another sense it was an act of self preservation; for in a time of panic the broker himself runs a serious danger of financial disaster. But however mixt of these two considerations the motives of the Exchange in arriving at their determination, their action was in its effect a pure act of public service. A stampeded market, driven headlong by the charges of terrified sellers, menaces disaster for every owner of stocks and bonds, threatens to undermine the very structure of the financial world.

With ready wisdom they closed the Exchange. With persistent caution they have kept it closed for four months and a half. With admirable prudence they have, by successive tentative steps, opened it again to all but complete activity, while London is still tight closed and Paris has resumed little more than the semblance of activity.

During the hundred days the average broker has been a man without a vocation. But a little group in the Stock Exchange has been more intensely occupied than ever. A committee of five has worked more than day laborer's hours, with more than the intensity of the engineer of a flying express, with the forgetfulness of self of a religious zealot. On another page we print the portraits of the members of this committee, for we believe the country ought to know these men who, without price and with no hope of glory, have met a crisis of national gravity with consummate skill and fine public spirit.

IT has been their function to untangle the confused texture of trades and agreements and loans and debts that, always existing in Wall Street, are in normal times unraveled by natural processes and the passage of time. It has been theirs to provide emergency machinery by which holders of securities with urgent need of realizing upon them could dispose of them without disturbing general conditions. Theirs to make it possible for investors, ready to buy even in the abnormal situation of a closed Exchange and no ready market, to make their investments. In the hundred days more than a hundred million dollars worth of bonds have been sold and bought, more than a quarter of a million shares of stock. The machinery set up by the Committee of Five has made all this possible.

It has been their weighty problem to keep the Exchange closed while the danger lasted, to open the Exchange just as soon as the danger had lost its most serious acuteness, to invent means for going slowly but going surely toward a complete restoration of a free and unrestricted market for securities. How well they have performed their task the course of events has shown. The Exchange opened for the carefully restricted sale of bonds, and the price of bonds went up. The Exchange opened for the sale of stocks, with cautious limitations, and the price of stocks went up with a rush that surprized even the optimistic. No disaster has come and confidence has vastly increased. The crisis is well nigh past. The ship, freighted with security values and the financial wellbeing of thousands of security holders, has weathered the storm and sails a calming sea under lifting skies. She has been well piloted.

This critical time, if it is viewed aright, should have one beneficial result. It should bring the country to a better realization of the real function of a stock exchange and of the great service it renders not to the few, but to the many. We now know what it means to be without a stock exchange.

For a hundred days the owner of stocks and bonds has not known what his securities would be worth if he

wanted to sell them. The investor has had no ready barometer of the value of securities in which he is inclined to invest. Stock and bond holders have not known where to go to sell their holdings. Investors have not known where to go to buy. Banks and courts have not known where to find a trustworthy guide to security values. New enterprises depending upon public subscriptions to security issues for their capital have found themselves deprived of that indispensable aid in their undertakings, an open market place where the inherent value of their securities may be translated into prices thru the magic that lies in the unfettered activity of buyer and seller.

TO the careful observer it has been made apparent that if the closing of the Stock Exchange has put an end for the time to stock speculation, it has at the same time had vastly more serious and less beneficial effects. It must have shown to thousands that if the Stock Exchange were blotted out, elaborate readjustments would be inevitable in the whole business world.

The skill and care and the unselfish fidelity with which the situation has been handled by those in control of the Exchange machinery must raise the serious question whether better results would have been accomplished under a system of governmental regulation. It would be idle to pretend that this experience furnishes a complete negative to the proposal of any kind of state control. But it should give pause to any one who would rush into such an experiment without the fullest understanding of the useful functions of an open and free security market and the keenest appreciation of the real service it does for the whole community.

We are recovering from the first shock of the Great War. We are finding out that our first expectations of disaster were premonitions born of panic. We are awakening to the realization that a new day is before us—a day of opportunity, a day of promise.

If we have read aright one of the lessons of the hundred days, we shall find ourselves with clearer understanding of the place of the Stock Exchange in our business world. We needed to be without it for a while to know how necessary it is. It was well for us to see with what skill and industry and with what subordination of private interests to the public welfare the men who stand at the head of the Exchange would meet such a troubled time.

PEACE ON EARTH

"BLESSED are the peacemakers," said He whose advent was hailed with the angels' song, "Peace on earth, good will to men." Yet today the Prince of Peace looks down on a world at war, and with sad and stern aspect says, as once to Peter, "Put thy sword into its scabbard; for they that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

And perish they do by myriads on myriads, nations weeping their dead, too many to find mourning raiment for their sisters and wives. It is a sad Christmas Day for a hundred million homes, for what home is there of the great nations at war which does not mourn its dead and sadly rejoice if its crippled and maimed have returned?

Let there be a Christmas truce on Christmas Day, says a voice of holy pity from Peter's seat at Rome. A truce for Christmas Day! Why not a truce till He who came with Peace shall come again to confirm his reign of Peace over all the earth? Out of honor to the Prince of Peace shall they lay aside the bayonet and stop the cannon's mouth from one midnight to the next, and then, when the hour strikes, hasten to insult Him again with slaughter and blood? And these are Christians who provoke and create war, and baptize their swords in Christian blood, and summon Moslem and Buddhist to help them slay and slay. It is all a perverse horror, that cannot be explained away. "Turn the other cheek," said Jesus. "If he take your cloak, give him your coat also"; but they rob and burn and batter homes and temples of God. O generation of murderers, how can ye escape the judgment of perdition in this world, with strange mercy as the only hope for the next!

This is a sad Christmas Day. That will be a glad Christmas Day when grass has long grown green, over the graves of the slain and men shall have learned—alas! that it be so late—in deed as well as in word, the angels' song!

Yet with the war of sin and strife
  The world has suffered long:
Beneath the angels' strain have rolled
  Two thousand years of wrong;
And man at war with man hears not
  The love-song which they bring;
Oh hush the noise, ye men of strife,
  And hear the angels sing.

CULTURE BY THE SWORD

IN the year of our Lord 623 Mohammed, the son of Abdallâh of the tribe of Koreish, began to spread Kultur by the sword. He did not spell it that way, but that is a detail. His energy and his efficiency methods, combined with his outbursts of hysterical fury, were so prevailing that when he died in 632, in the manly prime of his early sixties, Arabia had been brought under his scepter. His successors carried the great work on. To Palestine, Mesopotamia and Persia, to Egypt, North Africa and Spain, they triumphantly bore their faith in one God and his prophet Mohammed, cheerfully committing all the slaughter dictated by "military necessity."

The "inferior civilizations" had curious vitality, however, and the efforts of the faithful to turn the western flank of the Christian allies failed. Partly in consequence of this misfortune, things began to go wrong on the eastern battle front. The Califate of Bagdad admitted "reverses" in 1258, and in 1492 the Moors withdrew from Spain to occupy "more advantageous positions" south of the Strait of Gibraltar.

Whether because the plans of the Mohammedan General Staff had miscarried, or because of "weakness" attributable to the acknowledged "pacificism" of their religion, the small Christian states of Europe developed a prejudice against the practise of propagating culture by militarism. They did not disavow the "duty to be strong," and some of them were unkind to heretics, but having only an "inferior" civilization they associated aggressive war with such material ends as territorial expansion, tribute money, and commercial opportunity. It is doubtful if they clearly visualized the comprehensive relation of bombardment and rapine to the religion

of Christ, or fully appreciated the value of reprisals upon non-combatants as a means of grace.

Yet Europe prospered notwithstanding its irresolution, and civilization, of a kind, made headway. Literature was produced, art showed a degree of vitality, and after a while the progress of physical science rendered possible a somewhat remarkable improvement in the material condition of mankind. All this possibly contributed to spiritual inertia. Ultimately an opinion prevailed that things were going well. In certain quarters, indeed, the notion arose and gained acceptance that war for any purpose or on any pretext was no longer necessary. Day dreamers began to talk of general disarmament and universal peace.

It was therefore with a measure of surprize that the world awoke in the early days of August last to realize that the virile pragmatism of the son of Abdallâh had not in fact gone from remembrance. It had found lodgment in the dutiful soul of a stalwart folk committed no less than he to the forcible expansion of culture.

Another surprize, milder but not uninteresting, was forthcoming when the "intellectuals" of the New Islamism began emotionally to appeal to an infidel world beyond the Rhine to "understand" them and their "culture," and, in particular, to hold their gunners guiltless of wrongdoing. This appeal has seemed to both the lay and the academic mind in America inconsequential, even inconsistent. It is at least perplexing. Islam, so far as we know, never explained or asked to be understood. There is no evidence that it cared what the infidel thought about anything.

We leave to the experts of international law the question of Germany's technical culpability, and the question of the propriety of action by neutral nations to demand of her an explanation of her conduct as a signatory party to conventions signed by them. The appeal of Germany's intellectuals is to public opinion. As humble contributors to that opinion it is our judgment and verdict, that upon the showing of facts thus far submitted, Germany has reverted to the theory and practise of Islam, and is attempting to spread her "culture" by the sword.

KNITTING WORK

ONLY a few weeks ago and they were all bending over diminutive tambourines, tho we never could make out just what they were doing or why they did it. It seemed such a waste of time to cut holes in cloth and then darn them up again with fantastic webs that would have baffled Arachne's skill before her metamorphosis. But the new fashion we can see some sense in. These thick gray woolen scarfs, full six feet long and one foot wide—they do look good and comfortable and we feel sure that the poor fellows in the trenches must be more grateful to get them than anybody ever was to receive a skeletonized doily or a perforated pocket handkerchief as a Christmas present. Such has always been woman's work, to mitigate the discomfort of misfortunes she is unable to avert. She has known how to transmute her emotions into garmenture, and now, while man is arguing about who is to blame for the war and how it might have been prevented, her needles are clicking and the worsted web falls from her lap in a steady stream that reaches to Belgium and beyond.

But quite regardless of the blessing that it brings to soldiers, prisoners and refugees on the other side of the Atlantic, this revival of one of woman's lost arts is not without its incidental advantages at home. The department store sells hundreds of pairs of wooden needles now where formerly they sold as many decks of bridge cards, and Scotch yarn is cheaper than silver salad forks. The needles are a bit inconvenient on the cars during rush hours, for the Interborough does not allow twenty-eight inches of lateral space per person, but they are not so dangerous as the hat pins used to be, for they have knobs instead of points on the ends. It reminds us of "dear Paree" to see a *tricoteuse* in charge of the news stand and doubtless she is better employed than in reading the flashlight literature spread out before her. Knitting work does not interfere with feminine concentration of thought or conversational ability; indeed, it is proverbially supposed to facilitate the latter. Speakers at chautauqua assemblies are sometimes disconcerted at first to see nearly half their audience with some form of fancy work in hand. But when they find out that this really gives them a more attentive and less captious bearing, they come to like the custom. Men take to tobacco more because it gives them something to do than for love of nicotine. But a cigar goes off in smoke, while the knitter, doubtless deriving as much enjoyment from the exercize, has something tangible to show for it at the end. Perhaps the needle has come back just in time to save woman from the cigaret, for which she was already reaching out.

CITY MANAGING—A NEW PROFESSION

WHEN eight men met in Springfield, Ohio, at the beginning of this month and founded "The City Managers' Association," there was proclaimed the existence of a new profession—city managing—and there exprest itself a new and conscious force for efficient municipal government in this country. Since March, 1908, when Staunton, Virginia, put its government into the hands of one man and appointed Charles E. Ashburner, now manager of Springfield, its "city manager," the movement has spread until now there are seventeen cities under the commission-manager form; two more have recently adopted the form and a number are to decide the question very shortly. The development has, therefore, not been as rapid as that of the commission plan, but this is natural since the manager plan is a step ahead. Those cities which are ruled by a manager have achieved remarkable results in efficiency and economy—and they are more than satisfied. Probably no mayor of a city has ever had such whole-souled support from his citizens as Manager Henry M. Waite of Dayton. It was therefore not professional conceit from the city managers at this convention when, in the words of Manager Kenyon Riddle of Abilene, Kansas, they hailed the form of government which they represented as the one most nearly embodying "honesty, system, fairness, harmony, expertness, abolition of rotten politics and consideration of every employee."

The most important theme discussed was, naturally, the training of the city manager. What qualities and education should a man have to fit him to be a leader in

the new fight against civic corruption? It was significant that of the eight managers present, six were engineers, one the clerk of a district court and one a business man. Yet these men decided that while a technical education is very desirable, business and executive ability, common sense and honesty were the principal qualifications. Manager Ashburner, president of the association, asserted that it would be on the character of the city manager that the success of the form would depend, and Manager Waite said a city manager should have a fair education, sufficient theory, but not enough to overbalance practicality, and must have honesty and the courage of his convictions. He advised young aspirants to city managing to go to work in a misgoverned city and learn. And perhaps the most important expression of faith in the new government was the announcement that the University of Michigan has established a course designed to fit men for the duties of city manager—a course requiring work in nine different departments. Perhaps in the hands of the future city managers thus trained lies the good government of our cities.

THE NATION'S WORK AT HOME

THE nation's care for the nation's possessions and responsibilities at home is confided in good part to the Department of the Interior. This is, or ought to be, under proper conditions, the most important of all executive departments. Its duty is to see to it that the general interests of the people are protected under the laws, so that they can in the most comfortable way make a living, be intelligent, moral and happy. This department ought to be provided, for its multiform duties, with an expenditure greater than any other, or perhaps than all others combined. Even in the present imperfect conditions, with hundreds of millions spent in making provision by land and sea for a war that ought never to come, and for pensions for wars that are past, it is developing a larger and larger work for the benefit of the people. This appears when we count up the various bureaus and administrative sections embraced in its care. It has full charge of our Indians passing out of tribal into citizen life; of the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the Bureau of Education, the Geological Survey, the Reclamation Service, the Bureau of Mines, the care of Alaska and Hawaii, the national parks and reservations, and other minor services. The new Departments of Commerce and Labor have relieved that of the Interior of some of its too great burden.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, deserves editorial attention. The pages devoted to the Indian service are distinguished by unusual eloquence and express great gratification that the American people are so resolved to bring the Indian into full citizenship and to teach him to take care of himself. During the past year the Cherokees have ceased to exist as a tribe and are voters. "The word of the white man has been made good." "Surely there is something fine in this slight bit of history." We would have liked a more emphatic statement as to the efforts that should be made to protect the Five Tribes from the multitude of people in Oklahoma who think it a privilege to fleece these Indians, particularly minors who have come into possession of rich agricultural or oil lands. But when the Oklahoma delegations in the Senate and the House are against the Indians, what can the Secretary do?

The last pensioned soldier of the Revolutionary War died in 1869, and the last soldier of the War of 1812 died in 1905. But of the Civil War there are 429,354 living, and 33,639 died during the year; and the amount paid in pensions last year was over $172,000,000, which is one item of what war costs after war is over.

The Bureau of Education has no authority over education, except in Alaska, where it is doing the best possible under unsatisfactory conditions. Its main work is the collection of information and giving suggestions and help all over the country. It is quite as well that we have not a hard and fast system of education all over the country, as they have in Germany and France, or cultural education would suffer.

One would hardly think that Hawaii needed much Federal care, as the people are well able to care for themselves. Hawaii has been generous in support of education, but is criticized in this report because the education has been too much given to "advanced theories of a pedagogical or ethical type," and it is advised that there be a return to "a sound, not theoretical, education," by which appears to be meant an industrial education, which is the fad of the day, gardening, dairying, storing and cooking—what is called practical.

We turn with special satisfaction to the Reclamation Service, which provides irrigation already for 1,343,193 acres of excellent farm land, and provision for nearly a million more is under contract. This new service, initiated twelve years ago, last year resulted in the production of over fifteen millions in value of crops, and it is but a beginning. This service should be generously provided with appropriations to expedite the beneficent work it has in hand.

These few points taken from the report indicate a good year's work and the value of the Department of the Interior to the country.

DUM-DUM POSTCARDS

THE humanitarians need not be discouraged over the slow progress of the movement against unnecessarily cruel weapons of warfare. Both belligerents have voluntarily taken a step in this direction that goes farther than The Hague has yet suggested. The British and French military authorities have prohibited the forwarding to the firing line of postcards bearing caricatures of the Kaiser and Crown Prince, alleging as the reason that prisoners taken with such pictures in their possession are liable to "summary treatment" under the German military code. The German Government has gone farther and warned the shopkeepers thruout the empire not to mail or expose for sale the more or less vulgar caricatures of enemy rulers which the animosity of the war has brought out. Perhaps when peace has come this policy may be continued and extended to ordinary people, who have their feelings as well as royalty. A ruling against the employment of cruel and unusual punishment by postcard on February 14 would be a welcome indication of advancing civilization.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

British Naval Victory

Great Britain is now mistress of the seas and British ships may voyage to any part of the world outside the North Sea with little danger of German attack. The capture of the "Emden" at Cocos Island in the Indian Ocean and the destruction of the German fleet near the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic leave but few German warships at large and none of these of much importance.

The details of the last victory are yet to be learned, but it appears that the German fleet, after sinking the British cruisers "Monmouth" and "Good Hope" off the coast of Chile on November 1 made its way from the Pacific to the Atlantic by way of the Strait of Magellan or around by Cape Horn. Here it was met on the morning of December 8 by a British fleet under Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee which had been sent out from England for the purpose. The German cruiser "Scharnhorst," the flagship of Admiral Count von Spee, was sunk two hours after the engagement began and the "Gneisenau" two hours later. These were fast armored cruisers built less than ten years ago. The minor vessels of the squadron, the protected cruisers "Leipzig" and "Nürnberg," tried to escape, but were run down by the British vessels and also sunk. The cruiser "Dresden," the last of the fleet, is reported to have escaped to Punta Arenas, on Magellan Strait. The German loss of life is estimated at three thousand. The English lost only seven men.

The Ypres Canal

The ten-mile canal which connects the town of Ypres with the Yser River and ordinarily serves the peaceful purpose of shipping sugar and butter to England seems likely to be as famous in history as the sunken road at Waterloo. To carry this line the choicest troops in the German army have been sacrificed by thousands, but in vain. Even the Prussian Guards under the eye of the Kaiser in person could not cross the moat that barred the way to Calais and the English Channel.

Near Merckem and some two miles from the Yser the canal is crost by a little bridge which both sides had spared because they hoped to use it. At the western end stood the house of the man who ran the ferry before the bridge was built. The ferryman's house had been made into a fort by the Germans by mounting machine guns on the lower and upper stories which commanded the bridge and the canal in both directions.

THE GREAT WAR

December 7—Serbs defeat Austrians and retake Valievo. Russians defeat Austrians and Germans south of Cracow.

December 8 — German cruisers "Scharnhorst," "Gneisenau," "Nürnberg" and "Leipzig" sunk by British off Falkland Islands. Germans drive Russians east from Lodz.

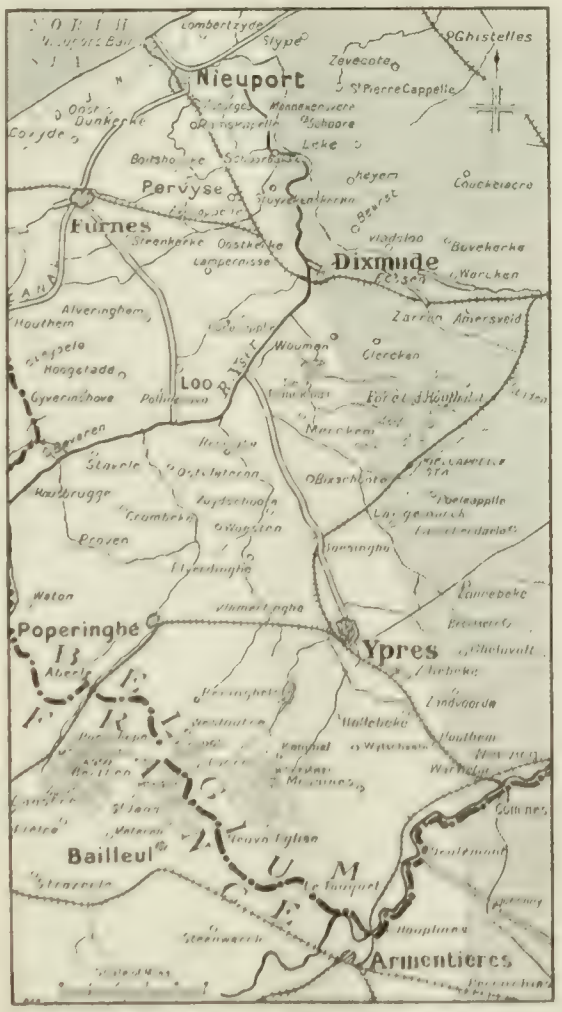
December 9—Germans storm Przasnysz, in northern Poland. Kaiser reported ill with influenza.

December 10—Allies gain west bank of Yser river and canal. German submarines enter Dover harbor. Premier Botha announces Boer rebellion at an end.

December 11—French take Aspach in Alsace. Serbs take 4777 Austrian prisoners.

December 12—Turkish warship "Goeben" bombards Batum, in Russian Transcaucasia. French trying to break German line between Metz and St. Mihiel.

December 13—Austrians regain Neu Sandec, southeast of Cracow. Germans and Russians in conflict along Bzura river in Poland.



THE FLANDERS BATTLEFIELD

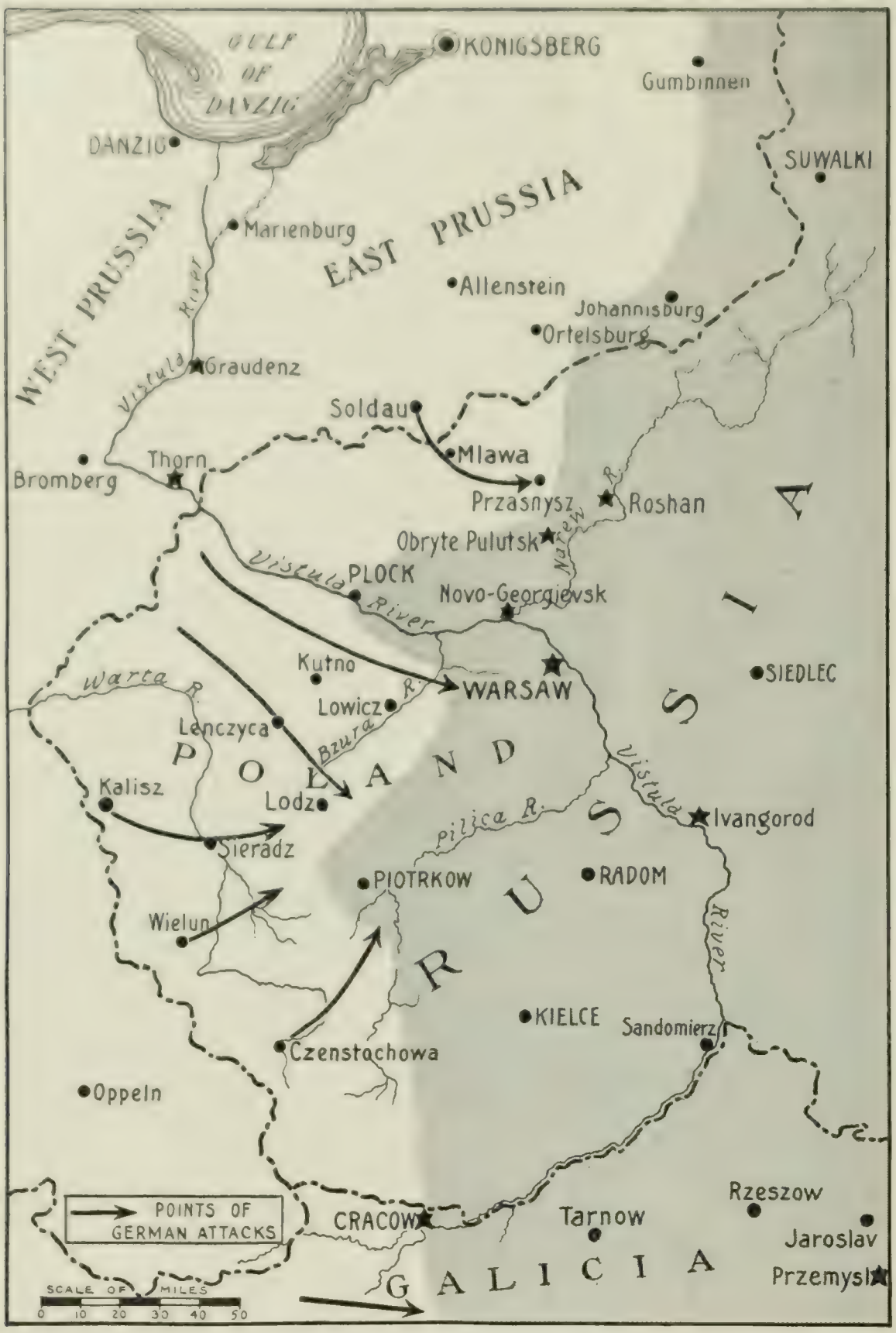
The Allied troops have crossed the canal connecting Ypres with the Yser and are attacking the German entrenchments west of Merckem, Bixschoote, Langemarck and Passchendaele. In this map the shaded portion represent, in a general way, the area held by the Germans. The double lines indicate canals

The Allies having determined to push the attack between Dixmude and Ypres, it was first necessary to take this bridge. Volunteers were called for and four hundred chosen, among them a hundred Africans. Under command of a young French lieutenant they dashed across the bridge at midnight of December 3 in spite of the leaden hail from the machine guns, which more than decimated their ranks. The Germans held the outer walls as long as they could; then barricaded themselves inside the house and fired thru the loopholes. The door was broken down with an ax and the French fought their way into the lower rooms and up the stairway. With bayonet and knife they cut down all of the defenders except a few in the last of the upper rooms, who escaped slaughter by surrender.

The possession of this bridge gave the Allied troops access to the western bank of the canal at any time and they have pushed their raids in this direction halfway to Roulers. The Germans have withdrawn all of the men they can possibly spare from France and Flanders to aid in the Polish campaign and the Allies are taking advantage of this to make attacks all along the line from Alsace to Nieuport. They report gains at many points, but none of sufficient magnitude to show upon the map.

The Interlocking Countries

In order to get a clear idea of the meaning of the campaign on the frontier of Germany and Russia, with its swift movements and sudden reversals of fortune, we must understand that all the fighting so far has taken place outside the fortified lines of defense of both countries. It is one of the many evil results of the successive partitionings of Poland that the final boundary was drawn with as little regard for strategic requirements as for ethnic affinities. For instance, the Vistula, which Ruskin called "the moat river of Europe," would have made a well defined and easily defensible dividing line, but instead we see Prussian territory extending 125 miles to the east of the Vistula, and Russian territory extending the same distance to the west of it. Consequently each country had the other outflanked at the start of the war, and the struggle ever since has been to see which should make the



THE POLISH SEAT OF WAR

The German attacks are all directed toward Warsaw, the Polish capital, which stands near the apex of the angle formed by the Russian fortifications along the Vistula and Narew Rivers. Some of the hardest fighting of the war has taken place about Lodz and Lowicz, which are now held by the Germans. The army of General von François from Mlawa has taken Przasnysz, but its advance has been checked by the Russians. The territory under Russian control at the end of the second week of December is indicated by shading

most of its advantageous position. Thus the Russians were able at once to invade East Prussia from the east and south, and Galicia from the east and north. On the other hand, the German and Austrian forces, when they assumed the offensive, were able simultaneously to invade Poland from the north, west and south.

Because of this unfortunate interlocking of the belligerent countries it has been impossible to protect the frontier by a double line of fortresses such as face one another on the Franco-German border. Each country has been obliged to place its fortified frontier a considerable distance inside of its national boundary, leaving a strip of territory more than a hundred miles wide between the lines. Over this debatable land the contending armies have been marching back and forth for five months, and neither has yet made a breach in the other's line of permanent defenses.

The German-Austrian line of defense consists of a chain of fortresses stretching in a great westward bending bow from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathian Mountains, as follows: Königsberg, Danzig, Graudenz, Thorn, Posen, Breslau, Glatz, Cracow, Przemysl. The Russian line of defense in Poland forms a right angle pointing westward; one leg of the angle is the Narew River and the other is the Vistula, and the apex is the junction of the two rivers near Warsaw, where is placed the fortress of Novo Georgievsk. Along both these rivers there are fortresses, of which it is sufficient to mention those appearing in the news of the day—Ivangorod on the Vistula, and Roshan and Obryte Pulutsk on the Narew River. A glance at the accompanying map will show the situation better than pages of description.

The Campaign in Poland

It is against the Russian fortifications along the Vistula and Narew that the Germans have directed their attack. Once they almost reached these rivers, but were driven back before they could try their Krupps against the Russian fortresses. Now they are again almost within gunshot, but it is uncertain whether they will be able to hold the ground they have gained. East of Lowicz the Germans are said to have advanced to within fifteen miles of Warsaw, but this can hardly be regarded as a safe position so long as the Russians hold the southern side of the Vistula between Plock and Novo Georgievsk. Here has been the hardest fighting in the week since the taking of Lodz.

The new movement in this field is the advance into Poland of the army from Soldau in East Prussia. This is under the command of General von François, a descendant of the Huguenot exiles who, driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, contribtued greatly to the strength of Prussia, as they did to Switzerland and the United States. His army crost the frontier at Mlawa, but instead of moving south along the railroad which leads to Warsaw it struck eastward and captured the town of Przasnysz (pronounced *Pzhas-nish*).

General von Mackensen holds the line between Lowicz and Lodz, while the German and Austrian armies from the southwest are attacking the Russian position near Piotrkow. Both sides are obviously exhausted by their terrible losses in the fighting about Lodz, which appears to have been the fiercest of the war. A German unofficial despatch asserts that the Russian losses here amount to more than 150,000 men, of whom 80,000 were taken prisoners. On the other hand, the Russians claim that more than 100,000 Germans were killed and 20,000 captured. Of course the estimates of an enemy's losses are never accurate and usually ex-

aggerated, but from the details now beginning to come in it cannot be doubted that the casualties in the fighting between November 16 and December 5 while the Germans were driving the Russians from their positions about Lodz were extremely heavy. At one time there were 700 guns in action all night, while the Germans in close formation repeatedly charged the trenches held by the Siberian rifles. The bodies of the slain covered the field and in some places lay in heaps four feet high. The Russian troops from central Asia, the Kirghizes, Turco-Tartars and Bashkirs, fought like devils, say the German prisoners, and many dead were found cloven from shoulder to belt by their blows.

Lodz is an important manufacturing center particularly in the textile industry, which has been built up there by the Germans. If the Russians fail to regain it they will find it hard to get clothing for their soldiers. The city suffered severely by the bombardment, which the Germans continued longer than was necessary, for they did not discover that the Russians had evacuated the city until fifteen hours after they had left.

The Attack on Cracow The Russians in Galicia have Przemysl closely invested and are drawing the lines about Cracow in spite of the eastward movement of the Germans in Poland. Cracow is defended on the north by an army under the Austrian General Dankl and on the south by an army under the Archduke Frederick. Both these forces as well as the garrison of the fortress are composed of Austrian and German troops together and are under the general command of the German General von Hindenburg.

The Russian forces attacking Cracow are under the command of the Bulgarian General Dimitrieff. This army advanced along the railroad from Lemberg with its right on the Vistula and its left on the slopes of the Carpathians, a front of about fifty miles. The right last week had reached Wielliczka, where the deep salt mines are and only a few miles from the outer ring of the Cracow fortifications. In order to prevent the investment of the city on the south the army of the Archduke was reinforced by German troops withdrawn from Czenstochowa and Austrian troops from Belgrade—an unwise removal, as the Servian victory showed. With this force the Archduke attacked the Russian left on the Carpathian side December 5, but was repulsed with great slaughter.

On November 24 the Austrians in Cracow made a sortie at night intending to take the Russians by surprize, but they found the enemy had been informed of the movement and were ready for them when they made their attack at two o'clock in the morning. It is said that of the 15,000 men who left Cracow on that sortie only 2000 got back.

Austrians Defeated in Servia Again the Austrians have suffered an ignominious defeat in Servia. Their victory at Valievo brought them south of Belgrade and forced the Serbs to evacuate that city. They then seemed to assume that with the capture of the former capital Servian resistance was virtually at an end, so they began to withdraw troops for service against the Russians in Galicia, leaving three army corps to complete the conquest of the country. Two of these advanced southeast into the interior, following down the Morava River in the direction of Nish, the temporary capital of Servia. The Servian troops which had withdrawn from Belgrade toward the east when it was seen that that city could no longer be held, united with the rest of the army and struck at the Austrian center, near Chachak, about sixty-five miles south of Belgrade. Led by the aged King Peter in person, the Serbs broke thru the Austrian lines and, as formerly, the Austrians were unable to rally, and the defeat became a rout. The Serbs chased them right and left, driving one wing north by Valievo and the other south by Ushitza, recovering both these towns and taking many prisoners and much booty. The



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A BRITISH ARMORED TRAIN IN ACTION



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THIS IS WHAT A MINE REALLY LOOKS LIKE

A floating mine which has broken from its moorings and has come ashore on the British coast

acccount of the victory from Nish does not, like former reports, deal in round thousands, but is very specific, and states that in the fighting between December 3 and 7 the Serbs captured 121 officers and 22,114 men, 68 field pieces, 42 quick firers, 8 mortars, 10,000 rifles, 59 wagon loads of ammunition, 1305 transport wagons, 10 hospital wagons, 4 ambulances, 2 treasury safes and 327 horses.

We may find some explanation of this sudden reversal of fortune in the report that four Czech regiments mutinied on the battlefield, refusing to fight longer against their fellow Slavs. There are also renewed rumors of Russian reinforcements having reached Servia, the latest form of the rumor being that troops were shipped from Archangel to Antivari, the seaport of Montenegro. This is probably as unfounded as the report circulated earlier in the war that Russian troops, variously estimated from 40,000 to 250,000, had been sent from Archangel thru Scotland and England, and landed in France. The port of Archangel was recently reported to be still open, so it apparently was not impossible for troops to get out that way, but if there are any Russians in Servia it is much more likely that they were brought up the Danube from Bessarabia. This would, indeed, require the compliance of Rumania, but according to the treaty of 1878, Rumania agreed to allow Russian troops to pass thru her territory at any time. Rumania some time ago put a stop to the passage of German officers and munitions being sent thru her territory to Turkey, so she has already practically cast in her lot with the Allies. The campaign in Servia seems insignificant in comparison with the larger operations in France and Poland, but it is nevertheless important, for upon its issue depends the question of the entrance of the other Balkan states and Italy into the war.

Congress in Session The regular session of Congress opened quietly on the 7th. In the House the welcome given to Speaker Clark was noticeably warm and hearty. Women knitting for the soldiers in Europe or for the members of their families were seen in the galleries. On the second day, at a joint session, the President delivered his annual address, which has already been considered in The Independent. It is understood that in this short session the annual appropriation bills will have the right of way. Next in order will be the conservation measures, the Ship Purchase bill and the bill which relates to the government of the Philippines and promises ultimate independence to the islanders. The Ship Purchase bill, which has the President's support, will be vigorously opposed. In the Senate, the Immigration bill (past by the House) is a subject of debate. Those who oppose it object to its literacy test.

Just before the adjournment of the recent session there was a controversy about measures for the relief of cotton planters, and it was agreed that these measures should be considered promptly at the beginning of the new session. Representative Henry's bill for an issue of bonds to be loaned to planters has already been rejected. Mr. Tribble, of Georgia, has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the New York Cotton Exchange. He asserts that after the recent reopening of the Exchange the price of cotton was "hammered down" nearly one cent a pound, and that the Exchange, or persons trading in it, thus "fleeced the planters." Such an investigation as he desires, he says, would probably cause prosecution of the fleecers and might result in the abolition of the Exchange.

It has been decided that the House shall vote upon the two proposed constitutional amendments, one for national prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the other for national woman suffrage. Eight hours of debate will be allowed for the first and six hours for the second. The discussion will begin on the 22d. The prevailing belief is that the required two-thirds vote in the affirmative will not be cast for either of the propositions.

National Defense The questions raised by Representative Gardner's resolution for an inquiry as to the condition of our national defenses have been prominent subjects of discussion in and out of Congress. President Wilson told Mr. Gardner that he opposed the method suggested because he thought it was an unwise way of handling questions which might create very unfortunate international impressions, but he was in favor of the fullest inquiry by the regular committees of Congress. Last week these committees heard the testimony of Secretary Daniels, Admiral Fletcher, Admiral Badger, General Scott and others as to the condition of the navy and the army.

The House Committee on Rules, by a party vote of 5 to 3, refused a hearing on the Gardner resolution. Mr. Gardner, speaking in the House, criticized the President's policy and views. Mr. Hull said that war scare

agitation was due to jingo statesmen and manufacturers of war supplies. Senator Weeks opposed publicity, but would have the army and the militia supplemented and strengthened by reserves. The National Civic Federation has adopted a resolution asking Congress to create a Council of National Defense, which shall inquire and report. In New York, a committee of prominent men has called a meeting, to be held on the 18th, for the organization of an anti-armament association.

Colorado's Strike Ended

In obedience to a recommendation from the executive board of the United Mine Workers, the district union in Colorado by unanimous vote, on the 8th, ended the memorable strike at the coal mines, which was ordered in September, 1913. The money cost, for the strikers, has been estimated at $9,000,000, and at least sixty-six persons have been killed. The action now taken is due partly to the appointment of a mediation commission by the President. "We deem it the part of wisdom," says the board, "to accept his suggestions and terminate the strike." But it is added that the union men make no surrender and will continue to propagate the "principles" of their "humanitarian movement thruout the coal fields of Colorado." For some time past the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations has been taking testimony about this labor war.

The Federal troops will not be withdrawn at present, as Governor Ammons is not ready to accept the responsibility which the retirement of all of them would impose. The new mediation commission has been organized. Seth Low is the chairman. It will not go to Colorado now, but the members of it will confer from time to time in New York.



Paul Thompson

SUNSET IN BELGIUM: GERMANY ON GUARD

That is the way the German dealer labelled this picture. It is a pretty thought

Government Annual Reports

All of the executive departments at Washington have submitted their long annual reports. We refer to the leading statements or recommendations in them. Postmaster-General Burleson repeats his recommendation of last year that the telegraph and telephone systems be taken over by the Government. For carrying the mails, he says, the railroads should be paid by space instead of by weight, and the postage rate on second class mail matter (newspapers excepted) should be increased from 1 cent to 2 cents a pound, as about 6 cents a pound is the cost of handling it. Labor Secretary Wilson expresses his conviction that probably there would have been no strike in Colorado or at the Michigan copper mines if the principal owners of the property had been on the ground and personally in charge. The Attorney-General asks for amendment of the commodities clause of the Interstate Commerce law, so that railway companies may surely be prevented from carrying articles produced by themselves or by corporations having the same controlling stockholders. Sixteen Trust cases were disposed of in the year, and forty-seven are pending.

Secretary Daniels asks for two battleships, six destroyers and eight submarines, saying that these additions will make a well-rounded navy, equal, if not superior, to any in the world, "ship for ship and man for man." The Navy General Board says the additions should be three times as many, including four battleships, sixteen destroyers and sixteen submarines. Secretary Garrison recommends that the army be recruited immediately to its full war strength by adding 25,000 men and 1000 officers. This, making a total of about 120,000, would give a mobile force of 50,000 for the continental United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury urges that the emergency war taxes be continued until the arrival of peace in Europe. The Interstate Commerce Commission seeks legislation for control of railway capitalization, to confirm the commission's authority to examine railway books, and to compel the use of steel cars in passenger trains. The Secretary of Agriculture says aid should not be given directly to farmers by the use of Government cash or credit. Pointing to the great crops, he deplores the decrease of cattle, sheep and hogs. Secretary Lane recommends that we should gradually but surely increase the number of Indians who are not wards of the Government and to whom independence and responsibility are given. Reviewing



Paul Thompson

A RED CROSS DOG TRAILING A WOUNDED MAN

THE STOCK EXCHANGE OPENS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DEC .PC .D .C ST CL E RC MP

12¼ 16⅝ 4⅜ 300¼50¼ 300¼86 200¼35⅞ 300¼20½ 16 200¼10½

THE TAPE AT THE OPENING

The first sale is of 100 shares of Pittsburg Coal at 16⅝. It is followed by Denver & Rio Grande, Amalgamated Copper, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Central Leather, Erie, Ray Consolidated Copper and Missouri Pacific

PA E .NV .IBR .IB .LV .AK .C .RG .I PA .CPU R WA

106¼ 20⅜ 10⅞ 51 12¼ 132½ 200¼25⅞ 49⅝ 145 49⅞ 106¼ 19¼ 54 4S¼16¼37¼

PENNSYLVANIA APPEARS

The tape shortly after the opening. Pennsylvania opens strong; Erie has gone off an eighth from the opening; Copper has gone down a little

.CL .C A RG PO .E IBR .R RG .A .AO .ST .PC

36 52 94 200.147⅝ 117 200.22½ 500¼52 50.S¼1½ 400.147⅝ 50.S¼84 36 90⅝ 16½

THE TAPE SHORTLY BEFORE THE CLOSE

Central Leather has gained a quarter, Copper is up one and three-quarters; Reading has gained two and five-eighths; Erie has advanced two and one-eighth; St. Paul is up four and five-eighths

recent legislation relating to Alaska, he recommends that development of the Territory's resources be intrusted to a commission.

Mexico's New Leaders

Villa and Zapata had a conference at a village near the Mexican capital. Mr. Carothers, an agent of our Government, was present. The two leaders published a statement, saying that they would work together and would retire to private life after finishing their fight for the people. At the end of the week there had been no confirmation of the reports, circulated by Carranza's agents, that the two had quarreled, that each had denounced the other in proclamations, and that war had broken out between their armies. At the head of a grand procession, said to have been the most impressive military exhibition ever seen in Mexico, they rode side by side thru the streets of the capital and entered the palace, where they were received by President Gutierrez and the foreign ambassadors. "Like General Villa," Zapata says, "I do not want any office and will never accept one. If the United States should be at war, we should fight for her. If Mexico should be at war with another country, the United States should help her. I promise to do everything in my power to make the two countries the best of friends."

The convention will assemble again on January 1 and select a Provisional President. Zapata's candidate is Emilio Gomez. Villa would give Gutierrez another term. But both may accept General Angeles, who is Villa's intimate friend. Carranza has remained in Vera Cruz, where martial law has been proclaimed. He has taken over, for his Government, the railroads, telegraphs and telephones. There has been but little fighting in southern Mexico. Villa and Zapata have planned several expeditions—one to Vera Cruz, one to Guadalajara, another to Tampico, and one to Saltillo. In the far south the controlling forces are coming over from Carranza to Gutierrez and the convention. In the vicinity of Tampico Villa has gained nothing. In the north he is weak.

The Problem at Naco

Maytorena's attack on Hill's Carranza garrison at Naco, on the Arizona border, was continued thruout the week. The boundary line divides the little city, the American part of which has suffered during the two months' siege. About fifty persons on American soil have been wounded by Mexican bullets, and seventeen of these were United States soldiers stationed there. Of these seventeen, one died of his injuries, one lost his sight, and several are still seriously affected. The residents of the American town sent urgent appeals for protection to the President and their Senators. They were assisted by the Governor of Arizona. Many believed, however, that protection would involve a change of national policy, because it could be assured only by invasion of Mexico by our troops.



Underwood & Underwood.

AN ADMIRAL WHO WON

Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Charles Doveton Sturdee, who was detailed from his post as Chief of the British War Staff to crush the German cruiser squadron in the South Atlantic, and succeeded in sinking four German cruisers

After a Cabinet meeting, on the 8th, Secretary Garrison sent three batteries of field artillery to Naco and placed General Tasker H. Bliss in command. There was no change of policy, it was announced, but he was to await orders. On the day of General Bliss's arrival he had a narrow escape, as two bullets past within a few feet of himself and his staff as he was making an inspection near the line. Our Government sent emphatic and peremptory notes to Carranza and Gutierrez, saying that if the firing across the line did not cease, our troops would stop it. On the following day another American soldier was wounded. Gutierrez promptly replied that he had ordered Maytorena to suspend hostilities if he could not go on without firing across the line. There is evidence that his order was sent to Naco, but Maytorena denied that he had received it.

After two or three days' delay, Carranza answered, saying that if the firing should be stopped by force this would be "regarded as an unfriendly act, notwithstanding the friendly motives cloaking it." The use of force, he added, would tie Hill's hands and assist Villa. On the 13th, two persons on American soil were wounded, and Maytorena still insisted that he had received no restraining order.

FAIR PLAY FOR BIG BUSINESS

BY W. C. VAN ANTWERP

GOVERNOR OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THE singular flabbiness that steals over the average man after he has reached a phase of social development which we call culture, has had several hard knocks of late. Cultured lethargy is often a by-product of material prosperity; when business came to a standstill the man whose happiness depended upon it found himself forced into meditation. To such a man meditation foreshadows action, and action is the one essential in the new movement for fair play.

James J. Hill made a stirring appeal for fair play in an address at Rochester last week. When the applause had subsided, the next speaker, Martin W. Littleton, arose. "I am delighted to hear you applaud Mr. Hill's speech," he said; "he has appealed to your citizenship; you are imprest; you feel that henceforth you are to bear your measure of the burden of our difficulties. But tomorrow you will have forgotten it. You will do nothing, with great nobility of character, no doubt, but nothing, nevertheless. The trouble is that you are too lazy to fight and too fat to run away." There was a pause, and then the roof came off.

When Texas and Missouri recently declared for fair play to big business and especially to the railroads, the last disheveled remnant of the muckraking brigade surrendered. Today the press is clamoring for increased freight rates; the President says business men may now tread with security the Royal Road to the City. There is no doubt of the earnestness and spontaneity of the new movement; even those who are too lazy to fight and too fat to run away are asking to be sent to the front. The fight for fair play is the one attractive fight that has been staged in America for many years; more than that, it is exhilarating; it even threatens to become popular.

We have wasted a generation in finding out that criticizing reform measures at long range is bad citizenship, for we must have reform or progress stops. If we want the right kind of reform we must stop being lazy and fat, get into the game, and crowd out the reckless radicals who have monopolized it. If hard times have brought this result about, they have also revealed one of the sweet uses of being humanized thru adversity.

One of the first and best convictions that dawns upon the mind of the man who is thus stirred is that much of the legislation that he has most freely criticized has produced a vast amount of moral good. When, for example, the Interstate Commerce Commission was given supreme authority over the railroads in 1910, the average flabby patriot who merely criticizes at long range thought it a dreadful menace to private property. He knows today that, while it is too much to expect a commission of seven men at $10,000 a year to run the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, wireless apparatus, pipe lines and everything else down to ferries and upper berths, besides watching the operations of forty-four lawyers and Mr. Brandeis, five hundred detectives and twice as many clerks—still, government regulation has come to stay. In its present form it is far from satisfactory, but in theory the railroads themselves endorse it and would vigorously oppose its abolition. Railway managers and owners are now so firmly in its favor that they are asking for an extension of it in the shape of a federal charter. "Destroy the Church of England!" said Charles Buller; "you must be mad! It is the only thing between us and real religion." To destroy the Interstate Commerce Commission would be equally mad. It is, or it will be, the only thing between the railroads and that form of real supervision which spells government ownership.

It was the same way with the Sherman law. The average cultured critic from the fastness of his easy chair proclaimed its enforcement confiscatory. The public prosecutors were delighted with it; everybody else thought it marked an end to private property. When the Supreme Court said that the law must be interpreted by the rule of reason the situation was reversed; private citizens were delighted and public prosecutors dejected. They said if reason had anything to do with the law the devil himself must have got into it. Today it is a pretty good law; at any rate, we should hate to see any more tinkering with it.

Two essentials present themselves in considering any good work, if by work we mean service: There must be plenty of it, and it must be worth doing. Both these essentials are at hand in the work for fair play that lies ahead. The railroads, the biggest thing in America next to agriculture and the industry that made our agriculture famous, claim our first attention. The insurance companies alone have $1,500,000,000 invested in railway securities, the savings banks $800,000,000. There are 30,000,000 policyholders and 10,000,000 savings bank depositors, besides 4,000,000 direct owners of railway securities thru investments. Here are 44,000,000 Americans directly or indirectly interested in $15,000,000,000 of railway capital, besides all those who, as producers, shippers and travelers, have a stake in the physical properties of these great highways.

By the time the railways have been permitted to earn a living wage, have been given a Federal charter, and are thus relieved from the mischievous and predatory lawmaking of forty-eight states, we shall be on the highway to fair play. By the time we have relieved an underpaid and overworked Interstate Commerce Commission by dividing the railroads into regional districts governed by boards similar in their functions to those provided in the new Bank Act, we shall be stepping briskly.

Another milestone will have been past when we abandon or modify the $50,000,000 railway valuation scheme which, before it is completed, will have cost the railways $35,000,000 at a time when urgent economies are imperatively necessary. This project is the pet panacea of Senator La Follette. When it was first planned it was to cost $3,000,000 and be completed in two years; then it was to cost $6,000,000 and be completed in three years; now it is to cost $50,000,000 and is to be completed in five years. Whatever it is to cost, and whenever it is to be completed, it will be obsolete before it is well begun, and no seer has yet arisen to say what the Government will do with it when it gets it.

We might profitably devote a little of the labor for fair play to pronouncing the last sad rites over the fatuous scheme to put the stock exchanges under the control of the Postmaster-General. This project is saturated with the delusion that in an all-wise and beneficent Government is to be found the cure for all the ills of society; but governments are never all-wise and seldom beneficent, nor is the Postmaster-General. When the average citizen who is now waking up asks himself whether politicians and their henchmen would have known when to close the Stock Exchange in the recent crisis, and when to reopen it, with all the specialized knowledge and tremendous responsibility that has been called for *ad interim*, he will not be slow to find the right answer. He will realize that nobody could have done

this work better than a trained group of private citizens conspicuous for their sense of responsibility to the public, and influenced in every detail of their labors by the fact that their own reputations, no less than the welfare of the public and the Stock Exchange, were at stake.

The big thing, the exhilarating thing, is the realization that the hour has struck for an end to profitable politics thru assaults on private property. In every part of the country men are coming to the front determined to secure a fair deal for honest business. Their hearts and consciences have been stirred. They have only to keep their heads, doing one thing at a time, reaching convictions only thru patient analysis, having the moral courage to withhold judgment until all the evidence is in, going slow in the matter of remedies, and abandoning forever the fundamental error of judging whole groups by individuals.

New York City

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE RAILROADS?

BY SAMUEL REA

PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 3, 1914

IRRESPECTIVE of any decision in the rate case now pending, whether it be finally favorable (as we trust) or unfavorable, it is evident that the time is ripe for suggestions concerning constructive railroad legislation and policy.

Failure in the last decade to protect the railroads and railroad investors has at last produced a lack of confidence in public regulation, and we now know that, thru the weakness of the railroads, the whole country is suffering. Upon this great industry, thru the operation of too many hastily enacted Federal and State laws, and by failure to provide and adjust the machinery necessary to enforce those laws by reasonable and practical methods, a mistaken policy of repression has been imposed which has not permitted railroad charges to increase with the enforced increase in the cost of their operations. This has caused loss to existing railroads, and has precluded the building of new lines and the making of needed improvements and betterments on the present roads. The inherent weakness of the present situation is that we as a people seem to have assumed that the present railroads and their equipment and facilities are complete, and are sufficient for present and future needs, and that the chief function of public regulation is to curtail their revenues, increase their expenses and lessen the margin of return. In this growing country the present railroads are far from adequate, and therefore the policy of repression is bound to bring, if it has not brought already, a day of reckoning.

Let us not forget that if we expect people to continue supplying their savings for our railroads, present and future, their earnings must continue to be what these investors regard as reasonable and sufficient, and they are not likely to be governed by the opinions of legislators or commissions in this respect. The present policy of repression must be modified and lack of confidence must be removed, or these millions of investors will seek other avenues to utilize their capital.

The railroads are existing under conditions that breed business depressions, because of arbitrary, heavy and frequently unjustifiable burdens imposed upon them by legislatures, State and national, and there are still many wasteful legislative experiments forthcoming unless the authors discover that the public will not willingly pay their cost. Public opinion is now convinced, I feel, that the railroads are entitled to more equitable treatment under public regulation, and that opinion and your kind invitation have opened the way for me to offer some suggestions.

The present situation is not the result of premeditated action or of a clearly defined punitive public policy; it is the result of our failure to fairly adjust our national conception of the rights and duties of these common carriers, and to adapt our new laws for public regulation to rapidly changing commercial and financial conditions. It is not, therefore, a case for mere sterile criticism, but for mutual study and coöperation to the end that the evils now existing may be clearly recognized and corrected. The public, the railroads and the commissions, State and Federal, should unite in an effort to ascertain and finally establish the principles upon which wise regulation should hereafter proceed, so as to retain for the people at large the advantage of our American system of private ownership and operation under public regulation, and avoid being forced into another system far less desirable in a country such as this.

Under the existing Federal law, increases in railroad rates, no matter how reasonable or justifiable, may be suspended without any hearing, for at least four months after they would have become operative. In practise, this means five months after the rate schedules are filed with the Commission, and the suspension may be extended by the Commission for a further period of six months. It is, therefore, possible even if the new rates are justifiable, for the railroads to lose nearly a year of benefit from them while the Commission is determining their reasonableness. Is the public welfare promoted thereby? From practical experience and in a spirit of fairness and justice, I should say it is not, and the period of such suspension, and the determination of the question at issue, ought to be restricted to sixty days after the date of filing new rate schedules with the Commission.

Another trouble in the present situation is that the Interstate Commerce Commission has been overburdened with work and with responsibilities, many of which must be deputed to a large corps of subordinates, so that in many instances direct consideration by the entire Commission is impossible. The work of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as originally designed in 1887, was to prevent unjust discrimination in rates or service, to see that rates were reasonable, to secure publicity of railroad rates and practises, prescribe uniform railroad reports, and primarily act as referee between the public and the railroads. The Commission was given limited, but well defined, powers within reasonable scope. Now, however, as the result of new laws, the scope of its control of railroad operations and development has been largely extended. It could materially assist railroad development, but so far it has proven impossible for seven men in one center to act not merely as regulators but as administrators of the railroads, leaving the financial results and responsibility of that administration to be

borne by the companies and their owners.

There is also a certain amount of disagreement between the Federal and State laws and orders of Commissions, and of failure to recognize the inroads on railroad revenues of new laws, orders and of governmental awards.

In the practise of public regulation, from the constructive side, I would at this time suggest:

First—That the Interstate Commerce Commission should be materially increased, and so organized as to be able to deal promptly with the very important railroad questions affecting all parts of this large country, and thus conserve the time and energy of railroad officers, the public and the Commission. The additional members of the Commission should be selected from men having experience in railroad management, operation, traffic and finance, and if men of broad business experience were also added, it would be helpful.

Second—That the position should be placed beyond political influence, by a long tenure of office and with compensation sufficient to attract and retain men of the widest experience and greatest ability. We recognize the necessity for men of this character and technical experience in dealing with banking and other broad business enterprises, and we must recognize that equally wide experience is just as essential to deal intelligently and wisely with the railroad problems.

Third—That the regulatory power of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be clearly extended to the supervision and control of all rates and practises which directly, or remotely, affect interstate transportation or commerce.

Fourth—That the Interstate Commerce Commission should be given the power to interfere, by appropriate action, whenever necessary to maintain a rate structure approved by, or satisfactory to it, even tho, to accomplish this, it should be necessary for the Commission to prevent reductions of rates which would have a contrary effect, or to compel advances of rates found by the Commission to be unreasonably low. An unreasonably low rate may be beneficial to some one or more shippers, but the rates of some other shippers are sure to be disadvantageously affected thereby.

Fifth—That for the existing repressive policy of public legislation, a constructive policy should be substituted, and existing legislation should be so modified as to permit the railroad companies to do their full share in the development of the country's resources. It will naturally follow that the Commission should be enabled, and indeed required, in the determination of questions involving railroad rates and practises, to deal with the questions before it, not merely from the standpoint of the shipper and the carrier, but from the larger standpoint of the entire country, and on such economic and business lines that due and controlling weight may be given to these larger interests essential to the public welfare. Such a change in public policy and legislation is requisite to encourage the investment of private capital for railroad extensions and additional facilities.

For instance, I seriously question the practical utility of railroad valuation, for I believe that very few railroads are overcapitalized, and I know the public is not required to pay higher rates on weak roads than on the more conservatively capitalized railroad lines. Therefore, while the railroads are cordially and fully coöperating in the work of Federal valuation, yet, under present conditions and when economies are being enforced everywhere, I look to the Commission, under such an equitable public policy as I have in mind, not to commit the country and the railroads to so vast an expenditure until one system, or the lines in one section of the country, shall first be valued and the results demonstrated.

Sixth—That, as another necessary result of a constructive and equitable policy toward railroads, and with a Commission amply strengthened to deal with railroad questions, Congress would no doubt refer to the Commission for investigation and report such legislation as affected wages, employees' working hours and conditions, increased taxes, boiler inspections, extra and unnecessary men on trains, non-compensatory mail and parcel post service, railroad valuation, improved stations, grade crossing elimination, and other matters which seriously affect railway revenues and expenses. Due weight to these heavy expenditures would thus be given in approving rate schedules, and a tangible basis would be thereby provided on which to continue the regulation of these matters (if essential to the public welfare) without injustice to the railroads. The inability of the railroads to protect themselves in respect to increased wages fixt by governmental action could not be more forcibly presented than in the November, 1913, report of the Board of Arbitrators under the Newlands Act, relating to conductors' and trainmen's wages, on which the chamber's president served as chairman.

Seventh—That the extraordinary power to suspend rates without a hearing should be limited to a period not exceeding sixty days after being filed with the Commission, or some such reasonable period. If, after such hearing as could readily be had within this period, coupled with the information and data already possest by the Commission, from the current and special reports made by the railroads, under its uniform accounting regulations, the Commission could not be satisfied that the increase proposed ought not to be made, the rate should rightfully become effective, and the present confusion and delay would end. The railroads, as an act of self-preservation, will always endeavor to make their service and facilities satisfactory, and rates reasonable, because only in this way can they make friends, encourage business and earn profits.

In conclusion I say that considerable emphasis has been laid upon the fact that the railroad companies, and their owners, are deprived of an appeal to the courts for the protection of what they conceive to be their just rights as against the orders of the Commission. I am willing, however, to continue relying upon public regulation and public opinion to protect the railroads, altho I cannot overlook the fact that the Eastern railroads are earning a return of less than four per cent on their property investment. If this is not approaching confiscation, how much less must we earn before reaching that point? Surely the country does not want impoverished railroads unduly restricted in the conduct of their business. What it does want is strong, aggressive lines, built and improved with private capital, efficiently managed and operated, subject to equitable public regulation.

I believe in regulation by Commission, and I urge, therefore, that we do not encourage destruction of such regulation, but rather its conservation, by adapting it, as we have banking regulation and other laws, to suit the needs of the country, as they change from time to time. We must look beyond the present obstacles and view the whole subject from the statesman's standpoint. Under an enlightened policy of public regulation, but not repression, the railroads will be placed and kept in a strong position to meet increased traffic demands, as well as to live healthfully in times of depression. If we now by equitable dealing ensure their strength, one of the greatest obstacles to the recovery of financial confidence and business enterprise can be removed.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



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MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM WALLACE WOTHERSPOON, U.S.A.

CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 16, 1914, WHEN HE RETIRED. ON JANUARY 1 HE WILL BECOME NEW YORK STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ON GOVERNOR WHITMAN'S APPOINTMENT

THE PAN-AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY

BY HERBERT W. BOWEN

The Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, at the suggestion of the Argentine Republic, has just instituted a special commission whose members represent nine American republics, to study the war and formulate the common interests of the American neutral nations. This is a striking evidence of the mutual understanding which is developing between the Latin-American states and our own country, and lends especial timeliness to this outline of the great possibilities inherent in Pan-American coöperation. The author speaks with authority as a former Minister of the United States to Venezuela and author of a study of "International Law."—THE EDITOR.

OUR foreign policy is based on our determination to avoid entangling alliances and to maintain the Monroe doctrine. It was established neither by our Constitution nor by act of Congress, but by the common consent of our people. Our object in deciding to avoid entangling alliances was to isolate ourselves politically, just as we are isolated geographically, from Europe so as not to become embroiled in her quarrels and dissensions. That it is not an inherently selfish policy nor incapable of sufficient extension to permit us to take part in the world's best work is proved, notably, by the compact we made with Great Britain to have our naval forces coöperate with hers in abolishing the slave trade, by aiding with our military forces the other Great Powers to suppress the Boxer rebellion, by sending distinguished representatives of our Government and people to participate at The Hague and elsewhere in conferences convoked to mitigate the horrors of war and to promote peace and good will among mankind, and by our construction of the Panama Canal at our own expense for the use of all nations on terms of perfect equality.

Indeed, it would seem that the very restriction we have placed on ourselves to abstain from taking part in the conflicts of the European nations has made us more able and anxious than we otherwise should be to work with any of them, or all of them, or alone for the welfare of the world. It is a restriction that enlarges our freedom of action along peaceable lines, which are the kind we prefer to follow and to have our immense foreign population support us in following, and which we know are the most favored at heart by all peoples everywhere.

Some persons have urged that we should make an exception of the present great European war and join with the Allies that are attempting to crush German militarism. While we are opposed to German militarism we are by no means certain that, if crushed, it will not be succeeded by Russian or some other militarism that would be just as objectionable to us as the German kind. Militarism itself we undoubtedly would help to abolish from the face of the earth if we saw a favorable opportunity for doing so; but we have no reason to believe that in the present war that is the object of any of the combatants: moreover, there are many other questions involved in the conflict besides German militarism—such, for instance, as what disposition shall be made of Alsace and Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein, Turkey, the Balkans, the old provinces of Poland, and what indemnities shall be paid to the victors in money and territory—and every one of them furnishes us with a good reason why we should congratulate ourselves on having a policy that constrains us to remain neutral in all contests that do not jeopardize the vital interests of our hemisphere as defined by the Monroe Doctrine.

That doctrine is the counterpart and complement of our policy to avoid entanglements with Europe, and means that we want Europe to avoid entanglements with us and our neighbors. In more precise terms it is a warning to the European nations not to attempt to deprive any of our sister American republics of any of their territory or to force them to change their form of government, and incidentally not to cede to one another their American possessions or to attempt to deprive one another of them by force. Our object in upholding the Monroe Doctrine has always been to secure for ourselves and all others on American territory peace and peace of mind, and it has been generally well understood and respected, especially as we have consistently refrained from interfering in European affairs, and have not attempted to prevent any European nation from obtaining due satisfaction for any wrong or injury done to it or to its nationals by any American Power.

Heretofore we have not been greatly concerned about our capability to defend the Monroe Doctrine in case any of the European Powers should attempt to violate it; but now that we see what modern militarism has ventured to do and is likely to repeat until permanent peace in the world is assured, we realize that we are not even sufficiently prepared to defend successfully our own territories and colonies from attack. There are naturally, therefore, among us some timid folk who advocate abandoning the Monroe Doctrine altogether, but they do not voice the sentiments of our people, who are just as determined to uphold it as Great Britain is to restore to Belgium her integrity and independence. We have the resources, the strength, and the power to uphold it, and undoubtedly the wisdom and the courage also.

But the burden should not rest on us alone. Each of our sister American republics should plan to take her part in trying to protect herself, just as Belgium is doing. They should arm and equip themselves for defense, and, moreover, should pledge themselves to support one another and us if ever the validity of the Monroe Doctrine is seriously questioned. Furthermore, as the unsettled condition of some of our republics tends to provoke strife between them and the European nations that have substantial interests in them, and to cause uneasiness thruout the Americas, a congress of representatives of the American republics should be convoked, and it should take such steps as are necessary to make changes of government by revolution impossible, and to arrange for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes among ourselves and with foreign nations that can not be adjusted by diplomacy, save only such as directly impugn the validity of the Monroe Doctrine. Thus supported and strengthened, the Monroe Doctrine would suggest to our sister American republics not our hegemony over them but our solidarity with them—and that is what we desire, and what will promote among us reciprocal feelings of trust, confidence and amity, and will tend to prevent any foreign nation from undertaking a war of aggression against any of us.

We should then be able to make with our sister American republics one general treaty covering all the provisions and stipulations that we have put, and are constantly putting, into our separate treaties with one another. The binding force of such a treaty as that would add greatly to the stability of constitutional government in the weaker republics, and the treaty itself, to all intents and purposes, would be a code governing our relations with one another. We should thus have formed an American League of Peace based on equal-

ity and justice, and it can hardly be doubted that it would not only command the respect of the other peoples of the world but would sooner or later suggest to them the desirability of having it developed into a World League of Peace, all nations agreeing not to enter into entangling alliances, not to seize the territory or impair the sovereignty of one another, to establish a code defining their rights and duties, and to protect it when called upon to do so by its executive council.

That we have a foreign policy capable of being thus developed should be a source of constant gratification to us. It is the only one of the kind the nations have ever known. It puts a boundary on quarrels and dissensions. It restrains the mighty and protects the weak. It voices the cry of the ages for permanent peace.

Woodstock, Connecticut

THE LITERARY WAR MAP

PROSE AND POETRY RECALLED BY THE FIGHTING ON EASTERN BATTLEFIELDS

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

IN The Independent of November 16th I mentioned some of the stories and verse which come into one's mind as he reads of the fighting on the historic battlegrounds of France and Belgium. But the other lands which have come under the shadow of the Great War have, some of them, a literary history that is still longer and richer than these. The outlandish names that appear in the dispatches from the Russian frontier are not so unfamiliar to us readers of romance as they are apt to be to our serious minded friends. They may know more dates and statistics than we, but we know the country, for we have lived there for centuries and past thru some lively times, thanks to Jokai Mor, Henryk Sienkiewicz and other magicians of the pen.

Would you know what kind of country is this East Prussia, this maze of marsh and fen, where half a million Germans and Russians have been for four months fighting? Then read what Sudermann says, for he was born there and yet could see it:

> Thick and heavy as if you could grasp them with your hands, the clouds spread over this flat land. Here and there the trunk of a willow stretched its rugged roots to the air, heavily laden with moisture. The tree was soaked with damp, and glistened with drops that had hung in rows on the bare boughs. The wheels sank deep into the boggy road that ran between withered reeds and sedge.

From such a setting how could one expect cheerful tales? A sadder novel was never written than *Dame Care*, yet East Prussia must be a far sadder place now than when Sudermann wrote of it. "It's a long journey from the Marne to the Vistula with your wounds a-smarting," so says the old soldier in Sudermann's *Katzensteg*, for which the English translator gives us a choice of titles, *Regina or the Sins of the Fathers*, as tho he could not tell which were the worse. I never could either. It is a story of the days when the world after having been long the plaything of the Corsican began to come to life again and the "Cat's bridge" is the secret way betrayed to the French that they might surprize the Prussians.

We can make the acquaintance with Danzig, Warsaw, Kovno and Königsberg a hundred years ago in company with *Barlasch of the Guards* thru the courtesy of H. Seton Merriman. For the less known region between Czernowitz and Lemberg thru which the Russians pursued the Austrians we have Karl Emil Franzos's *For the Right*, dealing with the Carpathians in 1835.

This picture of Warsaw when the French came back from Moscow that way is drawn by Walter Thornbury:

> All day the frozen bleeding men
> Came pouring thru the place;
> Drums broken, colors torn to shreds,
> Foul wounds on every face.
> Half stripped or wrapped in furs and gowns,
> The broken ranks went on;
> They ran if any one called out
> "The Cossacks of the Don!"

From Edwin Arnold we have some stirring lines quite apropos:

> But other blood than Polish blood hath dyed
> Green Vistula to red, and there hath come
> In these last days a dreader Nemesis,—
> One who hath spoiled the spoiler and for blood
> Asked blood—for shattered throne hath shattered thrones,
> So that the nations have forgot their fears,
> And cry exulting, "Yea, there is a God!"

To older readers *Thaddeus of Warsaw* was as well known as *The Scottish Chiefs*, but one would seek in vain for much local color in it, for Miss Jane Porter soon takes her hero away from where Kosciusko fell to the more familiar if less romantic environment of England.

For the real spirit of ancient Poland we must turn to the glowing pages of Henryk Sienkiewicz, who has "written in the course of a number of years and with no little toil" a series of books "for the strengthening of hearts" against that day which now seems coming. The aged author, tho now driven from his Galician home, must be rejoicing at the prospect of the restoration of his country.

In these romances Sienkiewicz has given us not merely guides to his country but guides to the hearts of his countrymen. Why Poland fell and why she is bound to rise again are both to be learned from his pages. More than any other author of historical novels, it seems to me, he writes as a contemporary. There are no anachronisms in his mood. The modern man cannot really enjoy fighting. He is a bit squeamish, even the worst of him, about inflicting wounds on his enemies. He is a bit doubtful, for all his protestations, about the right being altogether on his side. In the seventeenth century they were bothered by no such qualms of conscience. They knew the Lord was on their side. Witness this Polish sermon as reported by Sienkiewicz:

> See, now, the regiments are starting. Their spears are lowered to a line with the middle of the horse-ears; they have bent forward in the saddle, there is a cry of fear among the pagans, and delight up in heaven. The Most Holy Mother runs to the window crying with all her might: "Oh come, dear Son, and see how the Poles are attacking!" The Lord Jesus with his holy cross blesses them. "By God's wounds!" he cries, "there they are, my nobles, my warriors. Their pay is ready for them here!" And the archangel, holy Michael, strikes his palms on his thighs and shouts: "Into them, the dog-brothers! Strike!" That is how they rejoice up in heaven. And those down here cut and cut. Men, standards, horses roll over and over. They rush across the bellies of Janissaries, over captured cannon, and trampled crescents; they advance to glory, to reward, to an accomplished mission, to salvation, to immortality.

Perhaps it would not be hypercritical to say that the theological conceptions of the Polish patriot seem tinged with anthropomorphism.

In *The Deluge* Sienkiewicz has taken us all over the country covered by the war in the east from the Carpathians to the Baltic. Across the Niemen River where the Prussians tried to go but couldn't, lived the pretty Patsuneli girls. Kmita, banneret of Orsha, most shocking and

captivating of the heroes of romance, burnt and pillaged his way thru East Prussia (Prostki) with his Tartar band in much the same fashion as have the Russians recently. It was not far from where General von Hindenburg gained his great victory in August last that Kmita met and conquered his mortal enemy, Prince Boguslav. When we read that the Germans had taken Chenstohova (Czenstochowa) and violated its cloister we recalled that thrilling description of the defense of the cloister against the Swedes that opens the second volume of *The Deluge* when Kmita crept out into the darkness and blew up the big siege gun. And then follows the siege of Cracow when Zagloba, the Polish Falstaff, was attacked by the monkeys as he captured the Cracow gate. Those were the days when Frederick William, the Great Elector, gained the ir dependence of Prussia by disregard of his oath, a mere "scrap of paper." We learned to know—and to hate—the founders of the Prussian kingdom in Sienkiewicz's *Knights of the Cross.*

This war spreads so. While I have been jotting down these few references to the fiction and poetry of the two frontiers of Germany, the Ottoman empire has been drawn into the conflict, Africa is ablaze and the sunny islands of the Pacific have been darkened by the war-cloud. The guns of the "Goeben" bombarding the shores of the Golden Chersonese awoke the echoes of twenty-five centuries of legend and romance from *Iphigenia in Tauris* to *The Charge of the Light Brigade.* The Crimean War failed to accomplish its object, whatever that was, but it did produce some good literature, of which it is enough to mention Tolstoy's *Sevastopol,* the most powerful peace tract I know of. Tommy Atkins of that time had the same taste he has now. He sang of "the sweetest girl I know," tho to another tune than "Tipperary." The story belongs to Bayard Taylor since "his it is who says it best":

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding
When the heated guns of the camp allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

. . . . . .

They sang of love and not of fame,
Forgot was England's glory.
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

"An English ship sunk off Odessa," such is the news. But Edwin Arnold wrote her epitaph years ago:

Beneath Odessa's foreland
Washed by the Russian wave
Shattered and black an English ship
Rots in her sandy grave.

Simultaneously with the declaration of war against Turkey the British Government announced the annexation of Cyprus. This was not startling, since the island of Aphrodite was virtually ceded to England in 1878 by Turkey as the price of her protection against a Russian invasion. But it recalls the curious fact that Cyprus, the first loss of the Turks in the present war, was the last conquest of the Turks in Europe. In that conquest the Lord was on the side of the Turk, if we may take as gospel James Montgomery's sonnet on the siege of Famagusta, 1571:

Thus said the Lord: "In whom shall Cyprus trust
With all her crimes, her luxury and pride?

. . . . . .

Less by thy foes cast down than crushed by me!
Thou, Famagusta, fall and rise no more."

But we must not linger longer in Venus Isle, for Mars calls us back to "the Pontic sea whose icy current and compulsive force ne'er feels retiring ebb but keeps due on." Othello's imagery has been somewhat spoiled by the modern thalassographer who explains the phenomenon by an undercurrent of heavier because saltier water flowing northward from the Mediterranean. But we cannot stop to talk of the Hellespont and Bosporus, otherwise we should have as hard a time getting thru as Jason did when he went after the Golden Fleece. We must follow in his train for the "war extra" which dictates our course takes us directly to the home of Medea, the Transcaucasus. This region is now as it was then one of the richest in the world, tho it contains no such palaces as William Morris describes. Then its wealth was metal if we are right in assuming that the Golden Fleece was a primitive form of placer working, the cyanide process being yet on the knees of the gods. Now the seekers after wealth go deeper and find more. They have tapped the subterranean reservoirs that supplied the pitch for Noah's ark and the oil which fed the flame in the Temple of Everlasting Fire. This was lighted immediately after the flood, says the legend, and was to burn until the Day of Judgment. But the Zoroastrians failed to take into consideration the coming of the petroleum trust. Nowadays the Temple of the Fire Worshipers is the property of the Baku Oil Company, which does not believe in wasting fuel. But the engineer in charge will turn on the pale blue flame for the benefit of the tourist just as the Swiss turn on their waterfalls when the yodeler signals that the diligence is coming.

The Caucasian petroleum field was visited in 1474 by a Venetian traveler, Josofa Barbaro, and I quote his description as given in Hakluyt, with a special injunction to the printer not to simplify the spelling:

Vpon this syde of the (Caspian) sea there is an other citie called Bachu, whereof the sea of Bachu taketh name, neere vnto which citie there is a mountaigne that casteth foorthe blacke oyle, stynkeng horryblye, which they, nevertheless, vse for furnissheng of their lights, and for the annoynteng of their camells twies a yere. For if they were not anoynted they wolde become skabbie.

Marco Polo notes with apparent regret, perhaps because he had tried it, that the oil of Baku was not good to use with food as a substitute for olive oil. But neither of the Venetian travelers, or even the more imaginative Mandeville, anticipated that it would be put by us moderns to a new and worse use than the filling of lamps and the curing of camels, that this oil would supply the motive power to submarines and aeroplanes for attacking an enemy from below or above. Yet this it is which has made the Transcaucasia a greater prize than in the days of the Argonauts. The Turkish troops are pushing northward in the hope of seizing the pipe line that runs the oil from the wells of Baku to the port of Batum, the ancient Colchis.

But against a further invasion of Russia there stands the icy rampart which has always barred the way to armies that have tried to pass between the Euxine and the Caspian, the Caucasus, "of all mountains both the greatest in extent and the loftiest in hight," says Herodotus, whose chief fault as a geographer was his nearsightedness. To these peaks was Prometheus bound, and in its caverns Habib, the Knight of Arabia, studied the three hundred and sixty and six hieroglyphics of Solomon and learned the magic word of power that quelled the tempest and subdued the evil genii. We take it as a personal insult if it is insinuated that we have a single ancestor who did not bear the name of the natives of this region, yet we are not fond of revisiting the homestead of our proud race.

From the Caucasus the war is sweeping southward into a region that takes us further back than any other place; in fact, to the *ne plus ultra* of antiquity, since it is the Garden of Eden which the Cossacks are invading. At least such is the firm belief of those who live there, and if they don't know who does? One would think that enough blood had been shed here since the Fall of Man to wash out the original sin, but today's paper tells me that the Turks are here slaughtering the Armenians and the Russians slaughtering the Turks along the Araxes River, which flows near Erzerum and forms the

Russian boundary. "Wo is me that I sojourn in Mesech" seems likely to prove as eternally true as any other of the Psalmist's sayings.

The stream of the Russian invasion was split by Mount Ararat, and one branch turned eastward into Persia and the other westward into Turkey. What other armies have marched by the mountain's foot let us hear from James Bryce, who in his *Transcaucasia and Ararat* has given us the best account of this region as it was shortly before the Russo-Turkish war of 1877:

The evening was serenely clear. Ararat to the south, and the dark mysterious mountains towards Kars in the far west, riveted our eyes, and there was something inexpressibly solemn in the great desolate plain that lay around us under the dying light—a plain in which Armenian tradition places the site of the Garden of Eden. The curse of the flaming sword might well be thought to have clung to it, for few spots on earth have seen more ruin and slaughter than this Araxes valley. It has been the highway through which the Eastern conquerors and marauders, from the days of the Sassanid kings Shapur and Chosroes Nushirvan, down through those of the Saracen and Turkish and Mongol and Persian invaders, have poured their hosts upon the fertile shores of the Euxine. Here the Romans strove with the Parthians; here Alp Arslan overthrew the Armenian kingdom of the middle ages; here, down to our own days, Turks and Persians and Russians have carried on a scarcely interrupted strife. From Kars to Djulfa there is hardly a spot of ground that has not been soaked with blood, hardly a village that has not many times been laid in ruins. Yet when the storm is past, the patient peasant returns; he draws water again from the ancient canals whose network covers the plain, and remembers these scourges of mankind only in vague traditions, where the names of Nimrod and Semiramis are mingled with those of Tamerlane and Nadir Shah.

When Mr. Bryce came down from Ararat and said he had reached the top of the peak, the Armenian archbishop calmly replied that it was impossible, nobody had ever done it. Mr. Bryce does not tell us whether the strange timber he picked up on the mountain was gopher wood or not. The medieval travelers were not so reticent; they all saw the remains of the Noah's ark on Ararat, or if not, they heard of somebody who had. As Browning puts it in *Bishop Blougram's Apology:*

Such a traveler told his last news,
He saw the Ark stop at Ararat;
But did not climb there since 'twas growing late,
And robber bands infest the mountain's foot.

Trebezond or Trapezus, which the Russian warships bombarded the other day without doing any harm except the demolition of the Russian consulate, has had an eventful history, for it was once an "empire." But we know it chiefly as being the place that ten thousand Greeks, or what was left of them, were particularly glad to reach when Xenophon led them from the Tigris to the sea.

About the other frontier on which the Turks are fighting, it is sufficient to say that a very interesting account of the most remarkable events occurring in this region is contained in a book by an anonymous author, published so many years ago that it is forgotten by most newspaper readers. The name of it is *Exodus* and it has a direct bearing on the present campaign, for it tells of the march of an army of 603,500 men thru the same region which the Turks are now trying to traverse in the opposite direction. It remains to be seen if the Ottoman army will be able to cross the desert of Sinai in less than forty years, and if they do, whether the Suez Canal will be made dry by a strong east wind blowing all night.

If now in our effort to follow the war we plunge into the Pacific, we are in a sea of romance, where poets, novelists and artists have labored for three centuries to depict

The happy shores without a law,
Where all partake the earth without dispute
And bread itself is gathered as a fruit:
Where none contest the fields, the woods, the streams;
The goldless age, where gold disturbs no dreams. —*Byron.*

Here, as in Belgium and France, we find Stevenson our best guide and companion of the voyage. Like any other suburbanite, he had to send directions to his friends how they could get to Vailima; "after leaving San Francisco take the second turn to the left." He certainly must rest easier in his tomb on Mount Vaea now that the Germans he hated are expelled from Samoa and the British flag waves over Apia. The island of Upolu was surrendered by the German governor without resistance when the New Zealand expedition appeared in the harbor.

Stevenson visited many of the other islands that have figured in the present war, even calling, in such semblance of full dress as the "Janet" afforded, on the German commissioner of Jaluit, where now a Japanese official reigns instead.

If on leaving San Francisco we take the first turn to the left instead of the second, we come to Tahiti, where Jack London's "Nature Man" comes on board to preach socialism and the simple life. A carriage at the dock of Papeete insists on taking us to Pierre Loti's pool or to the Venus Point of Captain Cook. The scenery and the savage life of Tahiti have inspired some of the finest pages of Melville's *Omoo,* Stoddard's *South Sea Idyls,* and La Farge's *Reminiscences.* The French have been looking forward to a great boom for Tahiti now that the Panama Canal is done, for it lies on the direct route to Australia, and they seem likely to realize their hopes, for the war has not affected the island except when the German cruisers paid an early morning call at Papeete and shelled the Café de Paris and the Chinese curio shops along the shore.

Of New Guinea, which has been divided between the Dutch, the Germans and the Australians, we have some glimpses in the recent stories of Beatrice Grimshaw. Whether they are true to life I do not know, but at any rate they are sufficiently horrifying to satisfy the imagination.

Shantung Peninsula, which has been lost to the Germans thru the capture of Kiao-chau by the Japanese and British, is classic ground, since here was born and buried Kung the Master, called by us Confucius, who for twenty-four centuries has molded the minds of his race. But it would be an impertinence for me to refer in detail to the legendary and historical literature of Shantung, since every reader is as familiar with it as I am myself. And with the loss of this storehouse of tradition peace comes again in the Far East and the Pacific

THE CHURCH OF BETHLEHEM

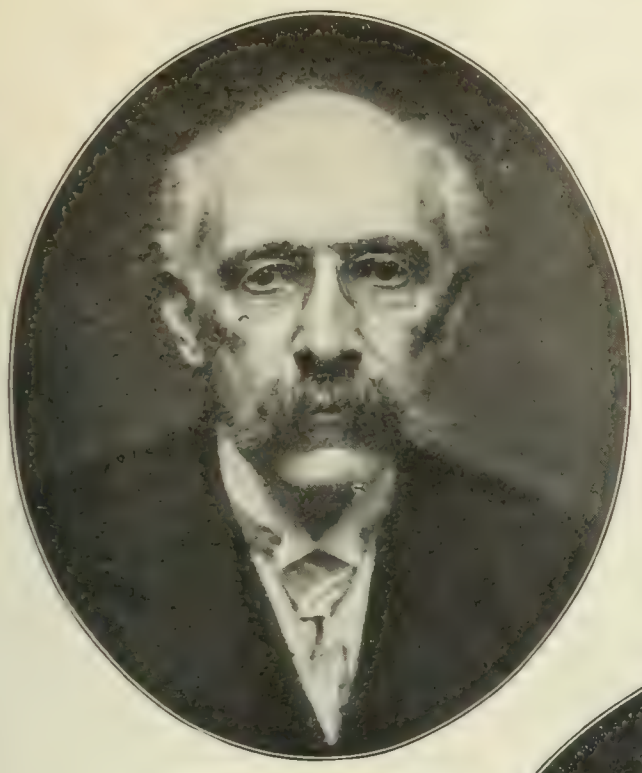
BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Within the Church of Bethlehem
Is set a little silver star;
Here Christ was born—the legend saith–
Here Christ was born! The gates of Death
Were shattered like a brittle bar
Upon that morn—that morn afar.

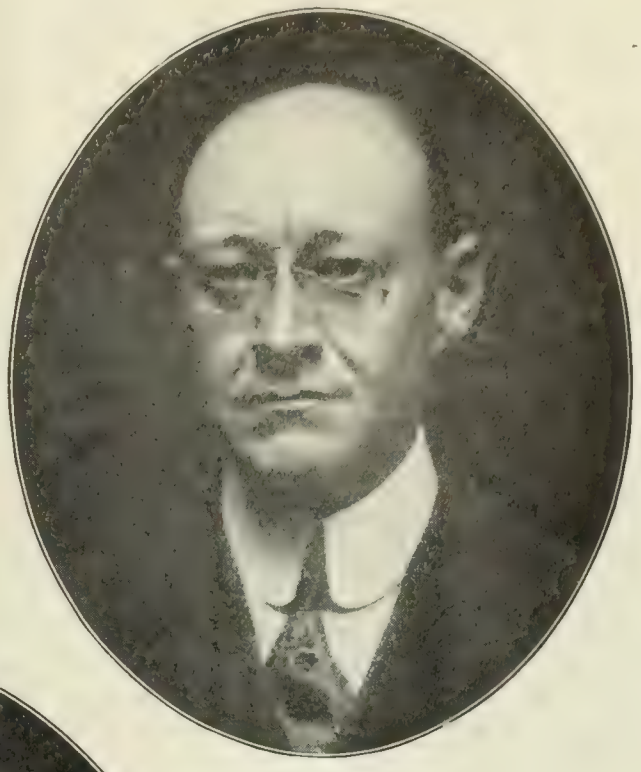
I mind me of the silver star
Within the Church of Bethlehem;
Across the years, the bitter years,
Of wo and sacrifice and tears,
We seem to touch His garment's hem,
More dear than kingly diadem!

Oh, sacred Church of Bethlehem!
Oh, more than sacred silver star!
We turn to you, we kneel to you,
We send our rapt appeal to you,
Across the leagues that stretch afar;
Most precious spot on earth you are!

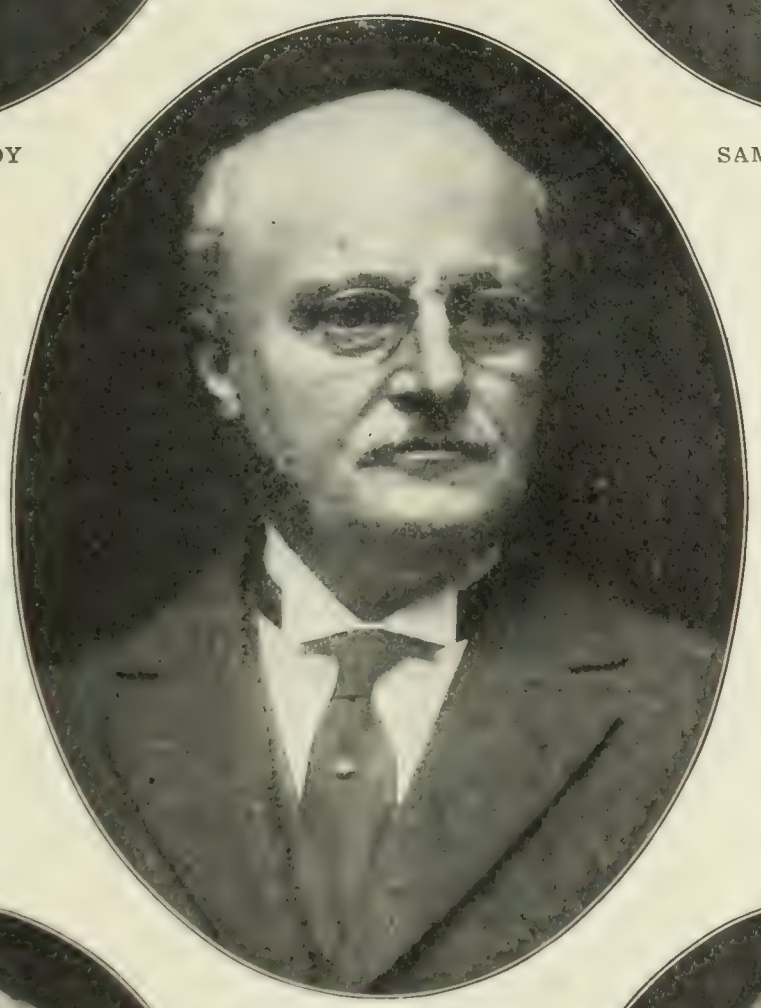
THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE



HENRY K. POMROY



SAMUEL F. STREIT

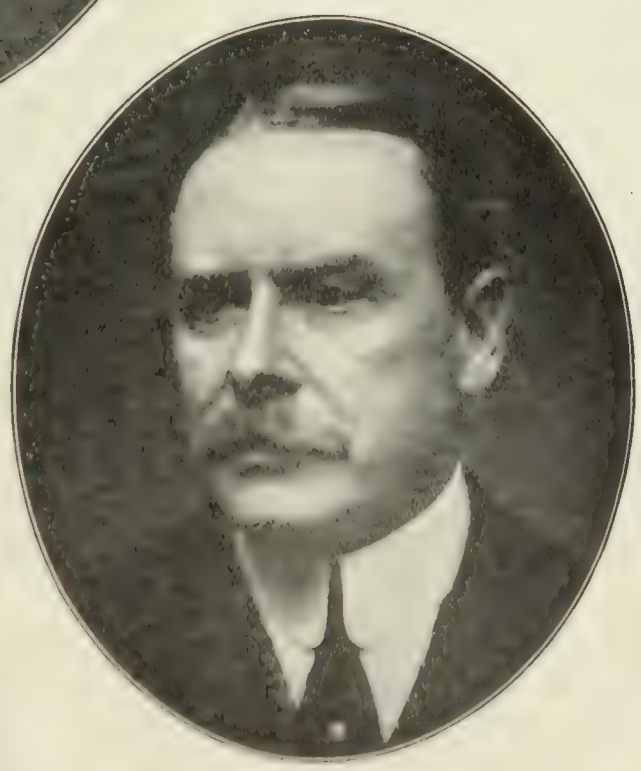


H. G. S. NOBLE
President of the New York Stock Exchange

Photographs by Paul Thompson



ERNEST GROESBECK



DONALD G. GEDDES

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE WORK OF THIS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, WHICH HAS BEEN IN CHARGE OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DURING FOUR MONTHS AND A HALF OF UNPRECEDENTED IDLENESS, WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE

SALVETTE AND BERNADOU

THE STORY OF A WAR-TIME CHRISTMAS

BY ALPHONSE DAUDET

At any Christmas this little story of Daudet's—Daudet, whose delicate Provençal imagination played so charmingly over the life of his countrymen—would repay the reader with the note of simplicity and sincerity it contributes to our Christmas thinking — often enough sophisticated and artificial. But in this year, when Frenchmen are again lying wounded in German hospitals, and when there are thousands of blesses *who will never return to the Noel feasting, its appeal is multiplied many times. The translation was made for The Independent by Geddes Smith.*—THE EDITOR.

IT is the eve of Noël in a big Bavarian town. Thru streets white with snow, thru the bewildering fog and the noise of the wagons and bells, the crowd pushes its way joyously to the open-air cookshops, the booths and shop windows. Brushing with a light rustle the beribboned and beflowered store-fronts, branches of green holly and fir trees laden with trinkets, carried in the arms of passersby, tower above one's head like the foliage of the Thuringian forests—a memory of nature in winter's artificiality. Night falls. Down there behind the gardens of the Mansion there is still a gleam from the setting sun, red thru the fog, and thruout the town there is such gaiety, such universal preparation for the fête, that every light shining at the windows seems to hang from a Christmas tree.

For this is no ordinary Christmas. We are in the year of grace 1870, and the birth of Christ is only an additional pretext for drinking to the illustrious von der Thann and for celebrating the triumph of the Bavarian warriors. Noël! Noël! Even the Jews of the back streets are jovial. Here comes old Augustus Cahn, turning the corner of the *Blue Grapes* on the run. Never have his ferret eyes glistened as they do tonight. Never has his little bristly head wagged so cheerfully. Over his sleeve, worn by the cords of his satchel, hangs a decent little basket, full to the brim, covered with a brown napkin, from under which the neck of a bottle and a sprig of holly peep out.

What the devil does the old usurer mean to do with all that? Does he too wish to keep Noël? Can he have gathered his friends and his family together to drink to the German Fatherland? . . . But no! Every one knows well that old Cahn has no native country. His Fatherland—his strongbox is that. He has no family any longer; no friends; nothing but creditors. His sons—say rather his partners—set out three months ago with the army. They traffic down there in the rear of the Landwehr's wagons, selling brandy, buying timepieces, and, in the evening, when the battle is over, going out to empty the pockets of the dead, to rip open the knapsacks that have fallen in the ditch by the roadside. Too old to follow his children, Cahn remained in Bavaria, and he does a magnificent business there with the French prisoners. Always prowling around the barracks, it is he who buys up the watches, the epaulets, the medals, the money orders. One sees him slipping into the hospitals, into the ambulances. He goes up to the beds of the wounded men and asks them in an undertone, in his hideous jargon: "Haf you anyding to zell?"

So! If you see him at this very moment trotting along so quickly with his basket on his arm, it is because the military hospital closes at five o'clock, and he has two Frenchmen waiting up there in that great black building with barred and narrow windows, where the only illuminations Noël can claim are the pale lights which guard the pillows of the dying . . .

II

These two Frenchmen are named Salvette and Bernadou. They are two *chasseurs à pied,* Provençals from the same village, enrolled in the same battalion, and wounded by the same shell. But Salvette is the hardier, and already he begins to get up, to take a few steps from his bed toward the window. Bernadou—he hasn't the will to get well. Behind the pale curtains of his hospital bed he seems thinner, more languid, from day to day; and when he speaks of his own country, and his return, it is with that sad smile of the sick, in which there is much more resignation than hope. Yet today he is a little more animated, thinking of that beautiful Noël festival which, in our Provence country, is like a great blaze of joy kindled in the midst of winter, remembering the home-coming from mass at midnight, the church, bedecked and illuminated, the streets of the village—quite dark, full of people. Then the long night around the table, the traditional three flambeaux, the *aioli* (a Provençal dish), the snails, the pretty ceremony of the *cacho fio* (Yule log), which the grandfather parades around the house and sprinkles with sweet wine.

"Ah! poor Salvette, what a sad Noël we are going to keep this year. . . . If we only had enough to pay for a bit of white bread and a little bottle of pale wine! . . . I should have liked that, before they sound taps for me—to sprinkle the *cacho fio* with you once more. . . ."

And as he spoke of white bread and pale wine, the sick man's eyes shone. But what's the use? They have nothing, these poor fellows—no money, no watch. Salvette still keeps carefully in the lining of his jacket a money order for forty francs. But that is for the day when they are free, for the first stop they make at an inn on French soil. That money is sacred. Impossible to touch that . . . And yet, poor Bernadou is so sick! Who knows if he will ever be able to set out for home? And what a fine Noël they could still keep together—isn't it better to take advantage of it?

Then, without saying anything to his countryman, Salvette had unfastened his coat to take out the money order, and when old Cahn came—as he did every morning to make his round of the wards—after a long debate and discussion in a low voice, he slipt into the Jew's hand the square of paper, stiff and yellowed, smelling of powder and stained with blood. From that moment Salvette has had an air of mystery. He rubs his hands and smiles all by himself as he looks at Bernadou. And now that the night is falling he is watching, his face prest to the window, till he sees thru the fog in the deserted square old Augustus Cahn, all out of breath, arriving with a little basket on his arm.

III

The solemn hour, which strikes from all the steeples in the town, breaks mournfully into the restless night of the wounded. The ward is silent, lighted only by the night lamps hung from the ceiling. Great wandering shadows flutter over the beds, over the bare walls, with a ceaseless vibration which might be the opprest breathing of all the men stretched out there. For the moment, it is only the dreams which speak aloud, the nightmares that groan; while from the street rises a vague murmur—footsteps, voices, reëchoing thru the sonorous chill night as under the porch of a cathedral. One feels the pious flurry, the mystery of the religious festival stealing thru the hour of sleep and lighting in the dead village the smothered gleam of the lanterns and the glow in the windows of the church.

"Are you asleep, Bernadou?"

Very gently Salvette has placed on the little table beside his friend's bed a bottle of Lunel wine, a round loaf of bread—a beautiful Noël loaf with a sprig of holly planted firmly in it. The wounded man opens his eyes, dark-ringed by fever. By the doubtful light of the night lamps and the white reflection from the great roofs where the moon makes the snow glisten, this improvised Noël seems to be a fantasy.

"Come, wake up, *pays!* . . . Nobody can say that two Provençals let the eve of Noël pass by without sprinkling a dash of *clairette* on it" . . . and Salvette raises him with a mother's gentleness. He fills the goblets, cuts the bread—and then there is drinking, and talk of Provence.

Little by little Bernadou is roused—grows excited. The white wine, the memories . . . with that childishness which the sick disclose in the depths of their weakness, he asks Salvette to sing him a Provençal carol. His comrade asks nothing better. "Let's see, what do you want? *The Innkeeper?* Or *The Three Kings?* Or *St. Joseph Said to Me?*

"No! I like *The Shepherds* better. That's the one we always sing at home."

"*The Shepherds* then!" Under his breath, his head in the curtains, Salvette begins to hum it. Suddenly, at the last couplet, when the herdsmen, coming to see Jesus in the stable, have placed in the manger their gifts of new laid eggs and cheeses, and when, dismissing them courteously,

> Joseph spake then: "Friends, I pray,
> Turn you back and take your way.
> Shepherds,
> Go you on your way!"

poor Bernadou falls back heavily on the pillow. His companion, thinking he has fallen asleep, calls him, shakes him. But the wounded man lies still, and the sprig of holly on the unstirred sheet looks already like the green bit of palm that is put at the pillow of the dead.

Salvette understands. Then, full of tears, a little giddy from the feast and from so great a sorrow, he catches up again at the top of his voice, in the silence of the sleeping room, the joyous refrain of Provence:

> Shepherds,
> Go you on your way!

KINDLING THE CHRISTMAS FIRE

BY ORVILLE A. PETTY

WHEN the year is old and the nights are bold
And the hearth is gray with the ash of care;
When the world is rolled in a powdered cold
And ice and fear are everywhere;
Collect the moonbeams soft and shy,
Catch a spark from the midnight sky,
And faith from the days that cannot die;
Gather the glow of the shining snow
And glint of glittering spears that grow,
And light of eyes that love and know
The end of a story yet untold;
And mingle with this blaze of gold
The hope repentant sunbeams hold;
And fragrant myths from foreign shore;
And fan with songs of mystic lore;
Heap customs quaint from days of yore
Against the clog of moral dross,
And to its flaming laughter toss
The broken ends of gain and loss,—
And, then, when they sing like a throbbing string,
As sweet as the strain of a sacred lyre;
When a light they fling where the shadows cling,
You have kindled again the Christmas fire!

DUTIES BETWEEN MAN AND MAN

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—SIXTEENTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

I HAVE already recorded my conviction that the sense of right and wrong is inherent in our nature, and is not anything to be argued and proved. The rule of right, as I have said, is good will, benevolence, love; as the absence of these, or the presence of their opposites, ill-will, malevolence, selfishness, is of the essence of wrong. It has also been mentioned that duties arise as soon as relations arise between intelligent beings. The previous chapter has considered the reciprocal duties of God and man; the present chapter is concerned with the duties of men to each other. To be sure, some duties to our fellow men may depend on our duty to God, or may be evidenced by such duty to God, in which case they will belong both to religion and to morals. Such would be a duty to bring men to the knowledge of God; but independently of and apart from God, duty to our human brothers arises of itself and would exist if there were no God.

This sense of duty we call Conscience. I would define it, in its more general meaning, as including both the sense of obligation to show good-will to others, whether God or man, and, next, the more or less intelligent impulse to obey that sense of obligation. Properly it is only the former element which is conscience, while the latter is guided by reason, and may be mistaken. The sense of obligation may be very strong, and is always imperative, while reason may be wofully mistaken as to what God requires or what would be of benefit to mankind. Men have believed that God required the sacrifice to him of every first-born child, and the father and mother properly obeyed their conscience in the hideous rite. A multitude of such infants have lately been found in the excavation of Amorite cities of Palestine.

CHANGING MORALS

Thus what is right in one generation becomes wrong in another, owing to better views, under new conditions, of what is of benefit to humanity. Even from our fathers' days we have learned this. Fifty years ago multitudes in our own country believed slavery to be right, an ordinance of God, and our Constitution endorsed it; now the whole world condemns it; and, coming down to our own times, we have only to read our political platforms to learn that financial and commercial procedures which nobody condemned and the best of men engaged in are now regarded as wrong and are made illegal. We are now in the very welter of discussion as to moral questions, by which I do not mean the obligation to do right, to do what is for the public weal, but the question what *is* for the public welfare, which when found we will obey. With the changing conditions of society I expect great changes in our ideas of what is right, and those changes may be very radical. All this subject of duty to our neighbor comes under the head of morals, by which I mean the exercize of duties toward our fellow men; while *ethics* has a wider meaning, and covers the whole realm of duty, theoretic or practical, to mankind or to any other beings whatever.

Under an analysis of our definition of morals, as the exercize of the duty of good-will to our fellow men, we may embrace the individual duties which we should exercize; and we may consider them as duties to one's self, duties to individuals generally, duties to our families, duties to the social or business association of which we are a part, duties to our town, state or nation, and duties to the world as a whole.

THE DUTY TO SELF

(a) And first our duties to ourselves. These depend chiefly on their bearing upon our ability to perform in the best way our duties to others. All is embraced in the duty to make the very best of our powers so that we can use them to the greatest advantage for the benefit of others. It means the preservation of a clean, pure and healthy body, such as will disgust no one, and infect no one; and this means the planning for a long life of usefulness. It means the abstention from alcoholics and narcotics, and with this I would include tobacco as well as alcohol and opium. It means abundance of food, abundance of exercize and abundance of sleep; it does not mean time wasted in any of these good things. There must be recreation and pleasant discourse, but these are subsidiary to larger purposes.

It means still more the very best attainable culture of our minds by education, and of our wills by the exercize of our powers, so that we may learn to do in the best way possible to us the duties incumbent upon us. Those duties differ, as our natural powers differ. There is great difference between us in mind as well as body, and some are fitted to lead well, and others to follow well. Particularly in youth is it our duty to use all our effort to equip ourselves for future service. An infant can do nothing but eat and sleep and grow; the main duties of the child—not by any means all—are to grow in mental power and in moral purpose by study and by useful labor, getting ready to fill as high a field of service as possible. That field may be as leader of men, or it may be in filling quite as conscientiously some of those ordinary and limited fields of service which in the nature of things must come to most of us. With what we can reach we must be satisfied, and fortunately are satisfied. I know I am not competent to be President of the United States, or president of a bank or of a board of trade, and I don't envy such fortunate people or envy their position or wealth. I believe that for one's own character, to make the best of one's self, every one — artizan, toiler, professional man, master, mistress or servant, should give his service not stintedly, but generously and liberally and with a happy mind.

I believe that to cultivate one's body or mind or soul just for one's own pleasure or improvement is unworthy and selfish. One can be an intellectual as well as a physical inebriate, all intoxicated with his own selfish satisfaction, and, because useless to others, stunted in his own soul, drunk with conceit of himself, incapable of measuring larger values. One's duty to one's self forbids him to live such a life.

(b) Our duties to other human beings generally may be briefly stated. They are embraced in what has been called the love of benevolence as distinguished from the love of complaisance, that is, of general good-will as distinguished from special affection. It means that as we have opportunity we will do such service as we can, even if it be but giving a smile, while it may be as much as the Samaritan did for the man who fell among thieves.

THE FAMILY

(c) The family is the most important, the most intimate unit of which society is composed, and no duties are more important than those related to the family. On the family rests the continuation of the human race upon the earth; and as humanity is more of value than all the rest of the universe we know put together, its succession of births to replace deaths is of the first importance, not second even to that of preserving

individual life. It is desirable, then, that all should marry and it is desirable and necessary that, in order to maintain the present population, even without increase, every married pair should have three children, two to replace themselves and one more to allow for the chance that one-third will die before reaching the age of marriage. Of course, many of marriageable age will unfortunately never marry, and more than three children will be necessary for each couple in order to fill up their lack of duty. I believe it is desirable that marriage should not be long delayed after the parties reach marriageable age, and that it is a great misfortune that present social conditions tend to delay marriage to an age when the parties are more averse to having children and have learned how prudently to limit their number. Particularly do I believe it is the duty of the more ambitious and better educated to desire large families. The abler in brain and body a man and wife, the more imperative their duty to leave many to inherit their ability. This duty is higher than any duty to themselves.

I believe that the laws of marriage belong to the State and not to the Church, except as all things are to be judged by the Church. We have reached the blessed condition of peace in which the number of the sexes is measurably equalized and monogamy prevails. But in a barbarous period, when the men were killed off in war, it was best for the State that polygamy should provide homes for the superfluous women, that their children might replace the loss by war. Monogamy is best for us now, but that implies that somehow early marriage for all of reasonable health should be provided, and possibly assured. It is the advantage of society that should fix legislation as to marriage, and also for divorce. While the rights of parents and children should be rigidly protected, I can see no reason why divorce should not be allowed in cases in which, by the fault of either party, marriage proves a curse rather than a blessing. Unfaithfulness to the marriage bond is an injustice to the innocent party and a proper cause for divorce, and other acts of injustice, such as cruelty or desertion, are just as truly such. I also believe that the maintenance of freely accessible houses of prostitution in our cities is a fearful evil, that it is a shocking impediment to marriage, a distributor of disease, and that its existence anywhere is a burning disgrace to the community.

The virtues that attend marriage are familiar to us—affection, chastity, parental care and thrift. In marriages, husband and wife overcome selfishness by loving each other and their children more than they love themselves. It is a narrow circle, but within that circle it cultivates the sweetest virtues, and educates each for the wider expressions of good-will.

(d) But it is a stingy soul that confines its affections within the limits of a single family. We ought to be interested in our neighbors. Our business and our residence embrace others than the members of our own households. We are in churches, clubs, societies, unions, established for the very purpose of helping one another. Every such fellowship enlarges or should enlarge the heart. It need not dissipate the love of family, but it tends to make family love less selfish, and teaches us to consider the duty of serving others. Particularly those labor organizations which are formed for the purpose of mutual support and the defense of the interests of the members, teach loyalty and self-sacrifice, and are of moral benefit to the members when kept within legitimate limits. But what is generous toward fellow members may become ungenerous and cruel in its belligerent treatment of those not members. We have seen such unions, whose purpose is beautiful because helpful, perverted to help each other by outrage and murder. But that is the old story which the war spirit has taught our people, that they can benefit themselves by slaughtering by the thousand those of other nations.

(e) That is a yet wider loyalty which we properly cultivate as members of a town, city, state or nation, and we call it civic pride or patriotism. It is a true adage that it is sweet and beautiful to die for one's country. A noble virtue is patriotism. It is a true adage that it is expansion of good-will toward the entire body of citizens of which the patriot is one; and it is displayed in all its glory in the event of war, which risks the sacrifice of life itself. And yet its perversion is the occasion of more wrongs than almost anything else. It teaches us, too often, in the love of our own people to hate those of another race or nation, Chinese, Italians, Irishmen, Jews, Negroes; and in war it allows of every atrocity. It is this narrow, pestiferous perversion of the patriotic spirit which shows itself in race pride and race prejudice, which makes for our nation all its troubles in the South, in Porto Rico and the Philippines; with China and Japan, and which gives England her troubles in India and South Africa, and which in war makes nations hate and murder each other. But at times the beautiful spirit of patriotism is met and conquered, when it descends to narrowness, by the equally beautiful and equally narrow spirit of class loyalty, as when in France and Germany, forgetting their old national hostilities, the Socialists meet and declare that they will allow no war between the nations, for the love of humanity is greater than the love of nation. Yet in the terrible European war we have seen this more generous class loyalty swept aside by a torrent of perverse patriotism.

(f) So I come back where I begun, to the good-will toward all men individually and generally, as the true inclusive virtue and duty. Unperverted, the love of family, of class, of town or nation is beautiful, but true virtue is not limited. Limit is vice. The enlarged soul will have interests in all the nations of the earth, will rejoice to learn of their progress and welfare, will seek in some way to bring them into a better knowledge of God, to a truer education, to a fuller liberty, and will not confine one's interest to his own family, section or nation. Yet ever with this proviso must we judge of duty, that it must be measured by opportunity. It is only the privilege of education and culture that allows a man to embrace the whole world intelligently in the arms of his love. One who is ignorant of all beyond the meager circuit of his vision can love only what he sees. Then let him love his ball club or his shopmates up to his little limit. That is his virtue, his duty; and let his children g to school, study geography, read the foreign news in the daily paper, and be better than their fathers, not because they love better, but because they love more.

THE NATIVITY

BY DAN C. RULE, JR.

Balthazar said
"I see afar
The splendor of
His wondrous star."

Then Gaspar sighed
"The end is loss;
Beyond his star
I see a cross."

But Melchior cried
"God's grace comes down:
Beyond his cross
I see a crown!"



January



February

A Good New Ye

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March



April



May



June

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December



November



July



August



September



October

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New York

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

BY DELOS F. WILCOX

It has not been quite twenty years since Albert Shaw in his two books *Municipal Government in Great Britain* and *Municipal Government in Continental Europe*, introduced city government to the American people as a proper subject for thought and laid the foundations for an extensive civic literature. True, before that time city charters were drafted and redrafted, municipal corruption was exposed from time to time, and fierce campaigns were fought in this city and in that over local issues. But every city walked in its own darkness. There was no municipal government literature in America and no organized effort to solve the problems of the city.

The municipal home rule movement started nearly forty years ago in Missouri and, altho it has made considerable headway, its progress has been far less rapid than seems to be characteristic of these kaleidoscopic days. The home rule movement has carried a protest against the prostitution of city business for the gratification of the passions of state and national politicians for power and plunder. In this aspect home rule has not been so much opposed to administrative centralization as to the spoils system and political impertinence.

In another aspect home rule has represented the demand of great cities for the right to "do as they please" and be "wicked" if they want to. It is this factor in the problem that has done more than anything else to hinder the orderly progress of the home rule movement.

The philosophy of municipal home rule goes deeper than a mere protest against the abuse of power or the tyranny of the majority. Home rule is a means to cultivate self-reliance. Everything goes back to the individual, the family, the local community. The hardier they are, the more they work and think, the more energy they have the better it is for the nation and for the world at large. Everything that *can* be done as well or that *will* be done better by the individual, by the family or by the city should be left to them.

Municipal home rule does not in itself insure a further development of democracy. It must be supplemented by majority rule at home.

The commission form of government usually contains provisions intended to perfect the organization of the city as a political democracy, and make the public officials the agents and servants of the people. Without such provisions, the commission form would be a political anomaly. *Whose* business is it that the commisioners attend to?

The short ballot movement is an effort to enable democracy to "democ,"

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as Mr. Childs would say, by giving the people simple tasks to correspond with their supposed ability to function. That is good as a palliative, and in so far as the short ballot confines itself to a limitation of the number of offices to be filled by popular vote, it is based on sound philosophy. But when it tries to limit the number or the contents of the measures upon which the people vote, the short ballot is in danger of falling a victim to its own name.

What the states, and especially the cities, need is *complex* voters. Democracy cannot function by a rule of thumb. It is intelligent, opinionated citizens, working overtime at real politics, that create democracy.

RAILROAD DIFFICULTIES IN 1914

(*See page 462*)

February 3—Kansas City, Mexico & Orient ordered sold at foreclosure.

February 11—Southern Pacific R. R. Attorney General files suit to compel company to dispose of control of Central Pacific R. R.

March 3—New Haven shares at new low record.

March 6—St. Paul charged with doctoring its accounts by Interstate Commerce Commission.

March 6—Chairman Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. states company needs $49,000,000 to get over its difficulties.

March 6—Rock Island preferred at new low record.

March 18—Colorado & Southern passes dividends on first and second preferred.

March 26—Pennsylvania lays off 25,000 men and puts 40,000 on part time.

March 27—Norfolk Southern passes dividend.

March 28—New York Central lays off 25,000 men.

March 30—St. Louis Southwestern reduces preferred dividend from 4 per cent to 2 per cent.

April 21—New Haven stockholders vote dissolution demanded by Government.

April 22—Kansas & Texas preferred dividend past.

April 30—Missouri Pacific sells at low record of 15¼.

June 19—Tentative plan for reorganization of Rock Island properties announced.

June 25—Wells, Fargo & Co. reduces dividend from 10 to 6 per cent.

June 25—New York, Ontario & Western passes dividend.

June 30—United States Express Company dissolves after sixty years' service.

July 1—Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton defaults interest.

July 16—New Haven 49¾, a new low record.

August 11—Receiver appointed for International & Great Northern.

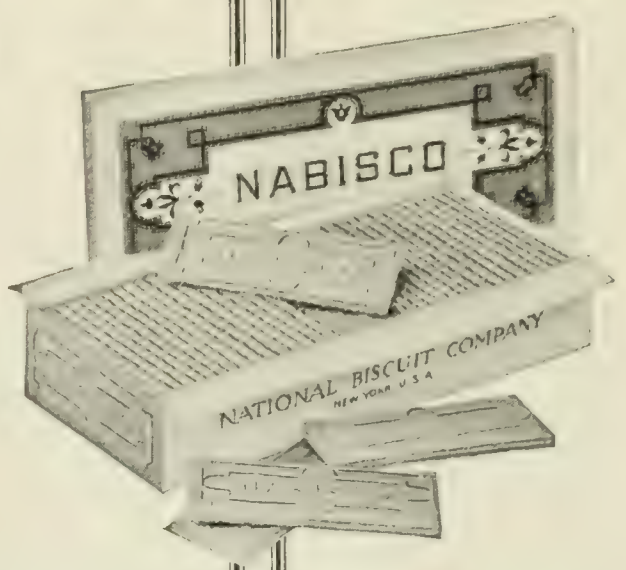
August 20—Chesapeake & Ohio defers action on dividend.

October 13—Southern Railroad announces preferred dividend in script, and cuts salaries of officers.

October 23—Toledo, St. Louis & Western goes into receivership.

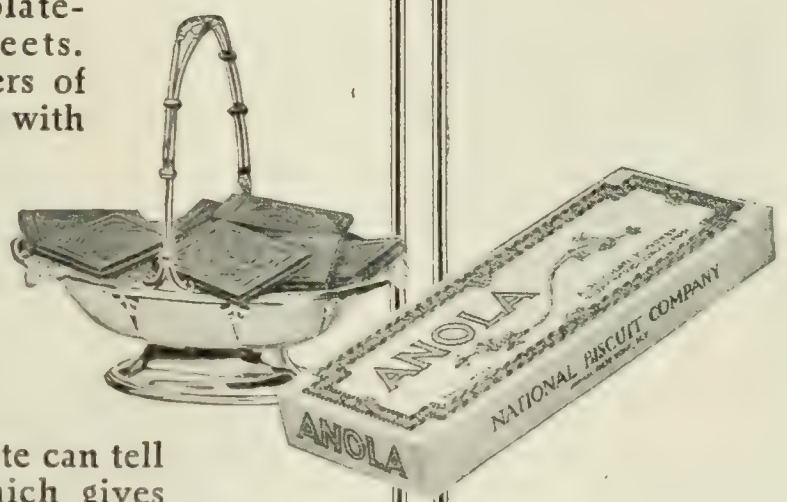
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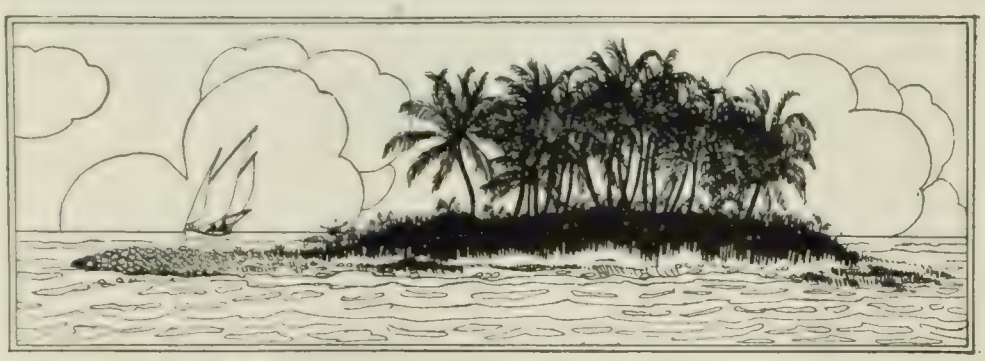
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The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is $5,255.80.

The following list covers the contributions of the past week:

Avon Armsberger, Furnas County, Neb., $2; E. S. Ardzrooni, Fresno, Cal., $4; Hector Burness, San Francisco, Cal., $2.50; Geo. M. Bristol, Chicago, Ill., $2; Congregational Church of Prospect, Conn., Rev. Chas. B. Strong, Waterbury, Conn., $10; W. A. Chamberlin, Granville, Ohio, $2; William C. Craver, Raleigh, N. C., $2; Mrs. J. A. Cunningham, Jamestown, Pa., $2; Concord and Fairview congregations, Old Concord, Pa., $26; Paul Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa., $5; Roy V. Ellise, Troy, Mo., $2; Mrs. Walter Franklin, Lancaster, Pa., $5; First Congregational Church, John Jefferies, pastor, Bonesteel, S. Dak., $17.51; Mrs. J. H. Felgar, Norman, Okla., $2; William F. Grimm, Antigo, Wis., $2; Marian Holter, Helena, Mont., $2; Richard Holter, Helena, Mont., $2; W. O. Hart, New Orleans, La., $2; Jeanette Joel, Detroit, Mich., $2; J. Johnson, Springfield, Ill., $2; Mrs. Emma R. Keeley, Washington, D. C., $4; William A. Lewis, Williamsburg, Ind., $3; L. E. Lackey, Ewing, Neb., $2; L. D. Montgomery, Ewing, Neb., $2; United Presbyterian Church pastor, R. E. Lackey, Ewing, Neb., $14.36; J. E. McGowan, Steubenville, Ohio, $2; William H. Morgan, Gordonsburg, Tenn., $5; S. F. Peaslee, Upton, Maine, $2; Mr. J. E. Reisner, Shippensburg, Pa., $2; Miss Nellie Screws, Greenwood, S. C., $2; C. J. Ottolander, Springfield, Ill., $5; Chas. S. Palmer, LeRoy, Minn., $2; Mrs. Henry D. Spencer, Decatur, Ill., $2; Pauline A. Smith, Worcester, Mass., $2; State Normal School, Carbondale, Ill., $24.06; State Normal School, Carbondale, Ill., $5; Mrs. C. J. Thistlethwaite, Fairport, N. Y., $4; Theo. Troop, care of Episcopal Sunday school class, Enterprise, Fla., $25; Agnes R. Whippel, Bennington, Vt., $2; the faculty and students of Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, $149; Mrs. Anna H. Templeton, Brookville, Pa., $10; H. L. White and family, Fargo, N. Dak., $2; Mrs. Frank P. Woodbury, Washington, D. C., $3; Charles A. Yeaton and Robert A. Yeaton, Rogers Park, Chicago, Ill., $4.10; Mary C. Taggart, Pittsburgh, Pa., $2.

Passenger—I'd give you a tip, only I've nothing but a $10 bill.

Porter—Oh, that'll be enough, sir.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Vicar—For shame, my lad! What have those poor little fish done to be imprisoned upon the day of rest?

Tommy—That—that's what they get for—for chasing worms on a Sunday, sir.—*John Bull.*

Two Irishmen arranged to fight a duel with pistols. One of them was distinctly stout, and when he saw his lean adversary facing him he raised an objection.

"Bedad!" he said, "I'm twice as big a target as he is, so I ought to stand twice as far away from him as he is from me."

"Be aisy now," replied his second. "I'll soon put that right."

Taking a piece of chalk from his pocket he drew lines down the stout man's coat, leaving a space between them.

"Now," he said, turning to the other man, "fire away, ye spalpeen, and remember that any hits outside that chalk line don't count."—*Lippincott's.*

IN CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLES

All the officers of the Circle at Chautauqua, New York, are men.

Chautauqua Circles in Wilson, Barker and Ransomville, New York, cultivate neighborhood spirit by telephone and interchange of visits.

The Chautauqua Circle at Mabton, Washington, is the intellectual center of the town. Its membership includes the mayor, the city clerk and several other officials.

Des Moines, Iowa, has thirty Chautauqua Reading Circles with a membership so large that two city federations are organized, one called the Union and one the League.

The Coudersport, Pennsylvania, Chautauquans maintain not only a Reading Circle but an alumni association called The Hall in the Grove. Their headquarters, The Chautauqua Temple, is a meeting-place for the various women's clubs.

The board of directors of the Long Beach, California, Chautauqua Assembly, at a recent meeting appointed Dr. H. A. Devlin, dean of the summer school, and Miss Cornelia Adele Teal, dean of the Chautauqua Home Reading Course. The C. L. S. C. of the Home Reading Course is an important feature of many of the Assemblies.

Emlenton, Pennsylvania, has a Chautauqua Circle of eighty members, including people from every church and walk in life. The meetings are held in the moving picture theater, an innovation which may be helpful in other places in these days when so many towns are bewailing the evil tendency of amusements and town standards.

Brooklyn Chautauqua Alumni, a large organization of graduates of the four-year Chautauqua course, celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary on November 10. Mr. D. Harris Underhill, chairman of the celebration committee, is a member of the first class of 1882; Mr. J. H. Lant, president of the association, is a member of the class of 1895; Mr. E. K. Todd, secretary, belongs to the class of 1896.

For the summer season of 1915 Chautauqua Institution already announces a special week's program on "The Remaking of Modern Europe" and a Music Festival Week. Mr. Melville E. Stone, manager of the Associated Press, and Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Corrections, New York, are listed for addresses. Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president General Federation of Women's Clubs, is to be Federation Day speaker. Among the series lecturers announced are: Mr. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia; Professor Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania, on "The Human Note in Economics"; Professor S. C. Schmucker of West Chester Normal School, on "The Ascent of Man"; Mr. Edward J. Ward of the University of Wisconsin, on "The Social Center Movement." The season will open July 1 and close August 29.

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THE YEAR IN FINANCE AND TRADE

BY ALBERT W. ATWOOD

EDITOR "BUSINESS AMERICA," LECTURER ON FINANCE IN NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

ANYTHING like a conventional, normal narrative of the year 1914 in finance and trade is out of the question. Possibly it would be feasible to review the chief events up to July 23, but at that point finance and trade fell like a house of cards before the devastation of war. When Austria sent its now famous ultimatum to Servia and precipitated the Great War, the year was for all practical purposes split in two.

Nineteen Fourteen, it must be confest, was a year of depression in this country. There is always great danger in generalization, and the fact that this is a vast country whose natural resources and wealth seem to be but little affected by international disturbances or Wall Street catastrophes cannot be too often repeated. It has been said that our foreign trade is but one per cent of our domestic trade. Merely to supply the ordinary needs of one hundred millions of people keeps many a factory going. Crops have been perhaps the largest in history, and crops are the backbone of American wealth.

But allowing for all these facts and throwing in for good measure what is perhaps the greatest of all our natural resources, a splendid geographical isolation from Europe, it is still true that 1914 was not only a year of relative financial and business gloom, but was such even before the war drew a still darker cloud athwart the sky. The closing month witnesses a distinct improvement which may carry far, but before we consider the future let us see just what the earlier months of the year brought into being.

I have named July 23 as the dividing point. Now of course any study of the movements of gold from country to country, of the 1914 tax budgets of the European powers, or of the general course of the great European bourses for the last two or three years will reveal a frantic preparation for, or at least, intense fear, of war. But on July 23 the smoldering fires burst thru the earth and became evident to the ordinary four senses where before their significance if not their existence had been perceived only by a sort of fifth sense. So I think it is safe to work up to July 23 and then work beyond it.

In general it may be said that the very first and last parts of 1914 have been the happiest from the economic standpoint. In the last quarter of 1913 reaction and depression were overdone. There was an "over-pessimism," not only in this country, but in Europe, where fears of what might result from the Balkan wars had been given much weight. Idle money piled up in all the financial centers of the world and consequently in January the stock markets bounded upward and a marked improvement in trade was hoped for.

But January's improvement did not last. From that month forward the historian has but little of a cheerful nature to relate. In August the whole machine of international trade, foreign exchange, stock exchanges and so forth crumpled like paper and almost went to pieces. Not until October was anything like real order restored. November witnessed a slow but steady improvement, and in December for the first time in eleven months has the general financial situation warranted even a sigh of relief. Look for a moment at a few of the details.

A world-wide easing of money rates at London, Paris, Berlin and New York distinguished the month of January. At New York there was an accumulation of reserve money at the rate of $3,000,000 a day. A message from President Wilson to Congress, recommending important trust legislation, but being at the same time conciliatory to business, acted as a stimulus. There was a rapid rise in British Consols in London and a New York state bond issue of $50,000,000 was five times oversubscribed.

In February advances in the world's stock markets halted. The foreign cables told of a precarious financial situation in Paris. Above all people began to wonder why the promise of bountiful crops did not find some echo in reviving trade, why, in the words of Wall Street, this glorious promise was not being "discounted." Then came March, and while stock markets were very quiet, the movement was mainly to lower levels. The political situation in Great Britain in reference to Ireland caused

COURSE OF STOCK PRICES

	Net change in 1909	Net change in 1910	Net change in 1911	Net change in 1912	Net change in 1913	Net change in 1914	Last price 1913	Closing July 30 1914
Atchison	+23⅛	—23	+ 5½	— ⅝	—12¼	— 1¾	93½	89⅜
Balt. & Ohio	+ 7⅝	—13¼	— 1⅞	+ 1⅝	—12⅛	..	92½	72
Brooklyn R. Tr	+12¼	— 4¾	+ ⅞	+15⅜	— 4⅛	— 2	88	79½
Canadian Pacific	+ 4½	+13⅞	+46¼	+23⅝	—41⅜	—50¾	206¾	157½
Ches. & Ohio	+33½	—11¼	— 6¾	+ 5	—19	—19	60	41½
St. Paul	+ 7⅜	—35⅜	—13⅞	+ 3	—12¾	—13⅞	100	85¼
Northwestern	— 1¾	—40½	+ ¼	— 6½	— 8¾	..	127½	126
Del. & Hudson	+ 3¾	—19⅝	+ 3¾	— 2¼	—13	..	153	140
Gt. Northern	— 4⅛	—20¼	+ 3¾	+ 2⅞	— 4½	—13⅞	126⅜	114
Louis. & Nash	+30¾	—12½	+10½	—14¾	— 7½	..	133½	127
Mo., Kan. & Tex	+ 7¾	—18¾	— 2½	— 2⅝	— 7⅞	..	19⅛	10¼
Mo. Pacific	+ 4⅜	—24⅝	— 8¼	+ 1	—16½	—14	24½	8
N. Y. Central	— 1⅝	—13⅞	— 3	+ ½	—16¼	— 9	92	80
North Pacific	+ 2¼	—29¼	+ 1¾	+ 3⅜	—12⅛	—11	109	98¾
Pennsylvania	+ 4⅞	— 8⅜	— 5⅞	— 1⅛	—12¼	— 3½	109⅝	105⅛
Reading	+28	—20¼	+ ⅛	+15⅞	+ 1	—25½	168½	140
So. Pacific	+17	—21¾	— 3	— 5¼	—12⅝	..	88¾	84⅞
Union Pacific	+20¼	—34¼	+ 1⅜	—12⅛	— 4	—39¾	155	113½
Amalg. Copper	+ 6	—28⅞	+ 4¼	+12⅜	— 5¼	—23⅛	73¼	49½
Am. Car & F	+22¼	—21¾	+ 3½	— ¼	— 9¼	..	44½	44⅛
Am. Loco	+ 3⅞	—23¼	— 2	+ 5⅜	—10	— 9½	32	20¼
Am. Smelting	+20⅛	—30½	— ½	— ⅛	— 8⅜	—11	64¼	52½
Am. Sugar	— 8⅜	— 8⅝	+ ¼	+ 1¼	— 6¾	— 8¼	110¼	100
Am. Tel. & Tel	+13½	— ⅞	— 2⅞	+1 ½	—20⅛	— 2	119	114
Anaconda	+ 4	—15¾	— 1	+ 2⅝	— 5⅛	—16¾	35½	25
Nat. Lead	+12	—35⅜	— 2¼	+ ⅞	—11¾	— 2½	44¾	41⅝
Pr. St. Car	+ 9¾	—21¾	+ 3	+1 ¼	— 8	+ 6½	27	34
Rep. Iron & Steel	+20¼	—15½	— 4¾	— ¾	— 4½	..	20¼	18½
U. S. Steel	+37⅜	—18⅞	— 4¾	+ ⅜	— 9⅛	..	58⅞	51⅞
U. S. Steel, pref	+12	— 8⅜	— 5¼	— 1¼	— 4	..	106	106½
W. Union	+ 7½	— 4½	+ 5½	— 4⅝	—17¼	+ ½	57½	54

NOTE. Where net changes for 1914 are not shown recent prices were not available to afford comparisons, but in all these cases large net declines from the end of 1913 have taken place.

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The Liberty National Bank
of **NEW YORK**

139 BROADWAY

CAPITAL:
$1,000,000.00

SURPLUS:
$2,000,000.00

PROFITS:
$900,000.00

STRONG SAFE CONSERVATIVE

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA

Condition at Close of Business October 31, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$5,397,164.84
Due from Banks	735,098.73
Cash and Reserve	1,158,080.51
Exchanges for Clearing House	530,739.80
Clearing House Loan Certificates	90,000.00
	$7,912,312.90

LIABILITIES

Capital	$600,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	907,500.94
Circulation	313,200.00
Deposits	5,456,611.96
Clearing House Loan Certificates	635,000.00
	$7,912,312.90

OFFICERS

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THOMAS J. BUDD, Vice-Pres. and Cashier
W. CLIFFORD WOOD, Assistant Cashier
WM. T. TOMLINSON, 2d Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

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Francis P. Crott — Hamilton B. Powell
Lewis R. Dick — George Brinton Roberts
Jacob S. Disston — Edgar D. Stow
Samuel Dresser Houston — W. LeMar Talbot
George W. Kendrick, Jr. — Louis M. Wagner

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

October 31, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and investments	$6,380,767.70
From other banks	1,498,758.32
Cash on reserve	1,197,350.48
	$9,076,876.50

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,073,866.92
Circulation	1,000,002.50
Deposits	6,003,007.08
	$9,076,876.50

O. N. FRENZEL.....President
J. P. FRENZEL.....Vice-President
O. F. FRENZEL.....Cashier
J. P. FRENZEL, JR.....Asst. Cashier

COURSE OF THE BOND MARKET	Closing 1913	Dec. 11 1914
Government 4s	111½	109
Panama Canal 3s	100	99
Atchison gen. 4s	93⅛	91⅞
B. & O. Prior Lien	90⅛	88⅛
New Jersey Central 5s	114½	113
Burlington 4s	91¼	89¾
St. Paul gen. 4½s	100⅞	98
Northwestern gen. 4s	94	89¼
Erie convertible 4s	73	60½
Ill. Central ref. 4s	89⅞	85
M., K. & T. 4s	87⅝	79
New York Central deb. 4s	85¼	86½
Mo. Pacific 4s	92¼	89¾
Penn. 4s, 1906	92½	92
Reading gen. 4s	92½	92¼
So. Pacific conv. 4s	86	80¼
Union Pacific 4s	95¾	94⅞
Interboro 5s	105	96⅝
Amer. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4½s	95⅝	95⅛
New York Teleph. 4½s	95	95
U. S. Steel 5s	100⅛	100

NOTE. High grade bonds, it will be observed, are but little lower than a the end of 1913, which was a period of acute depression in the bond market.

depression abroad. But of far more importance in this country was the fact which began to dawn upon people that the railroads were in a "bad way," whether from their own or others' fault mattered little.* The greatest railroad systems laid off thousands of men and many companies stopped paying dividends. The Mexican revolution developed further and proved a disturbing element in the business world.

Approach of the United States to the brink of war with Mexico was the overshadowing influence in April. The railroad situation grew worse, the steel trade became duller than ever, stocks fell to new low levels since June, 1913. Abroad there was much talk of financial trouble on the Continent. Splendid crop prospects affected the price of wheat, but exerted no influence on general trade. In May the most curious factor was still the refusal of the country to cheer up because of crop prospects. Abroad the great government banks continued to take in gold at an unprecedented rate. A big banking failure involving many Canadian enterprises disturbed London. Russian securities fell into panic at St. Petersburg; new taxes were suggested by Lloyd-George in England; indeed there was every sign of financial preparation for war, if foresight had only been as good as "hindsight."

In June stock markets did not move much, but developments were largely discouraging. Europe depleted our bank reserves by taking $47,000,000 of our gold. A number of dividend reductions were announced. Several more large financial failures were announced abroad. The great New York jobbing firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. failed.

In the early part of July the most spectacular feature was the steady decline in stock prices, New Haven and Missouri Pacific falling to new low records for all time. No doubt the difficulties of these particular companies played a part, but in view of later events there is every reason to believe that Europe, and especially Germany, had long been quietly dumping stocks on the American markets. Then on July 23 came the Austrian ultimatum from Servia, and before taking up the new thread it may be well to examine a little more closely the exact condition, financially and industrially, of the United States, in the last week of July, 1914.

The writer has been able to read something like a thousand answers received by an important national organization which had sent out in October a questionnaire in regard to business conditions. The questionnaire was addrest to officers of railroads, manufacturing companies, national banks, savings banks, street railways, insurance companies, associations of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, boards of trade, labor unions, state federations of labor, state labor bureaus, provident loan societies, and governors of states and mayors of cities. From these first-hand sources of information, as well as from many others, I can safely infer that in the last week of July the general situation of business *was far from satisfactory*.

The reasons for this condition, a condition existing despite enormous crops, were probably many. A change in the tariff, following much discussion of the subject; discussion and legislation on banking and trusts; the Mexican trouble; and the attitude of the Interstate Commerce Commission toward the railroads, probably all played a part. It is enough for our purpose to note that such a state of facts existed, and that certain fundamental industries such as transportation, iron and steel, lumber, electrical, machinery and cement trades, and in general everything connected with construction work and to a considerable extent the building trades—were in the last of July in almost a *deplorable* condition. Opinion is divided as to whether matters were then on the mend, or whether a progressive decline was indicated, the balance of opinion probably inclining to the former view. To this situation came the European war with its direct and in-

*See the table on page 457.

direct consequences, both of which have been to aggravate the existing disturbance in business affairs, or to retard the improvement which was pretty generally hoped for.

On July 27 the Vienna Bourse closed, and from the 23d to the 31st all stock markets were practically in panic, our market falling from five to seventeen points on July 30. On the 31st the London and New York stock exchanges closed, the Bank of England raised its rate from four to eight per cent, foreign exchange operations became demoralized, and $40,000,000 of gold was sent from this country to Europe in five days.

To tell the story of what followed July 31 would take many pages. The New York Stock Exchange was closed to prevent European owners of some six billion dollars of American securities from selling as much as they could of their holdings and thus draining this country of gold. Charles A. Conant, the economist, has compared the situation to the collapse of Roman authority when barbarians overran the empire. Chancellor Lloyd-George has said that the "paper machine had crumpled and somehow got out of order." The National City Bank of New York spoke of the "painfully developed structure of modern civilization as having been wrecked."

To retail the financial and business effects of the war is impossible. But it may be noted that the results were direct and indirect, the latter being by far the more important. The war at once stopped all exports because there were no shipping facilities available. This condition has slowly been remedied, but not until it had proven a great blow to the South. About half the annual cotton crop goes abroad, and the crop this year was an abnormally large one. But the cutting off of about half the demand drove prices down to around seven cents a pound, where they still are, and well below the cost of production. Thus the South has lost perhaps a billion dollars and its recovery to normal conditions will be slow and painful. But with this exception the direct effect of cutting off our normal relations with Europe has been relatively moderate. A few manufacturers have suffered from a lack of German dyestuffs. But any loss, except that of the South, has been probably more than made up for by the steadily increasing export of munitions of war needed by European nations, an export movement which began soon after the first demoralization gave way to something like order, and has since been increasing.

Then it must be remembered that in the essentially agricultural sections of the country other than the South, local conditions have pretty well counteracted the ill effects of the war. The unusually large crops of wheat, corn, hay, vegetables and fruit have kept practically at normal the great farming region west of the Mississippi and east of the Rockies as far south as Texas, and also portions of northern New England and certain districts in California.

6%

Your January Funds

Where to Place Them to the Best Advantage

PRINCIPAL, Interest and Dividends available for investment can be safely and profitably placed in the 6% bonds of the American Real Estate Company, based on its extensive ownership of real estate in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in New York City, and in the City of Yonkers, adjoining New York City.

Since 1888 these bonds have been favorably known to thousands of individual investors as A-R-E Six's, and it may be to your advantage before placing January funds to know about the American Real Estate Company, its bonds, and the successful business back of its bonds.

In the assurance of income and the safety of principal, real estate and obligations based upon it offer unusual attractions at this time when the general security market is upset.

A-R-E Six's are not mortgage bonds,—they are debenture bonds, and have been bought by the public for 27 years without a dollar lost or gone astray. They are the direct contract obligations of the American Real Estate Company, issued in two forms, as follows:

6% Coupon Bonds

In denominations of $100, $500, $1000 and upward, interest payable semi-annually by coupons attached, and principal maturing in ten years.

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Maturing in ten, fifteen or twenty years, for $1000 and upward, purchasable by installments. The installments bear interest at 6%, which is compounded annually, accumulated and paid with the total installments at maturity.

Write for full information concerning the Company and its bonds.

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Organized 1882

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

42nd STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

CAPITAL,	$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	$1,875,000.00
DEPOSITS,	$23,600,434.00
TOTAL RESOURCES,	$27,930,698.00

CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, President

WILLIAM A. SIMONSON, Vice President — DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier
JOHN S. SAMMIS, Jr., Assistant Cashier — HENRY E. STUBING, Assistant Cashier

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Depository of the United States, State of New York, City of New York

Accounts on Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, Corporations and Individuals Invited

Fourth Street National Bank

Philadelphia, October 31, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans & Discounts	$35,303,160.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	834,535.97
Due from Banks	6,932,869.39
Exchanges for Clearing House	698,779.09
Clearing House Loan Certificates	10,000.00
Cash and Reserve	11,282,066.53
	$55,061,410.98

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	7,041,801.01
Circulation	500,000.00
Letters of Credit Issued to Customers	834,535.97
Deposits	43,685,074.00
	$55,061,410.98

R. J. CLARK, Cashier

The Girard National Bank PHILADELPHIA

DIRECTORS

FRANCIS B. REEVES, Chairman of the Board

Daniel Baugh, George F. Baker, Redmond C. Corcoran, J. Mauran Rhodes, W. Frederick Snyder, Robert Lenard, Wm. Newbold Ely, Morris L. Clothier, John Gribbel, George McFadden, Francis B. Reeves, Jr., Wm. W. Frazier, Jr., George D. Rosengarten, Clarence M. Clark, Horatio G. Lloyd, Joseph Wayne, Jr., Evan Randolph

Statement as of October 31, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans and Investments	$29,851,544.10
Bonds to secure circulation	3,747,000.00
Exchange for Clearing House	943,050.11
Due from banks	6,481,330.12
Cash and reserve	7,619,730.44
	$48,642,654.77

LIABILITIES

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	4,798,375.06
Dividend (payable Nov. 1st)	160,000.00
Circulation	2,830,800.00
Clearing House loan certificates	340,000.00
Deposits	38,513,479.71
	$48,642,654.77

JOSEPH WAYNE, JR., President
EVAN RANDOLPH, Vice-President
T. E. WIEDERSHEIM, Vice-President
CHAS. M. ASHTON, Cashier
A. W. PICKFORD, Asst. Cashier.
ALFRED BARRATT, Asst. Cashier

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
680 BROADWAY

CAPITAL	$250,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS	65,852.88

VINCENT LOESER.....President
OSCAR STINER.....Vice-President
GEORGE E. HOYER.....Cashier
H. V. E. TERHUNE.....Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

OSCAR STINER, VINCENT LOESER, LEANDER H. THORN, WILLARD S. TUTTLE, FREDERIC T. HUME, FRANCIS B. GRIFFIN, MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAU, JR.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus Earnings	1,000,000.00

M. J. BARBER, Cashier.

This bank will receive direct from banks, manufacturers and mercantile firms, checks and time items drawn on Providence, and remit upon payment in New York exchange at a reasonable rate.

7%

Your Money Will Earn 7% & 8%

invested in first mortgages in Oklahoma City real estate. We have never had a loss. Interest paid promptly. Value of property three times amount of loan.

Write for **free** booklet describing our business and list of loans. We have loans of $150.00 to $10,000.00

Aurellus-Swanson Co.
60 State National Bank Building. Oklahoma City, Okla.

WANTED $100,000

I wish to get in touch with some person having capital to invest in farm mortgages in a section where this method of investment is unknown. Farmers borrow from banks on short time and high rate of interest. I know that more than $100,000 can be placed with security as good as government bonds, with more than double their return in interest, which in most cases will be payable in advance. I can satisfy anyone interested as to my honesty and business ability. Address

J. M., care of The Independent

But the indirect effects of the war upon this country have been terrible indeed. Our foreign trade is relatively unimportant in itself, but as a regulator of our financial relations with other countries it is fraught with tremendous significance. Our normal excess of exports over imports enables us to pay Europe the $300,000,000 of annual dividends and interest which we owe as well as our tourists' expenses abroad, freight charges on foreign owned ships and many other items. The war instilled a fear that we might be called upon to pay off immediately in gold our debts to Europe, both the floating debt of perhaps $250,000,000, and as much of the six billion dollar permanent debt as Europe could collect. This is why our Stock Exchange was closed from July 31 to December 12. This is why the financial markets were thrown into panic, and it explains the tightening of the money market which resulted in further restricting activity all over the country. Banks thruout the country became very conservative; interest rates advanced, and money was hard to get for the conduct of ordinary business. For new enterprises and for extensions, in fact for all permanent improvements, capital was not available.

Thruout September financial markets were still under the blighting influence of war. Stock markets remained closed, international exchange was demoralized. Early in August men feared a panic more disastrous than any before experienced. But action both on the part of bankers and the Government was marvelously quick. A panic was prevented. Private hoarding of gold was stopped at the beginning, whereas in 1907 it went very far. Fortunately the panic of 1907 had taught lessons which had not been forgotten. Banks at once issued several hundred million dollars of Clearing House certificates which enabled them to pay each other without using actual money. As early as August 4 the Treasury Department had shipped to banks in leading cities, to be placed in circulation, $100,000,000 of emergency currency, created in 1908 and held in Treasury vaults for just such an emergency. Altogether no less than $381,530,000 of these notes were issued, and together with the Clearing House certificates they largely made up for the loss in gold to Europe earlier in the year, and in general for the lack of money and credit.

The most single pressing problem was how New York City was to meet some $80,000,000 of notes due in London and Paris between August, 1914, and January, 1915. These notes were legally payable in gold, but ordinarily the payment of such debts is effected by means of exchange operations, by the offset of exports from this country against debts owed by this country. Such a normal solution was not possible, so all the banks in Greater New York with two small exceptions subscribed to a gold pool and thus without difficulty the necessary sum was raised. A little later the successful formation of the "$100,000,000 gold pool" by banks all over the

country that were anxious to restore still further normal exchange conditions was an important development. Sterling exchange, which early in August had been as high as $7, which necessitated the payment of seven good American dollars for $4.86 of American money provided the payment had to be made in London, fell in October to normal figures.

In October also the New York bank deficit was extinguished, the money situation became distinctly easier, and while Stock Exchange business was still suspended, in quarters where securities were dealt in there was—toward the end of the month, in particular—a marked improvement in prices. Railroad earnings and trade in general did not improve, but the reduction in dividends by the United States Steel Corporation in particular, and by other large concerns such as the Amalgamated Copper Company, was considered a sign of conservatism and safety rather than the reverse.

November was a period of marked financial betterment. Banks began to retire Clearing House certificates and emergency currency, which are now a thing of the past. Savings banks had earlier refused to pay on demand, but in November restored that privilege without harm to themselves. Industry generally remained quiet, but improved slightly. Steadily increasing exports of war munitions had a considerable influence. Both the copper and oil trades were badly hit by the war, but in November they again approached normal. The election was, on the whole, gratifying to business men, even to those who strongly admired the President, and the opening of the Cotton Exchange was felt to be a big step toward restoring normal conditions.

On the same day, November 16, the Federal Reserve system was inaugurated, and this measure was looked upon as an assurance that panics would be almost impossible in the future. Thus far the Federal Reserve banks have not actually transacted much business, but the sentimental effect of their opening in the way of cheering up sentiment and making business men more optimistic has been incalculable.

One hesitates to predict the future of the Federal Reserve system, but it is at least safe to assume that in future periods of depression, war, or threatened panic, this system will sustain the business community and the credit structure.

One of the most striking lessons of the war from an economic standpoint had been the ability of the Bank of England especially and the other great central banks abroad to maintain the business and credit structures under circumstances more trying than the world has ever seen before. Indeed this fact more than any other leads me to hope that there will not be any mad rush on the part of foreigners to sell their American stocks when our exchanges open for business on a free basis. On November 28 the Stock Exchange opened for restricted trading in bonds, and on December 12 for similar trading in stocks. The first two weeks of bond trading revealed no torrent of sales, and none was expected when the stock division opened. Minimum prices were artificially established, but many prices did not fall even to the minimum.

The truth seems to be that during the four months that the Stock Exchange remained closed a large sum of capital accumulated for investment and that time gradually did away with any necessity for a bursting dam of foreign liquidation of American securities. Foreign liquidation may be considerable, but it will be deliberate; and while the destruction of property in Europe is enormous, and enormous also are new European bond issues, it must be remembered that owing to increased wealth and a far more efficient credit machinery the powers of recuperation of Europe are vastly greater than they were in earlier times.

Many of those who predict a severe further decline in American investments forget that even with the recent improvement in prices the quotations for both stocks and bonds are now very low, not only as compared with every normal years for a long period, but also indeed as compared with panic prices of 1907. The extensive declines which took place both in 1913 and 1914 on the world's markets no doubt reflected the coming of war.

The development in the use and organization of credit in Europe today so far exceeds anything known in previous wars that the burden to be borne, while onerous enough, is less than many persons suppose. As for this country, beyond expressing doubts as to the likelihood of extremely pessimistic views being justified, it is unwise to indulge in much prophecy. If the railroads should be permitted to raise freight rates a very considerable stimulus will be given to business. The effect to capture markets in South America and the Orient will also stir up activity, altho we cannot expect much in this direction until we are willing and able to take England's place as the creditor nation of the world.

Aside from the war the year has witnessed a number of disturbing incidents, events and tendencies. The Colorado strike was significant. Agitation for government ownership of telephones and telegraphs, and other expressions of prevailing political propaganda did not tend to encourage enterprise. But opposed to these matters and of more importance is the fact that the Great War has set this country upon a path where economy and thrift may bid fair to take the place of wasteful extravagance. Not only does the United States enter upon its full responsibility as a great world power, but it enters upon new duties more serious and yet fuller of promise than any we have ever faced, with a new sense of seriousness and a new responsibility for the best use of its unequaled resources.

Princeton, New Jersey

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BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO.
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Condensed Statement
NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK
Minneapolis, Minnesota
At close of business October 31, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$27,796,261.66
U. S. and Other Bonds	2,013,195.00
Banking House	575,000.00
Overdrafts	7,315.43
Cash and Due from Banks	10,849,379.97
	$41,241,152.06

LIABILITIES

Capital	$3,000,000.00*
Surplus	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	897,622.61
Circulation	2,700,000.00
Deposits	32,643,529.45
	$41,241,152.06

** By a recent vote of the stockholders the capital stock has been increased to $4,000,000.*

EDWARD W. DECKER, President
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JAMES A. LATTA, Vice-President
ALEXANDER V. OSTROM, Cashier

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Independent Opinions

Our correspondence is unusually interesting just now. The stirring times in which we live have at least one benefit in that they take people out of themselves and force them to interest themselves in affairs foreign to their personal circle. This is in truth a world war, not merely because nations from every continent except South America are taking an active part in it but because it very literally affects everybody in the world and almost everybody feels that it does. The clash of arms in the valley of the Seine or the Carpathian Mountains sets the ether quivering with alarm round the whole globe and away into stellar spaces. Here in America we feel the blows whether they fall upon white, black or yellow skins and we understand the laments of the dying whether spoken in Czech, Magyar, Arabic, Flemish or Ruthenian.

A well-known American woman living in Germany gives in a personal letter to her father the following vivid picture of the German spirit as it manifested itself in the first month of the war:

MY DEAR FATHER:

It is as clear and beautiful a Sunday morning here in Freiburg as you can be having there in Denver. The church-bells are ringing the people to Gottesdienst. The town itself, a university town which dates from the middle ages, is quiet and blooms like a garden, giving no sign except for its Red Cross banners flying from schools and public buildings, that we are in the midst of a world war, unequaled in history, both in extent and in meaning. Yet, had I chosen, I would rather be here in Germany at this time than anywhere else! Never in my life have I felt so close to a great heroic emotion as during these last four weeks!

As you know, I have no German blood in me; moreover, I have been for nearly two years in Paris, which I have loved; and certainly, I have never stood for militarism, yet at this moment, after four weeks of the most careful and *intense* observation of the course of events, I feel that Germany is fighting with terrible energy the fight of the races, which still believe in God and Justice, against those who have forgotten the sternness which lies in these two great concepts. God and the fear of God are realities in Germany today, where every one is aware of a re-birth —a *Wiedergeburt*. Press and pulpit are one in the utterance of a reverent acceptance of what has happened as God's will. And there is no cant, no phariseeism in this utterance!

I have yet to read or to hear a personal complaint or protest against the swinging of the whole mechanism of the

state into a position of *National* defense, even tho it has meant bankruptcy to thousands and the danger of death to millions. On the instant the individual subordinated himself—his future, his life, to the nation—to the race. Show me that that is true in any of the countries which have ranged themselves against Germany. Here in Freiburg the announcement of martial law was read in all the public squares. Then came the order to mobilize. And it was as tho all of Germany held its breath. Then—marvel of marvels to me—came a burst of song. From street to street, in this town, as in every town in Germany, rang out the "Wacht am Rhein," "Deutschland über Alles," and Luther's old hymn, "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott." These are grand songs in words, rhythm and melody, sonorous—not to be sung by one man alone, but by men together, from the common heart.

In Munich, where I spent the next two weeks, I heard night after night the troops marching out under a harvest moon, thousands of men in marching lines, thirty thousand volunteers from Munich alone. And they all sing.

Women, white faces, lips close-prest, came back from the parting at the station to the duties which the men had been forced to leave on such short notice. There has been no time for leisurely anxiety or mourning. They are all at work, doing many things they have had small preparation in, but doing them well, because of the intense feeling that as far as possible the work of Germany must go on at as small a loss as possible. Into the fields where the crops of grain, hay, fruits and vegetables were left so suddenly have poured the boys and girls from the cities, under the direction of old men who could not go to war.

No man may dare to predict the outcome of a struggle in which Germany and Austria stand against the nations. But I know that in Germany the great victory has already spread its banners. A people with prayer in its heart and song on its lips has become united, without distinction, "as *one* man." And America I call to look with reverence upon this victory, no matter how it may read of the battlefields, whose stories come by way of the rest of Europe, if not thru the strange writing of Japan.

CHARLOTTE TELLER

Freiburg, in Baden, Germany

THE TU QUOQUE ARGUMENT

Whenever we find fault with what Germany is doing somebody writes in and wants to know why we don't find fault with the other powers for what they have done in the past. Now we cannot scold every country of the world in any one issue, much as we should like to. We have to take them to task one at a time. We are glad that the liberal doctor quoted below recognizes the influence of American public opinion in checking British aggression in China a few years ago. He will find by referring to the files that The Independent at that time took an active part in opposition to Great Britain.

In a recent issue you take the position that Japan is justified in ousting Germany from China, because Germany took possession by force and because

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31st, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$161,920,188.32
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	15.59
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	8,825,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation	1,450,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation	1,497,862.31
Premiums on U. S. bonds	25,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)	4,629,856.61
Stocks	250,000.00
Banking house	2,500,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit	785,964.24
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	4,452,694.95
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	836,720.60
Checks and other cash items	410,520.78
Exchanges for Clearing House	9,780,850.96
Notes of other national banks	581,175.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,939.99
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	22,188,776.00
Legal-tender notes	8,535,820.00
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)	5,280,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount returned	588,424.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	1,651,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	234,062.50
Interest accrued	522,848.46
Total	$209,105,222.01

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	6,744,906.82
Reserved for taxes	715,723.47
National bank notes outstanding	31,042,397.50
Acceptances under letters of credit	785,964.24
Due to other national banks	27,113,063.45
Due to State and private banks and bankers	35,624,656.85
Dividends unpaid	14,145.50
Individual deposits subject to check	65,561,735.96
Demand certificates of deposit	2,557,170.31
Time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days	100,000.00
Time deposits payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	400,000.00
Certified checks	494,637.12
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,249,529.93
Unearned discount	701,290.86
Total	$209,105,222.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914.

E. H. CALLANAN,
Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York County, No. 47.

Correct—Attest:

HENRY W. DE FOREST,
CHARLES H. ALLEN,
CHARLES LANIER,
} Directors.

FRANKLIN

NATIONAL BANK

Broad and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, October 31, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$25,624,898.77
Due from banks	4,836,770.59
Cash and reserve	7,158,402.62
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,820,188.49
	$39,440,260.47

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	3,422,527.07
Circulation	1,369,400.00
Deposits	33,648,333.40
	$39,440,260.47

E. P. PASSMORE, Vice-President and Cashier

she is alleged to be the same disquieting element in the East that she is in Europe. Now why, in the name of fairness, do you remain silent as to the manner in which England came to squat on Hong Kong or Russia in Mongolia? Who taught Germany this game of piracy? As a matter of fact Germany got a foothold under circumstances less revolting to decency than England, the excuse, tho flimsy enough, being the killing of two missionaries.

However, I challenge the world to instance a darker blot on civilization than the manner in which England obtained possession of Hong Kong and other Chinese territory in 1840. To foist the most pernicious of all curses, the opium vice, upon a nation whose government has become alive to the physical, moral, and intellectual ruin following in its wake, and then because that government determinately opposes the traffic, it is forced into a war, and, because she is no match for England, is whipped, has to cede territory and—joke of all jokes!—pay her foe's war expenses, and in her utter helplessness, submit to the curst opium vice.

You may say this is not England of today. Again I would remind you that when a few years ago China astonished the world by her superhuman efforts to eradicate the opium curse, England very forcibly objected, because her opium remained unsold in Chinese ports and she could no longer coin human weakness into filthy lucre and outrage a nation's morals. China would then most certainly have been humiliated as in 1840, but an enlightened public opinion exprest its indignation in no uncertain manner, especially in America. This won the day for poor China.

MEDICUS LIBERALIS

Cleveland, Ohio

SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR

It is a curious tribute to the wide influence of the Socialist propaganda that there should be so general a feeling of disappointment that the Socialists should not have done something to prevent the war. Even those who have been most opposed to the views of the Socialists and most contemptuous of their power have evidently been relying upon them more than they would be willing to admit. On the other hand, those who believed that the power of capitalism would be sufficient to stop the war have been equally disappointed. It seems that people are not, as we have been told, the helpless victims of proletarian and capitalistic forces, but that they can take the bit between their teeth and run away and smash up the whole machine whenever they take the notion. We feel something of a relief to realize that, in spite of blind economic forces, we can still do what we want, however unwise what we want to do may be. The realization of this may help toward the adoption of a more rational method of settling social problems than "the inevitable class conflict" of which we have heard so much. The German anti-Socialist society has disbanded because of the patriotism displayed

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, October 31, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$37,690,699.25
Overdrafts, unsecured	12,860.69
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	450,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation	4,017,500.00
Other securities to secure circulation	2,950,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)	1,156,695.72
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, none; all other stocks, $106,201.41	106,201.41
Banking house	950,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	1,913,886.44
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	438,159.67
Customers' liability, letters of credit	156,809.29
Checks and other cash items	206,465.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,185,888.56
Notes of other national banks	733,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	8,980.11
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	3,830,898.00
Legal-tender notes	2,585,177.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber	129,996.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	273,875.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	44,000.00
Total	$61,841,092.14

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	7,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,112,630.56
Reserved for taxes	83,849.85
National banknotes outstanding	4,308,000.00
State banknotes outstanding	10,838.00
Due to other national banks	3,370,667.30
Due to State and private banks and bankers	744,111.72
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,274,697.05
Dividends unpaid	75,550.00
Individual deposits subject to check	28,720,582.97
Demand certificates of deposit	50,300.00
Certified checks	84,547.23
Cashier's checks outstanding	27,386.06
Letters of credit	156,809.29
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	2,950,000.00
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)	8,870,000.00
Liabilities other than those stated above: Federal Income Tax withheld	1,122.11
Total	$61,841,092.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of November, 1914.

EDW'D P. BROWN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

J. B. MARTINDALE,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
} Directors.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Oct. 31, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$2,879,251.25
Securities	1,275,776.96
Banking house and safe deposit vaults	158,250.00
Cash and due from banks	1,171,237.73
	$5,484,515.94

LIABILITIES

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	178,203.45
Circulation	496,800.00
Reserved for taxes	8,613.06
Deposits	4,000,899.43
	$5,484,515.94

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank.
Joseph Huber, President; John W. Weber, Vice-Pres.; William S. Irish, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; Ansel P. Verity, Asst. Cashier

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, October 31, 1914:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$26,786,783.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	520.67
United States bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation	3,005,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	367,001.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	700,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	1,258,787.18
Due from State banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	209,745.61
Checks and other cash items	181,637.13
Exchanges for Clearing House	579,758.71
Notes of other national banks	1,535,684.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	3,280.05
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	4,045,200
Legal tender notes	1,843,837
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund	128,891.25
Redemption fund with United United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	113,255.00
Due from United States Treasurer	39,000.00
Total	$40,849,381.21

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,856,113.81
National bank notes outstanding	1,959,800.00
State bank notes outstanding	5,678.00
Due to other national banks	6,320,412.78
Due to State banks and bankers	2,127,724.48
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,353,190.50
Dividends unpaid	4,225.00
Individual deposits subject to check	13,908,259.15
Demand certificates of deposit	563,000.00
Certified checks	170,754.02
Cashier's checks outstanding	14,288.87
United States deposits	1,000.00
Reserved for taxes	84,925.69
Clearing House loan certificates (not secured)	3,950,000.00
Total	$40,849,381 21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1914

CHAS. E. McCARTHY,
Notary Public, 2659, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

Directors

The Bank of North America

REPORT OF CONDITION.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$12,902,744.13
Due from banks and bankers	2,139,781.32
Clearing House exchanges	257,783.45
Cash and reserve	3,392,559.38
	$18,598,868.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,666,666.66
Surplus and undivided profits	2,455,132.27
Circulation	1,666,666.66
Clearing House loan certificates	666,666.66
Deposits	12,351,835.41
	$18,598,868.28

H. D. JORDAN, Cashier.

by the Socialists in this crisis, and when after the war both they and their opponents turn their attention again to the unsettled questions of labor and capital, it will be with a disposition to seek together for a solution. A war makes friends as well as enemies. Both capitalists and Socialists have had a lesson and may profit by it. In our issue of October 12 John R. McMahon voiced his bitter grief at what he regards as the failure of the European Socialists to rise to the occasion, and the following letter from the associate editor of the *International Socialist Review* shows that he is not the only one of his party who takes this view of it.

Permit me to congratulate you on the able article on "Socialism's Moral Collapse." Mr. McMahon hits the nail on the head and shows us where we must begin to rebuild. His article is an indictment of the European Socialists. They have failed most miserably to live up to their principles of internationalism. Let me thank you for giving us an opportunity of looking at ourselves in the mirror. MARY E. MARCY

Chicago

The minister of the Church of the Messiah writes to the author as follows:

You are the first Socialist that I have found who has been honest enough and brave enough to admit the awful tragedy of the betrayal of socialism's ideals and pledges by the European comrades. I said in my pulpit two weeks ago that this collapse of socialism was the greatest disappointment that I had ever encountered in my life. I went on to point out that it was not the practical failure of the movement in this crisis that has disheartened me, as failure from sheer weakness is common enough in the realm of moral struggle. What was tragic was the inglorious character of the failure. The moral and spiritual bankruptcy of the movement—the cowardice and treason involved in the whole wretched business! And yet, plain as the case is, our American comrades here can find nothing better to do than apologize and explain! Thank God that you dare to face and confess the facts! So far as my knowledge goes, your article is the only evidence that I have that American socialism has not undergone a moral collapse only less terrible than that of European socialism. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

New York City

HOW TO GET REAL REPRESENTATIVES

A good many voters in New York became skeptical of the new direct primaries law when they found themselves confronted with half a hundred names about which they knew even less than they do about the candidates on election day. One of the baffled voters set himself to consider how this could be remedied and he evolved the following plan for a system of gild representation:

Which is a failure, the primaries or our electoral system?

The First National Bank

OF JERSEY CITY

Jersey City, N. J., October 31, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$4,066,136.58
Due from banks and bankers	3,621,422.01
Real estate and securities	455,500.00
United States bonds	550,000.00
Bonds to secure postal savings	100,000.00
Cash	770,351.46
	$9,563,410.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,259,514.19
Circulation	391,397.50
Deposits	7,512,498.36
	$9,563,410.05

GEO. T. SMITH, President
ROBT. E. JENNINGS, Vice-President
EDWARD I. EDWARDS, Cashier
HENRY BROWN, Jr., Asst. Cashier

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, $1,054,753.33), market value	$1,054,753.33
Private securities (book value, $3,158,977.95), market value	3,010,008.00
Real estate owned	900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	10,046,261.45
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	11,470,870.41
Overdrafts	3.93
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	316,533.89
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	553,237.64
Specie	4,119,684.81
United States, legal tender notes and notes of national banks	3,087,443.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	1,586,620.95
Other cash items	60,074.64
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on banks at close of business on above date	82,300.00
Clearing House account, net balance	2,510,000.00
Total	$38,802,792.05

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	197,086.49
Surplus on book values	6,289,456.44
Deposits:	
Due New York State savings banks	4,336,668.62
Deposits subject to check	17,752,205.81
Demand certificates of deposit	528.58
Cashier's checks standing	7,126.73
Certified checks	319,530.42
Unpaid dividends	695.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	8,639,020.85
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes	24,220.55
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	25,700.00
Total	$38,802,792.05

STATEMENT OF

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK

At the Close of Business
September 12, 1914

(Latest Report to Banking Department)

RESOURCES

Discounts and time loans	$11,102,314.14
United States bond	1,000.00
Other securities	55,135.00
Banking house and lot	552,066.60
Gold	114,430.00
Silver	79,048.77
Legal tenders and other bills	3,681,828.00
Exchanges for Clearing House and other cash items	298,702.78
Due from banks	293,245.28
Demand loans	2,198,300.00
Clearing House Ctfs. due from other banks	300,000.00
	$18,676,870.57

LIABILITIES

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus and earnings	2,199,272.06
Deposits	16,035,265.52
Cashier checks	14,217.11
Reserved for taxes and contingencies	328,115.88
	$18,676,870.57

A. S. FRISSELL, President
WM. G. GASTON, Cashier



A SMALL FIRST PAYMENT

enables you to buy one or more shares of high-grade dividend paying stocks or bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange. You can invest whatever amount you find convenient under our plan of

Partial Payment Purchases

You can buy both stocks and bonds. $20 down buys one share of U. S. Steel; $30 down, one share of Pennsylvania R.R.; $10 down, a $100 New York City bond, etc., balance in small monthly payments. You receive the dividends while paying for the securities.

Write for free interesting booklet outlining this plan

SHELDON, MORGAN & CO.
42 Broadway Dept. C. New York
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Board of Trade
We Execute Orders in Grain

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK
Twenty-Third St. and Lexington Ave.
New York City
Established 1864

OFFICERS

STEPHEN KELLY..Chairman of the Board
EDWARD E. WATTS.....President
RICHARD B. KELLY.....Vice-President
A. THOMPSON.....2nd Vice-President
WM. S. BECKLEY.....Cashier
G. J. S. TAYLOR.....Assistant Cashier

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
BOXES $5.00 AND UPWARDS

Primaries are excellent; only our electoral system is a farce; give the ballot to all, men or women, to minors even when it comes to labor questions affecting the working conditions of minors. Only don't expect your voters to know all the candidates to office well enough to pick "good ones" out without the help of a machine. Primaries in a village are fine; everybody knows everybody else. In large communities the voters may know one or two of the candidates by name, by their newspaper reputation; and then they have to cast their vote blindly for a string of individuals whose appearance and biography are to them a dark mystery.

The remedy? Let every trade and profession vote for a certain number of representatives taken from its rank. Physicians, grocers or bricklayers could select intelligently a few physicians, grocers or bricklayers who would know the needs of their profession or trade; then the elect of the "multitude" would operate a second selection from among themselves. A saloonkeeper or any other variety of professional politician is purely misrepresentative; besides, his ignorance is bound to be encyclopedic; therefore his votes based on no real knowledge must of necessity reflect the aspirations of the small group which picked him out for perfectly sordid purposes.

Until our electoral system changes we will all of us vote for machine men. We cannot honestly vote for men we know nothing about; we cannot be expected to know all the men likely to present themselves for election and therefore we will vote for some one vouched for by some group we are at least slightly acquainted with, that is, a machine man.

A clever friend of mine bound to break up "the machine," but unacquainted with any of the candidates for nomination at the recent primaries, split his vote among all the parties; if the procedure wasn't tragic it would be highly entertaining.

ANDRÉ TRIDON

New York City

THE RURAL UPLIFT MOVEMENT

It appears from the following letter that the farmer, or at least his wife, does not receive in a spirit of pure gratitude the efforts of those who are interesting themselves in him. But what are we to do if our philanthropic energies cannot find an outlet in the open country? The South Sea islanders were long ago civilized and will soon be extinct. The "other half" who live in the slums are getting very touchy about our walking into their tenements uninvited and giving them good advice. The natives of the rural districts offered the most inviting field, but already, it seems, they are inclined to be uppish and resentful of patronage. Stefansson discovered a fresh tribe of Eskimo, but he got out a patent on them and won't let any one else work them. Unless some new opportunity opens for the exercize of our philanthropic instincts we shall all soon be suffering from ingrowing altruism.

We live on a small farm of seven hundred and twenty acres. We have

Business Established 1853

Horace S. Ely & Company

Real Estate

Agents
Brokers
Appraisers

21 Liberty Street and
489 Fifth Avenue
Between 41st and 42d Sts.
New York City

Directors

Alfred E. Marling, President
Charles H. Clark, Vice-Pres.
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Francis Guerrilch, Secretary
Oliver H. Corsa, Asst Treas.
Fred'k A. M. Schieffelin

GEO. R. READ, President WM. J. KUDER, Secretary
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Agents, Brokers, Appraisers
30 East 42d Street
NEW YORK

had some hard times, but the farmer is the pet of the public. We can hardly pick up a daily paper that we are not made conscious of this fact. Bankers especially feel very tenderly toward the farmer, and most bankers are more or less interested in real estate. Recently I noticed a meeting of bankers, who voted $30,000 for buying alfalfa seed to help the farmers. This seed is bought in quantities at a low price and is sold out to the farmer at an advance, which of course materially helps the farmer to get rid of his surplus money. Bankers will loan a prosperous farmer at least one-fourth the value of his property, taking a mortgage at almost any low rate, like ten to twelve per cent interest, or in case of small loans to meet a sudden need like sickness or a funeral, for some three per cent a month. This makes it pleasant for the bereaved; it gives them something besides their losses to think of; they forget their sorrows in scheming and planning how to meet the loan at the time of its fulfilment, and if it cannot be met or the interest paid, then this is added to the principal and the farmer has still more to take his mind off of other troubles. In fact, in many cases he is so thoroly and effectively relieved, that he finds he has no farm and no stock and no anything left to worry about; all he has to do is to let the money loaner take his farm, utensils and belongings, when the farmer can fare forth independent and untrammeled by worldly goods. If he chances to have a family each member can also fare forth; the world owes them a living and they'll get it if they pay a big enough price for it in labor.

There are leagues to sell the farmer his groceries; there are leagues to make things pleasant for the farmers' wives; there are visiting ladies who go around in automobiles and spend a half day or more or less in the farm kitchen to teach the farmer's wife how to strain milk and cook potatoes, and incidentally give idle farmer's wife the pleasure of healthful exercize, by making ready a banquet for the benefit of the visitor.

Uncle Sam has always been anxious about the farmer. In the winter ten thousand farm women were invited to write to their Uncle and tell him what he could do to make them happy, and before they had written he answered by sending out bulletins about various matters which ought to help, and probably did help, the writers of the same financially.

Every now and then the railroads get busy and assist the farmer. They assisted in disposing of five three-year-old mares for us, gratis. Of course, we could not expect any remuneration for the young mares, but we were very much helped, by not having them to feed, to breed, to harness, train and care for. The railroad in question had kindly left their "right-of-way" fence down, to make it convenient for the young stock to take a pleasant walk on the ties.

Every night the farmer and his family pray, "God bless the *Public* and keep them busy petting us, so that we may not be subjected to the temptations of wealth and that we may be likened to the swine in our pens, which are worth twenty cents a pound when cut up and packed in glass jars for bacon, while we ourselves are worth hardly our own weight in the dust of the earth. Amen."

ROSE SEELYE-MILLER

Ipswich, South Dakota

WHY IMPERIL HEALTH of boys and girls by confinement in stuffy and superheated school rooms, and exposure to severe weather, when at

ROLLINS

Florida's Oldest College **At Winter Park**

they can live out of doors, and have best instruction and care, at less cost than at home? College, Academy, Music, Expression, Art, Business—tennis, golf, boating, gymnasium, athletics. Pres. W. F. BLACKMAN, Ph.D., LL.D. (Oberlin, Yale, Cornell, Berlin). Refer to **Hamilton Holt, Trustee.**

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

for any Girl or Young Woman desiring the very best advantages in Organ, Piano, Violin, or Voice in one of the best boarding schools in New England. If interested, write immediately, giving full particulars. Address Opportunity, P. O. Box 66, New York.

BLUE RIDGE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ages 10 to 18. Near Asheville, in the beautiful "Land of the Sky." Delightful, healthful climate, permitting outdoor athletics all seasons. College preparatory. One teacher for every five boys. Home life. For booklet address J. R. SANDIFER, Headmaster, Hendersonville, N. C.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles.

CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL

Training for Nurses. Three years learning profession *without expense* in California's beautiful city. Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Eye and Ear Departments. Illustrated booklet free. Write Medical Superintendent. Also a few young men (High School graduates) admitted to a two years' course.

"HOME-MAKING, THE NEW PROFESSION"

Is the 100-page illustrated hand-book; it's FREE. Cookery, diet, health, children; home-study *Domestic Science* courses. For home-making and well-paid positions.

American School of Home Economics, 529 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

THE

International Bank

60 WALL STREET

Capital and Surplus, $600,000

Individual and Commercial Accounts Invited

OFFERS FACILITIES FOR FINANCING IMPORTS OR EXPORTS

PELL, MIDDLEBROOK AND COMPANY

FIRE, LIABILITY AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

25 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK

Incorporated 1832

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital Paid-up . . .	**$6,500,000**
Reserve Fund . . .	**11,900,000**
Total Assets over . .	**90,000,000**

Branches in New York, Chicago and Boston. This Bank is equipped to give specially prompt attention to collections in Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies.

1865 **1914**

TRADE MARK REG U.S. PAT OFF

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

Exclusive Designs in all
Fashionable Furs for Fall
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Fashion Booklet Mailed Upon Request

126 West 42d Street
New York City

Is there any relationship in your family, social or business life in which death would mean financial loss to survivors? The policy especially adapted to cover such a contingency can be procured from

THE
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.

921-923-925 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Send date of birth for full information

Build Your Own Business



Organized 1850

under our direct general agency contract. This is a liberal proposition for which men of ability can qualify. A few exceptional opportunities are open at present. For particulars address:

John F. Roche, Vice-President.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Co.

66 Broadway New York

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.

New York, December 7, 1914.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the by laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable after January 20.

Deposits made on January 9, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.

ALFRED ROELKER, President
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
Dividend No. 62.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

THE GREATEST OF ALL

In an address delivered before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at the Hotel Astor, New York, last week, Hon. A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank, incidentally rendered a tribute to the system of life insurance that has seldom been equaled. Mr. Hepburn was discussing a decidedly dry subject: "The Relation of Life Insurance to the Credit Fabric of Business." It would be difficult for the average man to work up any enthusiasm over this theme; nor would he be aided in that direction by anything the speaker said. He is a practical and successful business man, and there was little opportunity on this occasion for the indulgence of sentiment.

Of course, there is science in finance, and it is admitted that Mr. Hepburn stands with the leaders at the head of that profession in America. He treated his subject in a scientific manner. Pursuing its parts sequentially, and laying them bare for the benefit of his auditors, in the naked phraseology of business, he came in time to this unadorned statement:

"All benevolent work deserves commendation. The figures I have given you, showing the growth of life insurance in force, show the public appreciation of this greatest of all humane instrumentalities for equalizing the burdens and alleviating the sufferings of mankind, which would otherwise exist."

It is natural, and perhaps pardonable, in a man that he should experience emotions of great satisfaction and approval over the expression of opinions identical with those he himself holds. Be that as it may, I confess to feelings of more than ordinary pleasure in hearing from the lips of a hard-headed man of business, after years of experience, the admission that life insurance is the *greatest* of all humane instrumentalities. I am sure it is true, and, like a religious zealot, have preached that doctrine everywhere and at all times.

The words of the great banker should sink deep into the memory: "Life insurance is the greatest of all humane instrumentalities for equalizing the burdens and alleviating the sufferings of mankind."

A DANGEROUS INNOVATION

Last week a committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners held a protracted meeting in New York City and at great length considered the texts of six proposed bills covering the matter of making and supervising fire insurance rates. To be both concise and specific, the object in view is in some way, in greater or lesser degree, to place the function of rate-making within the jurisdiction of the various state insurance departments.

To the average buyer of fire insurance protection this seems to be a move in the right direction. All insurants will agree that their rates are and always have been too high. Doubtless this conclusion is due to the fact that the buyer in no way participates in the making of the rate. He has become accustomed to asking the seller what the price is to be and of acquiescing in it either gracefully or grumblingly. As a matter of fact he has fared better than he thought for, unscientific as are the principles governing the making of fire insurance rates, the powerful competitive influences of the big American and British companies have, by and large, kept the price at a reasonable and safe point. By the term "safe" is meant a figure that leaves enough margin fully to preserve the solvency of the insurers.

Those who are inclined to welcome the interposition of governmental authority in this matter should not judge too quickly, and, as a student of and writer on insurance subjects, I do not hesitate to predict that if the plans of some of the insurance commissioners are generally adopted and state insurance departments are permitted in any considerable degree to interfere at this point with the relations between insurers and insured, it will not be many years before the latter will heartily regret the innovation. The present experience of the country with the governmental regulation of railroad rates should be a warning of the difficulties of this sort of governmental action. True, insurance companies cannot yet be compelled to carry risks as railroad companies are forced to carry passengers and freight. But the law-makers may yet tackle that problem. At present the insurance companies may decline business rated too low by state insurance departments and if the worst confronts them they can convert themselves into banks or investment institutions, as did the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore on December 1.

It would be well for the citizens of states in which such legislation as that

alluded to in the first paragraph of this article is proposed to examine into the subject closely and to demand of its authors and advocates the fullest demonstrations of its ultimate results before permitting it to find a place on the statute books.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

The policyholders of the Prudential Insurance Company, or as many of them as cared to, balloted on December 7 on the proposition to transform the company from a stock to a mutual organization. The vote cast aggregated 941,005, of which 940,797 were in favor of the plan and 208 against. A report will be made to the Chancellor of New Jersey and if he is satisfied that the provisions of the enabling act have been complied with he will confirm it subject to a hearing on December 22.

S. H., Sullivan, Ill.—On January 1, 1914, the financial condition of the company you mention was: assets, $645,956; total liabilities (exclusive of capital stock of $100,000), $483,783; surplus as to policyholders (including the capital), $162,173. In 1913 its income was: from premiums, $328,974; all other income, $36,598; total income, $365,572. The total disbursements were $184,882, including $55,339 paid policyholders. The company issues participating and non-participating policies (an unfavorable feature) and on the annual dividend and deferred dividend plans. Deferred dividends are objectionable and that system is forbidden under the New York law. The company is properly managed and growing steadily. Inquiry will be made about the farmers' contracts.

V. M. Emmet, Buffalo, Minn.—Will reply later.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company announces another increase in regular dividends, the third advance made since 1900. The dividend scale adopted that year was continued thru 1909; the scale adopted in 1910 was used for that and the succeeding year and the one adopted in 1912 applies to date. On January 1, 1915, the new increased scale goes into effect. Using the Ordinary life policy, age thirty-five, and the fifth policy years as an illustration, we find the dividends per $1000 declared to be as follows: 1909, $3.56; 1911, $3.83; 1914, $4.29; 1915, $5.39.

Cheerful Old Lady: "Well, Dominie, the new churchyard's fillin' up real nicely, ain't it?"—*Puck.*

She—The waiter is hanging around as tho he expected something.

He—Oh, yes; he's a tippical waiter.—*Providence Journal.*

"Ah, my poor man," said the benevolent old lady, "I suppose you are often pinched by want and hunger, are you not?"

"Ye—s, and cops."—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

"Some things can only be seen at Christmas," sentimentally remarked Mr. Slide. "That's a fact," agreed the practical Mr. Shuttle. "For instance, the dirt the janitor brushes off your arm."—*Judge.*

A SCOTCH AMBIGUOUS WARNING

The Scotch minister rose and cleared his throat, but remained silent, while the congregation awaited the sermon in puzzled expectancy. At last he spoke:

"There's a laddie awa' there in the gallery a-kissin' a lassie," he said. "When he's done ah'll begin."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

First he bought a bale of cotton, to help out the starving farmers of the South.

Then he bought a bale of poetry, to help out the starving poets.

Finally he bought a bale of securities, to help out the starving brokers of Wall Street.

That ended it, however.

"I knows when I've got enough," he exclaimed, with a baleful look.—*Life.*

Honesty is the best fire insurance policy

FIRE

insurance means more than honest intentions. Six out of every seven fire insurance companies organized in this country have failed or abandoned the business. To live and furnish real indemnity a company must have resources to back up its honest intentions.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company has lived through every great disaster that has visited this country in the past 104 years. It has met its obligations cheerfully and faithfully. It does the largest fire insurance business in America.

The Hartford Agent in your town is a good man to know He can be relied upon to secure for you the manifest protection of the policies of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Nobody wants a fire. We have a booklet that tells how to prevent it. Send for a free copy. Use the coupon.



The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:—
Send me "Fire Insurance and Fire Prevention," your booklet suggesting ways of preventing fires.

Name .....
Address .....
I-12 .....

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
New York, December 8, 1914.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1914, payable December 31, 1914, to stockholders of record, December 18, 1914.
HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.
New York, December 8, 1914.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1914, payable December 31, 1914, to stockholders of record December 18, 1914.
HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary

GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Geo. E. Ide, President.
256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

1850 1914

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

In the City of New York **Issues Guaranteed Contracts**

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President
FINANCE COMMITTEE
CLARENCE H. KELSEY
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
WILLIAM H. PORTER
Banker
EDWARD TOWNSEND
Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

Girard Life Insurance Company

Drexel Building
Philadelphia

OFFICERS

[illegible] President
[illegible] Vice-President and [illegible]
[illegible] and Actuary
[illegible]

The Girard Life is conducted along safe and conservative lines and ranks high among the sound financial institutions of Philadelphia.

Its **New Guaranteed Premium Reduction Policy** is conceded to be one of the most attractive offered by any company, and is issued on all of the approved forms.

Life—Limited Payments—Endowment—Monthly Income

Send for a specimen for examination

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation

LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENG.

Samuel Appleton, United States Manager
Boston, Mass.

Cash Assets in the United States,
December 31st, 1913..... $7,318,403.30
Surplus to Policy Holders..... 2,351,405.47

This Company issues all forms of Liability Insurance Policies.

Its well recognized practice of making prompt settlements of claims against its Policy Holders has commended itself to the judgment of its Policy Holders.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.

The attention of owners of automobiles is called to the policies of this Corporation insuring against liability for personal injuries, and also against damage caused to the Assured's car or to the property of others as the result of collision.

For Rates and Particulars, apply to

DWIGHT & HILLES
Resident Managers for New York State
56 Maiden Lane New York, N. Y.

1825 **1914**

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA

Cash Capital $750,000.00
Reinsurance and all Liabilities.. 5,676,908.82
Surplus 2,326,053.39

Total January 1, 1914.....$8,002,962.21

R. DALE BENSON, President
JOHN L. THOMSON, Vice-President
W. GARDNER CROWELL, Secretary
HAMPTON L. WARNER, Asst. Secretary
WILLIAM J. DAWSON, Sec. Agency Dept.

The New Books

THE LATEST WAR LITERATURE

When military science was suddenly made a required study in the curriculum of every reader there was a lack of suitable text-books. The public libraries were poorly supplied with reference works on the subject and those they had were not what was wanted. The classics of strategy were antiquated. The manuals prepared for the education of officers were too technical. Consequently the news from the seat of war was unintelligible and the comments of editors and re-write men often made confusion worse confounded.

Now, however, we have an admirable book prepared for the purpose by Major General John F. O'Ryan and Captain W. D. A. Anderson, *The Modern Army in Action*. After a general discussion of strategy and different forms of organization and methods of training, a chapter is given to each of the arms, infantry, cavalry, artillery, etc., and finally under the heading "Combined arms in action" we have an admirably written description of just what the commander and his subordinates do in handling a division on the march and bringing it into battle. It is rare for expert writers to have so clear an idea of the needs of the lay reader as is here shown.

Paris War Days is the diary of Charles Quinan Barnard, an American newspaper correspondent of long residence in Paris. It covers the period from August 1 to September 15 and is largely concerned with the doings of the American colony when the city was under the shadow of the German invasion. Enough names are mentioned to sell out the first edition. Its chief interest for others lies in such vivid glimpses as the following:

Disappointed Parisians scanned the sky in vain for their five o'clock *taube*. A *marchand-de-vin* on the famous "Butte" of Montmartre arranged a tribune with numbered seats commanding a splendid view of the city. Field-glasses were on hand for hire. Orchestra stalls were paid for at the rate of ten cents a seat. The performance was announced to begin at half-past five. This worked very well yesterday, when the evolutions of the two German air-lieutenants, accompanied by pyrotechnic display, netted a lucrative harvest. Today, however, the enterprising theatrical manager was forced by his public to return the money at the "box office"; this was promptly done, the performance "being postponed." The postponement was due to the appearance of several French aeroplanes, which evidently had been sighted by the Germans.

They have organized a new sport among the air-scouts. Every day, at the end of the day's reconnoitering, the airmen count the bullet-holes in the wings and body of their machines. The aeroplane that has the most is the cock machine of the squadrilla—six in the squadrilla—and holds the title until some one gets a bigger peppering and displaces him. They are very jealous of this distinction, and the counting has to be

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"Why has Mrs. Chubby given up her trip to the Orient?" "Why, she happened to hear that travel broadened one."—*Puck*.

very carefully carried out by an impartial jury, for the cock aeroplane has the honor of carrying the mascot of the squadrilla.

The third book in this group deals neither with strategical theory or Paris personalities, but consists of a series of vivid snapshots from the men in the trenches who are doing the hard and dirty work. *Tommy Atkins at War* is an ingenious compilation by James A. Kilpatrick of brief quotations from the soldiers' letters published in English papers. The courage, cheerfulness and kindliness shown under the most distressing conditions are marvelous, but reading of it increases our horror of war, which wantonly destroys those in whom it has demonstrated these virtues.

Everybody will like to read of the personal experiences of Richard Harding Davis *With the Allies*. He is "with the Allies" in every sense of the words and vigorously denounces Americans who attempt to preserve a neutral mind. His attitude would have more weight if it were not for the suspicion that inevitably rises in the reader's mind that his intense animosity for the Germans might be due in part to the fact that he was in danger of being "treated as a spy" by the Germans when he was caught within their lines without credentials. Few Americans have had more experience as a war correspondent or know how to describe a scene or portray a mood more effectively than Mr. Davis. He is not here concerned with strategy or tactics, but shows very vividly how the Germans looked as they marched thru Brussels and how Louvain and Rheims looked after they had done with them. It is a significant fact that all our American correspondents, Davis, Cobb and Irwin, have come back with the most intense loathing for war in itself. Does this mean that war is more horrible than ever before or that people have grown more compassionate?

The H. W. Wilson Company, whose handbooks on current questions for debaters are well known, have issued an equally useful *Handbook of the European War*. It contains extracts from the diplomatic correspondence, statistics of the countries involved, quotations from important speeches and articles on both sides and an annotated list of the "Best Books on the War." The volume will be very convenient for reference in school and public libraries. We are pleased to see that the editors have found The Independent useful as a source of material. They reprint from our pages with due credit the articles by Count Okuma of Japan, Professors Rudolf Eucken and Ernst Haeckel of Jena, Professor Pupin of Columbia and J. D. Whelpley as well as our diary of the Great War.

Sir Conan Doyle's *Great Britain and the Next War* is one of the "I told you so" class of books now becoming so numerous. It was published a year ago in the *Fortnightly Review* as a warning to the British public instigated by Bernhardi. Curiously enough he overestimates the danger from the German submarines. In considering the question

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Philadelphia, Pa., December 3, 1914.

The Board of Directors of The Baldwin Locomotive Works has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, payable January 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12, 1914.

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127th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

December 8, 1914.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 18, 1915.

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Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1913

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate in New York City	$210,000	Reserve for Unearned Premiums.	$3,000,794
United States Government Bonds	208,000	Reserve for Losses in Process of Adjustment	281,594
Railroad and other Bonds, Guaranteed and Preferred and some Railroad Stocks and other Securities	3,444,378	Reserve for Taxes and other Liabilities	88,450
Cash in Bank	438,149	Surplus over all Liabilities	1,495,310
Cash in Agents' hands and in course of collection	503,826		
Other admitted items	54,780		
	$4,866,148		$4,866,148

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SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

JANUARY 1, 1914.

LIABILITIES.	
Cash capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve for Re-insurance	2,642,121.89
Losses in process of adjustment	249,455.48
Reserve for commissions and other claims	65,350.86
Reserve for taxes	45,000.00
Total liabilities, including capital	$4,001,928.23
NET SURPLUS	741,304.63
	$4,743,232.86

Surplus to Policyholders, $1,741,304.63

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STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1913

Total Assets . .	$5,954,448
Total Liabilities . .	2,532,223
Reinsurance Reserve .	2,281,938
Surplus over all Liabilities . . .	3,422,225

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At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 9th day of December, 1914, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on and after the 15th day of January, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1914.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary

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126th Semi-Annual Dividend

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4% PER ANNUM, payable on and after January 18th, 1915.

H. F. Hutchinson, Pres. W. H. Rose, Secty.

of how it would be possible to transport a British force to France or Belgium and maintain it there he says "We could not do it." But the British have done it without interference for four months. Still as it turned out the Channel tunnel that Sir Conan Doyle advocates would have been very handy.

Robert Blatchford disclaims any intention of saying "I told you so" in reprinting under the title of *Germany and England* the series of articles he contributed to *The Daily Mail* five years ago. Yet no one has a better right to claim foresight, for at that time he put plainly before the English people the aims of the pan-Germanism movement and urged them most eloquently to prepare to meet it by raising an army of half a million men under Lord Kitchener, so they would be ready to be thrown into Belgium at a moment's notice. If England had heeded his warning and taken his advice, would the result have been different? It is an interesting question for speculation tho hardly profitable now. Altho Mr. Blatchford is a Socialist, he believes, like the Socialists of Australia, in universal military training, which he advocates not merely as a measure of safety, but for its moral discipline. "The German nation is an army. The British nation is a mob of antagonistic helpless atoms."

H. G. Wells is always interesting, always stimulating to thought, and the articles he has written for the periodical press since the war began are even more effective when brought together in the little volume *The War That Will End War*. He begins unprepossessingly with the assertion that England would not be in the war if Germany had not violated the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, a statement that Sir Edward Grey would be far from endorsing. But some of his suggestions as to ways of securing peace in the future are worth considering, especially his proposal that the manufacture of arms be made a national monopoly and no sales made to private parties or other countries.

On the German side one of the most remarkable of the anticipations of events now being brought to our attention is *The German Empire's Hour of Destiny* by Herman Frobenius, the author of half a dozen previous works on strategy and military history. As Sir Conan Doyle and Professor Cramb endeavored to arouse their countrymen to the imminence of the German menace, so Bernhardi and Frobenius warned the Germans that they must prepare for a combined attack of France, Russia and Great Britain. Colonel Frobenius' forecast of the war turns out to have been, on the whole, remarkably close, tho like most prophets his date was wrong. He predicted the outbreak of the war for the spring of 1915, but this is a pardonable mistake for he based his anticipation on the fact that by 1915 Russia would have completed her strategical railroads and fortifications in Poland and France would by means of the new three-year service law have brought her army to a greater

strength than she could ever have it again and that England would have to strike then before the German navy got too big to handle. He could not of course have anticipated that a Servian assassin would precipitate the great conflict eight months in advance of the time it was due. He was also mistaken in assuming that England would play a strong rôle on the sea and a weak one on the land. Instead of this the British army has done a great deal and the navy very little. So far England has shown no disposition to land an expeditionary force in Antwerp or in Denmark as he anticipated. Like other German authors he has taken our diminutive fire-eater "General" Homer Lea altogether too seriously.

One American's Opinion of the European War is shared by so many Americans that it is hardly worth while putting it into book form. Mr. Whitridge finds the modern Germans have deteriorated in manners and morals and art, and he believes that they should not attempt to spread their own nationality, but should "fertilize other peoples" by emigration and ideas as they did formerly.

Editorials which Edward S. Martin has been publishing in *Life* he now brings out together under the title of *The War Week by Week*. Here we have no discussions of strategy or pen pictures of battles, but chiefly comment in a light satiric style on the rights and wrongs of the present struggle, decidedly Teutonophobic in tone.

Under the infelicitous title of *Remember Louvain!* E. V. Lucas has published a little collection of patriotic poems to inspire the hearts of Englishmen. Whittier, Whitman and Longfellow are represented as well as Macaulay, Tennyson, Wordsworth and Kipling.

The war was too sudden for the English to get properly angry at the Germans, so the necessary animosity has to be worked up afterwards. We realize that, but still we cannot commend the effort made to instill contempt for the King's cousin into the mind of British childhood by a comic picture book, *Swollen-Head William*, with such rimes as this:

> Look at William! There he stands,
> With the blood upon his hands.
> His moustaches daunt the sky,
> Pointing to his great Ally.
> What of Heaven William thinks
> Is no riddle of the Sphinx,
> But a matter much more dim
> Is what Heaven thinks of him.

We are surprized to see E. V. Lucas's name on such a collection. Evidently the war has a bad effect on taste as well as temper.

The Modern Army in Action, by Major General John F. O'Ryan and Capt. W. D. Anderson. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50.

Paris War Days, by Charles Quinan Barnard. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Great Britain and the Next War, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 50 cents.

Tommy Atkins at War, compiled by James A. Kilpatrick. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. 50 cents.

Handbook of the European War, compiled by Stanley A. Shaip. White Plains: H. W. Wilson Co. $1.

Germany and England, by Robert

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Blatchford. New York: Edward J. Clode. 60 cents.
The German Empire's Hour of Destiny, by Herman Frobenius. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.
The War that Will End War, by H. G. Wells. New York: Duffield & Co. 75 cents.
One American's Opinion of the European War. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.
The War, Week by Week, by Edward S. Martin. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
Remember Louvain, by E. V. Lucas. New York: The Macmillan Co. 40 cents.
Swollen-headed William, by E. V. Lucas. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

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Cape Cod has not been exhausted as a mine for novelists. *Kent Knowles: Quahaug*, by Joseph C. Lincoln, is the latest story of a Cape Cod man whose neighbors call him "the Quahaug," otherwise, clam. His housekeeper and cousin Hephziba is one of the ladies best worth knowing in recent fiction. The heroine who transforms the Quahaug into a responsive and responsible human being, is so extremely disagreeable that she must have been unusually beautiful for even a lover to forgive.

Appletons. $1.35.

THE LADDER OF EVOLUTION

The student and the lay reader both will find in *The Wonder of Life*, by J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., LL.D., Regius Professor in the University of Aberdeen, a welcome book. Designed as a complementary reference work to other books which introduce the student to natural history and biology by an analysis of the individual rather than by a first broad view of animated nature.

Henry Holt. $3.50.

AN ANCIENT CRAFT

An artist craftsman is George J. Cox, author of *Pottery*, an artist alive to all the fascination of color and form—a craftsman versed in every detail of his art, and into this short book, unique in makeup and illustration, he has compressed a deal of exact direction, important alike to student and teacher.

Macmillan. $1.25

An Unprecedented Situation

AS WE are about to prepare for a new printing of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, we are confronted with the fact that there is a forty per cent. increase in the cost to us of India paper, and the leather manufacturers have notified us of an embargo placed by Great Britain upon the exportation of leather. Furthermore, many of the beautiful double-page maps have hitherto been printed at the famous geographical house of Justus Perthes at Gotha, Germany, of which no more can be obtained until after the war.

Meanwhile, the demand for the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is still unsatisfied. This is so because the book is a good book and is sold at popular prices and on easy terms.

The last printing of the new **Encyclopaedia Britannica** was completed some months ago, and 7,500 sets of 29 volumes were distributed to buyers as rapidly as the binders could supply them. Of this last printing we still have on hand less than fifteen per cent.

In A Few Weeks All Sets Now On Hand Will Have Been Sold And We Then Shall Have To Take Orders Subject To Delay In Delivery

We have often pointed out that the production of a comparatively small edition of 5,000 sets (145,000 volumes) takes four months' time. The India paper has to be made, the skins for the beautiful leather bindings are bought abroad, imported, and then prepared as covers, and the press work and the binding contracted for and organized well in advance.

We will have to pay more for paper and more for leather and, therefore, we shall have to charge the subscriber more. This increase in the selling price will be inevitable because of circumstances over which we have no control.

Therefore:

First: Those who want a set of the new Britannica at the present price should place their order at once because the next printing will of necessity be sold at a higher price.

Second: The sets now on hand will last but a few weeks and no new copies can be completed, if the work is begun at once, inside of four months

In other words, those who **expect** to buy the work **some day,** but who put the matter off, will not only have to wait for the next printing, but they will have to pay a higher price based upon the higher prices of materials.

If You Wish to Investigate This Great New Book, Send Us Your Name and Address

We will send you a most interesting account of the publication of this work, which was first issued in 1768-71.

It will give you something of the book's wonderful history, of its successive appearances during almost 150 years ("always increasing its sale, its usefulness and its influence") how this new 11th Edition, published by the Cambridge University Press, of England, was written, and the names and achievements as workers and pioneers and experts of its 1,500 writers drawn from all lands—the kind of information it gives, its up-to-dateness, its authority, its universal usefulness, its world-wide outlook, and what it gives you about the causes of the war in Europe, its magnificent full-page plates and modern maps, its practical utility in every direction, how it is printed on the now famous thin India paper (described as "an inspiration of genius," because it made a large quarto volume as easy to handle as a magazine), how it is bound, packed and shipped, who and what classes of Americans have bought it, and what they say of it; what is said of it by great educators like ex-President Eliot of Harvard, great lawyers like Joseph H. Choate, great men of business like E. H. Gary, great authors like G. W. Cable and Owen Wister; who are the men and women who own it in your own state, and county, or your own town (if you want their names). *The story of the publication of the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is a veritable romance of modern industry.* Merely to receive all the facts about it is to supply yourself with information about an enterprise "which has placed the whole world under an undying obligation."

Encyclopaedia Britannica, Ind. 2
120 W. 32d St., New York

I am interested in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica and shall be glad to receive by mail full particulars about it.

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City ..... *State* .....

EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON IN CONNECTION WITH THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

THE Independent begins with this instalment the Question Box by means of which it extends to its readers the services of Mr. Purinton as an efficiency expert. Questions—which should be confined to one sheet of paper and address to The Independent Efficiency Service—will be answered either thru the pages of The Independent, without any mention of the inquirer's name, or by personal letter. Inquiries on the subject of personal efficiency as it relates to health, work and business will be answered by Mr. Purinton. Questions have been received in large number from all over the United States, and Mr. Purinton asks the writers' indulgence until it is possible to reply to their letters. They will all be treated in these pages or by personal correspondence as soon as possible.

---

1. A. R. W., Vermont. "I am in charge of the office work of a small business, and wish to accomplish the most that the position makes possible. The article on 'What Is Efficiency?' came to me as exactly the spur I need. I have read it aloud three times, and given my copy to others to read. I am anxious to have a list of books on Efficiency, also on Health."

Your Efficiency problem is four-fold, including relations to yourself, to your clients or customers, to your employer, and to your clerks. Take four sheets of paper; label them Self, Client, Employer, Clerk; analyze these four relationships and, without anybody's help, ask yourself how they can be improved; write down the difficulties, weaknesses, frictions or wastes; then reason out your own solution to your own problem. The first aim of the Service is to rouse people to think and act for themselves—action should both precede and follow information. Having classified your needs, write for a copy of *System* magazine, Chicago, price twenty cents. Read this magazine from cover to cover, and apply such editorials or advertisements to your problem as your judgment indicates. Organize weekly meetings of your staff to discuss Efficiency methods; give prizes for good suggestions; have each employee fill out the Personal Efficiency Test in our issue of November 30—and find what he or she needs most; let them send their personal questions on to us; then, as your work develops, write us the results as freely as you wrote the questions. Watch these columns for information on health, to be given in answers to other readers.

---

2. Mr. R. I. D., New York. "Will you kindly explain how a man may find his supreme talent?"

There are many ways leading to this personal discovery. We can here but start your investigation. Write to the Vocational Department of the Twenty-third Street Branch, the New York City Y. M. C. A.; also to Miss Jessie A. Fowler, of 18 East Twenty-second street, New York City; also to Dr. Katherine M. Blackford, of 30 Irving Place, New York City; also to the Boston Vocational Bureau, Boston, Massachusetts. Professor Muensterberg's book on "Psychology and Industrial Efficiency," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will show you the methods of the psychological laboratory in revealing a man's vocation. Dr. Winthrop Talbot, of the Industrial League, Woolworth Building, New York City, has prepared a work on Human Engineering which may assist you.

3. Prof. J. E. Canada. "I have been my vague desire for some how to be efficient in the sense you outline, but I lack the concrete analysis. Would any of your courses be of value in this respect? My interest, of course, is that of the student and teacher."

Any standard work on Efficiency would be of value—my books are only a few out of many. The Service will compile a bibliography when the demand from our readers proves their recognition of the need. But you must know what you want before we can really aid you. Is it efficiency for yourself, your college, or your pupils? Are you aiming at a higher professorship? Does teaching satisfy you—or have you another kind of work in view? Did you fill out the Test blank in the article "What Is Efficiency" of November 30? If so, what are your weak points, and how will you gain strength? Suppose you remarked to a professor "I don't know whether I want to study chemistry, botany, or biology—will you kindly teach me music?" Absurd? Of course; but analogical. Find in your own heart and mind the one greatest thing you want to do or be—then write us again.

---

4. Miss M. A., New York. "I have had two years of nervous breakdown. What is the cause and cure?"

The cause may be physical, mental, emotional, or spiritual. It may be a complex of many causes. The cure lies in exact knowledge and systematic removal of the cause. Without knowing conditions we cannot offer specific suggestions. Moreover, the aim of the Service is not to write prescriptions, but to teach practical psychology and hygiene. If your physician desires our coöperation we shall be glad to give it.

A few general hints may be helpful. The modern cure for nervous prostration is a compound of these factors, and others. Absolute rest; quiet, void of monotony; seclusion, with right companionship; ten hours of sleep—and a daily nap if possible; gentle exercize, with slow, deep breathing; scientific massage; a bit of work out of doors; change of scene; mild applications of hot water baths to soothe nerves and cold ones to increase vitality; sun and air baths judiciously taken; food largely made of nerve and brain builders, rich in albumen, phosphorus, potassium, lecithin, the mineral salts in general—these foods being fresh fruits, whole wheat preparations, eggs of known lineage, succulent vegetables with juices retained; no stimulants, condiments or spices, meat confined to fish and fowl. And the greatest factor of all is mental poise. The nerves are electric wires, controlled by the brain; and the brain is a battery owned by the ego. Nothing but a sustained effort of will can steady the nerves for all time. Ask the Goodyear Book Concern, 339 Fifth avenue, New York City, for a list of publications on mind control.

---

5. Mr. W. F. R., New York. "We have about 1600 drivers of delivery wagons, and about 2000 members of our office force. You will be doing us a real service by showing us how to improve our delivery methods—but what, frankly, do you know about driving a truck?"

We know very little about driving a truck, but we know a good deal about leading the man who drives the truck; and to lead properly the man who drives your truck is to get a third more value out of your truck. Energy, accuracy, promptness, courtesy, loyalty, honesty, speed, cheerfulness, endurance—these are some of the qualities you desire to cultivate in your men—be they wagon drivers or department heads. Because of illness among employees you lose probably thousands of dollars a year. We should like to help save you this loss. Few of your workers, if any, are up to their highest pitch of mental capacity, few are gaining promotion as they might, few are really satisfied. Great institutions like the Efficiency Society and the National Association of Corporation Schools regard the education and inspiration of employees of the utmost importance, exceeding and preceding the technical training. The principles that make good corporation presidents will certainly make good truck drivers. We shall endeavor to teach those principles.

---

6. Mr. H. L. L., Illinois. "I am introducing Efficiency work among my classes in a denominational training school. Will you advise me what plan to pursue to get Efficiency results? I should like to have fifty copies of the Personal Efficiency Test, printed in The Independent; where can these be secured? Also I wish to obtain a small work respected by both the business man and the psychologist, to put in the hands of all my students. Is your 'Triumph of the Man Who Acts' a proper text?"

Efficiency in education is a subject demanding a course of reading by itself. We hope to be able to recommend such a course, a little later. The Independent is now reprinting the Efficiency articles from the issue of November 30, including the Personal Efficiency Test that you desire; also the booklet "The Triumph of the Man Who Acts." This reprint, in convenient form for class use, will shortly be available. We hope to outline and to meet, in a future number, the professional needs of the efficient teacher.

---

7. Mr. F. M., Pennsylvania. "My work seems to take every minute of my time, which makes a cog of me, and keeps me from learning the other fellow's job. My ambition is to become a cashier of a country bank, in the shortest and most efficient way. Would you advise an economic course in a night school?"

You can learn "the other fellow's job" while he sleeps—the best learning is done then. The people who do most are the ones who have the most to do. The actual work of the busiest men may be performed in three-fourths of a business day, the standards of work having been erected on the basis of inefficiency. Learn how to save motions, words, emotions, thoughts, and worries—and you will have at least an hour a day for personal study and experiment. However, do not tell your friends a word of your ambition—a vow lent is a vow spent.

By all means, take some good course at night school or by mail, first making sure that the diploma will give you real standing among business men. Could you not become a certified public accountant and do this work at night without jeopardizing your position?

Why not do this? Write a letter to the president of every important country bank in your state. Use fine stationery—you may have to go to Pittsburgh, where they don't know you, to have your letter typed; so you can get the right stationery there. Say to the president of the bank that you would like to be his assistant cashier when a vacancy occurs, and that you are now training for the position. Ask him to file your letter, give any suggestions he may have, hold your request absolutely confidential—and acknowledge receipt of your letter. Enclose stamped, self-addrest envelope. Make your letter short, but respectful. Do not let the typist know your name—address the inside envelope yourself and sign the letters after your departure from the typist's office; otherwise your resolve may leak back to your home town and cause the dissolution of your job.

You have in your hands the first element of success—a concrete ambition, with a determination to carry it out. Good luck surely awaits you.

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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JUST A WORD

Major Louis Livingston Seaman, M.D., who sailed for England and the seat of war on the seventh of August as the Staff Correspondent of The Independent, returned to New York on the "St. Louis," which arrived Sunday, December 20. Major Seaman has had varied and thrilling experiences, as the readers of The Independent are aware from the messages and articles which we have published. He was the first Red Cross surgeon on the scene of the first Zeppelin attack on Antwerp, and in order that he might be free to express his own abhorrence of this attack, he sent to the President his resignation as an officer of the Reserve Medical Corps of the United States Army. In company with Mr. Richard Norton, of Boston, he was instrumental in organizing in Paris the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, which has done such effective service at the front. He has made careful observation as to the sanitary conditions in the Allied trenches and in the hospitals of England, Belgium and France. During his adventurous journeys Mrs. Seaman was with him, and her experiences in the hospitals and at the front were almost unparalleled.

The first article reviewing the Hundred Years of Peace in the series of eight which The Independent has announced as the basis of its Peace Centenary Contest for American Schools, will appear in the third issue of February, which marks the centenary of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent. The other articles will follow at weekly intervals, ending on April 5. It is interesting to report that twenty schools have already signified their intention of joining in the contest—altho the definite announcement has hardly yet been made public. The list covers schools in thirteen states. Full details as to the Prize Contest are now ready and will be sent on request.

From Ohio: "I am very much pleased with the magazine, and every one whom I have asked speaks very highly of it. I secured the six subscriptions in less than an hour's time among my friends in the Oberlin College Offices."

MADE IN
U.S.A.
What Every Business Man Ought to Know

THE Independent will publish in an early issue an important article by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson of its Editorial Staff, on "Made in U. S. A.," which will show how the label "Made in Germany" became so famous, and what steps may be taken to give the United States even greater prestige in the commercial world than Germany had gained before the Great War.

The article will consider the way the German government has co-operated with big business in the extension of foreign commerce and by promoting technical education has brought factory management and salesmanship into the realm of the exact sciences, the steps by which the Germans, occupying an old land of much less area than Texas, have within a generation made it one of the leading manufacturing and commercial countries of the world and at the same time kept it nearly self-supporting by its own agriculture.

The author of the article was for thirteen years Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Wyoming and is a lecturer on the subject of international relations in Columbia University.

The Independent



© American Press

THE GRIM FIGURE THAT LONDON SEES TODAY

A SOLDIER ON SENTRY DUTY, AS HE LOOMS UP IN THE LONDON FOG, IS A STERNER GUARDIAN OF THE HIGHWAY THAN THE FAMILIAR "BOBBY"

The Independent

VOLUME 80 MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1914 NUMBER 3447

THE LESSON OF THE HUNDRED YEARS

ON Christmas Eve, one hundred years ago, three men from England and five men from the United States signed the treaty which ended the War of 1812. The act occurred in the quaint and now famous monastery of the Carthusian Brotherhood in the city of Ghent, in Flanders.

These men had talked for six months about the war, what caused it, and what each side should give or take. But the treaty has not a word about the things for which the two great nations fought. The people wanted peace, and the men they sent to Ghent made peace.

Peace has lasted a hundred years.

News was slow in those days, and the last shot of the war was fired at New Orleans on the eighth of January.

Three years later another scrap of paper was signed by men of the two countries. It is known as the Rush-Bagot Agreement, and by its terms the line between Canada and the United States was disarmed, and the war fleet of the Great Lakes reduced to four boats which could be blown to pieces in ten minutes by a single modern gun.

Not a shot across the border has been fired since—and not even the most thoughtful defender of the honor of either nation has been bold enough to urge the building of forts or the creation of a navy to protect each from the other.

The century of years, which it was hoped to celebrate with great and splendid ceremony, ends just when the world blazes with battle.

Along thousands of miles of fort-lined frontier in Europe, with armies of millions trained with the highest skill of great soldiers, death comes daily to thousands and the horrors of war are so terrible that they cannot be described.

The lesson is too simple and too plain to miss.

To be prepared for war—infinitely, perfectly prepared—does not prevent war.

To be prepared for peace, by agreement and of set purpose, has prevented war between two great nations for a hundred years.

This is the lesson for today, and the hope for tomorrow and for another Century of Peace.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RAILWAY RATE DECISION

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has risen to its opportunity. It has granted the prayer of the eastern railroads in the reopened rate case for substantial increases in rates. It is true that it has not given all the railroads asked or all they needed. The increases asked for would have yielded fifty millions of additional revenue. It is estimated by railroad men that the increases granted will yield thirty millions. Nevertheless the action of the Commission is cause for gratification. First because it gives to a public service inextricably bound up with the general well-being the assistance that at this critical time is absolutely necessary to its continued prosperity. Second because it establishes three important things about governmental regulation.

IN the first place, then, the decision gives to the railroads the increased revenues they sorely need. The need has been strongly asserted by railroad men. It is established beyond possibility of debate by the statements of the Commission. Let us see what the figures presented by the Commission show. The net operating revenues of the last fiscal year, says the decision, must be regarded as unduly low. While the gross revenue—the money, that is, which the railroads took in—declined less than three and a half per cent, the net revenue—or what was left after paying expenses—shrank more than seventeen and a half per cent. Not since 1908 have the net operating revenues of the railroads involved been so low as during the past year. In 1908 the roads paid $102,000,000 in dividends, and had left from the year's earnings a surplus of $47,000,000. Last year the earnings fell short of the amount necessary to pay the dividends of $118,000,000 by the sum of $8,200,000, which had to be taken out of the surplus accrued from preceding years. Six years ago, that is, the carriers made enough money not only to pay dividends of over a hundred millions to their stockholders, but to put away in a savings fund forty-seven million dollars more. Last year, the roads not only did not make enough money to pay their usual dividends, but had to dip into their savings fund to the extent of eight millions to make up the dividend payments. This last figure, indeed, does not represent the whole shrinkage in total surplus during the past year, which actually amounted to over thirty-four million dollars. In addition, the property investment account of the carriers—the amount upon which a fair return must be computed—has increased one and one-third billion dollars in the six years. In other words, the railroad properties are now worth thus much more than they were in 1908, and if the owners of the railroads—the hundreds of thousands of stock and bond holders thruout the country—are to continue to receive a proper return upon their money, the carriers must be enabled to set aside larger surpluses. A shrinking surplus and a growing property investment mean an inevitable loss to the holders of railroad securities.

The Commission has clearly indorsed what the railroads have stoutly maintained, that their net operating revenues are "unduly low."

The Commission further confirmed the contention of the roads by disposing of the counter argument that the shrinking net revenue was in large degree due to unwarrantably increased charges for additions and betterments. On this point the Commission forcibly sums up its conclusions in the words, "We cannot view with favor any attempt to obtain an increase in net revenue thru unduly restricted expenditures upon maintenance." From this view it is inconceivable that there should be any widespread dissent. The maintenance of the railroads in prime and continually improving physical condition is the essential guarantee to the public of better service and of increasingly assured safety.

The Commission further takes into account the effect upon the prosperity of the railroads of the extraordinary condition brought about by the Great War. The conflict, says the decision, will doubtless create an unusual demand upon the world's loan fund of free capital. Our railroads represent the bulk of European investment in this country. The rate of interest—the hire of capital—has risen during the last decade and may rise still further.

"We do not doubt," says the Commission in conclusion upon this point, "that the financial problems of the carrier have been made much more acute by reason of the war, and if we are to set rates that will afford reasonable remuneration to the carriers we must give consideration to the increased hire of capital as well as to other increased costs."

Taken altogether, the decision of the Commission gives irrefragable confirmation to the contention that the railroads need more revenue.

TO come to the second point, the Commission's action establishes three things.

The decision shows that a government commission can take a broad view of a situation which confronts it. It is never easy for a man or a body of men to reverse a position which has been publicly taken. It demanded open-mindedness and moral courage for the Commission to grant a request which it had once definitely refused to grant.

The decision has proven that it is possible for a regulatory commission to accord justice on behalf of the people to the business interests it is its function to supervise as well as to demand justice for the people from those interests. Regulation by commission need not be exclusive. It is possible for a commission to appreciate the fact that the public welfare is not to be advantaged by any action which spells injustice or detriment to the welfare of private interests. In the long run the people will prosper only as business prospers.

The decision makes it clear that a regulatory commission can be influenced by public opinion. There is good reason to believe that the Commission was at first disinclined to the affirmative decision which it finally rendered. There is ample evidence that the public sentiment of the country favored that course of action. The Commission was influenced by public opinion; and it was right that it should have been so influenced. In a democracy the ultimate force must be public opinion. Not the stray and wavering currents of public prejudice or public fancy, but the

strong, steady ground swell of deliberate public judgment. A commission, no matter how complete its authority or how heavy its responsibility, which should drive against such a tide, would have misapprehended its function and failed to discharge its duty. The Interstate Commerce Commission has not withheld its ear from the voice of public opinion.

THE EQUALITY OF PEOPLES

AMONG the desirable things that mankind could have if the conditions implied by an "if" were not conditional, the biggest is that spirit of universal brotherhood which would render wars impossible.

Of the flood of literature that the Great War has sent surging over the minds of the nations, probably more than fifty per cent may most truthfully as well as most charitably be described as "well meaning." It sets forth with more or less of charm and stimulating quality the wonderful things that could happen in this scarred and battered world "if" men would be reasonable, just, good-natured and unselfish. Unhappily it fails to tell us how to tempt, persuade or compel the instinctive, prejudiced, suspicious, sinful millions to change their natures over night, and become the exemplary beings posited in the logic of sentiment.

This big and familiar fact should not, however, discourage us. We should see it as a thing appealing to the sense of humor and not as anything to irritate. Above all, we should not regard it as discouraging effort within bounds of common sense. Man has made progress and he will progress further. He has brought the animal instincts so far under control that private vengeance and the local vendetta are no longer customary in civilized lands. He has greatly curtailed the number and the extent of wars between the more or less differentiated populations that compose the big empires and federations. Surely he need not despair of the possibility of preventing wars between nations. Thinking men who are not sentimentalists, and who are both hard-headed and far-seeing, look upon the proposition to create a system of nations strong enough to compel great powers to keep the peace, as feasible. It will surely enlist the earnest effort of millions of practical men and women.

Nevertheless, there are conditions to be fulfilled, and among these the scheme of organization is not the most important. The world has had convincing proof in the last fifty years that the adoption of republican constitutions does not necessarily make a republican people, and something more than a light-hearted agreement of the nations to enter into a federation for the inhibition of war will be necessary to prevent war in fact. There must be a mental and a moral unity, not only of purpose, but also of practise, and chief among the psychological factors we are disposed to place the acceptance of principles of human equality.

We do not now refer to such proclamations of equality as found their way into the American Declaration of Independence and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man. Nor do we have in mind those kinds of equality that have figured largely in the literature of the class struggle. We are thinking rather of an equality which pertains to the fundamental worthiness of man, which stands over against primitive prejudices, which is a product of friendly intercourse between peoples and races, and is an essential element in what President Butler has felicitously named "the international mind."

The point strongly insisted on by the Japanese people in all discussions of the relations between Japan and the United States serves well to give concreteness to our meaning. The Japanese do not contend that the United States should permit unrestricted immigration to our Pacific coast. That is a matter for our own decision; it lies wholly within the competence of American political sovereignty. They do contend that the United States should avoid action that appears to proceed from an assumption that the Japanese belong to an inferior race. Whatever treatment we mete out to peoples of the white race. we should mete out to peoples of the yellow race. We should recognize such facts as racial and national pride and self-respect. We are under no obligation to admit any alien to our shores, if we prefer to exclude him, unless we have bound ourselves by treaty. We shall give no offense in discouraging amalgamation by intermarriage if we treat all aliens alike in this respect, or if we confine our policies to racial or national elements that are citizens of the United States, but in all national dealings with other nations, we should act upon the assumption that in matters pertaining to essential human nature, to national pride and racial self-respect, the nations and races of the earth are equally worthy.

It cannot be contended that the powerful peoples of the world have as yet adopted this attitude, or that their populations think in terms of the ethical equality here under consideration. If animosities among nations are to be diminished, if the war instinct is to be curbed, it will in our judgment be necessary to cultivate a broadly human as distinguished from a narrowly national habit of thought in these matters. Nations must continue to create and to follow their own ideals in respect of many things, as the states of our Union create and follow their own ideals and cherish their local pride, in respect of local matters. But there are deep, fundamental conceptions and emotions of self-respect, of desire for the good opinion of mankind, of determination to go far on the path of progress, which belong to every people and to every race. Each nation must acknowledge and respect these deep facts of essential human nature. It must cease to vaunt itself as superior. It must frankly declare and act upon the principle that in these matters at least, whatever may be true in other domains, the peoples and races of the earth are equal.

SENATORIAL COURTESY

THE United States Senate has voted unanimously not to approve the appointment by the President of John H. Lynn as United States Attorney for the Western district of New York. There is no reason to believe that the whole Senate was convinced that Mr. Lynn would not make an efficient prosecuting officer. Senators voted as they did because Senator O'Gorman of New York invoked the traditional fetich of "senatorial courtesy." He asked his fellow Senators not to approve the President's appointment because he was not consulted before it was made.

This is not courtesy. It is bulldozing.

The requirement that the duty of appointing officers of the United States (with such exceptions as the Con-

gress may by law make) shall be exercized by the President "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" is one of the checks and balances by which the framers of the Constitution aimed to prevent the tyranny of the executive. It is inconceivable that it was ever intended as a device for securing to Senators control of political patronage.

The fathers must have intended that this provision should be used in furtherance of the general welfare. It has come to be used in furtherance of the political welfare of individual Senators.

The responsibility for the administration of the executive departments of the Government rests squarely upon the President. The acts of his appointees are his own acts. No man should be held to full responsibility who is not given full authority.

The President's appointments should go unquestioned unless the Senate is convinced that he is appointing unfit men. But it should be the Senate that is to be convinced that the President has picked the wrong man, not Senator O'Gorman.

NEIGHBORS WE NEVER SPEAK TO

ONE effect of the war is shown in the increased interest being taken in the study of Spanish. New classes are being formed in the commercial colleges and evening schools to meet the sudden demand for instruction in Spanish from young men and women who have reason to believe that a knowledge of the language will soon be needed in commercial establishments. This is an encouraging sign of the awakening of the American people to the opportunities opening before them, but it must be remembered that the Spanish language is not a key that unlocks all doors to the countries south of us. There are some twenty-four millions of people in Brazil to whom a business letter or catalog in Spanish would be quite as distasteful if not as unintelligible as one in English. A country as large as the United States and as rich in natural resources is not to be ignored. The commerce of Brazil with the United States now amounts to some two hundred million dollars a year and could be much increased by the proper effort.

But to sell a man goods you must at least be able to speak to him. The deaf and dumb alphabet, good as it is, does not suffice for commercial purposes. Yet so far as we know there is not a university in the United States regularly giving instruction in Portuguese. President Branner of Stanford University has prepared an excellent *Brief Grammar of the Portuguese Language*, which should rather be called the Brazilian language, since there are four times as many people speaking the American form as the European. Professor Todd of Columbia gave a course in Portuguese two years ago and no doubt similar efforts have been made elsewhere to encourage the study of the language, but with little apparent success. It may be said that there has been no demand for instruction in Portuguese, and that is true. But neither has there been any overwhelming desire on the part of students to study Sanskrit and Assyrian, yet our leading universities have introduced these into their curriculum. A university should not confine itself to "filling a long felt want" but should anticipate future needs and afford its students an opportunity to enter new fields. The fact that Portuguese would be studied because of its commercial value more than for its literature ought not to debar it from a university which admits wood-turning and clothes-washing to its catalog.

LET US REMEMBER THE FUTURE

"REASON," said a great philosopher, "may settle any dispute. Fighting never settled anything."

The truth of this saying was never more apparent than at the present time, in view of the calling off of the Colorado coal strike. Fighting has exhausted the combatants and has brought weariness and exhaustion to thousands not directly participating in the conflict.

The empty treasury of the miners' union, the millions spent by the coal companies for defense, the wages and profits lost, the properties destroyed, the immeasurable injuries to the business of a great state, and innumerable minor losses, have accomplished far less than might have been accomplished had the industrial problem been approached in the spirit of justice and reason.

Now the popular cry is, "Let us forget the past."

To what end? That wrongs may accumulate, that abuses may multiply, that demagoguery may establish a fresh foundation upon which to base its appeal to ignorance and prejudice?

The Colorado labor trouble has not been settled. The fire died down for lack of more fuel. The strike has been called off because the union has no more money. The mines will continue to operate because law and order are established by military power.

This situation is merely a cessation of industrial warfare; it is not a settlement of the labor troubles. Such a settlement will be reached only when operators, miners and the people who use the coal, reach an agreement based upon reason, justice and a fair regard for the rights and welfare of all the parties concerned.

IT IS MAGNIFICENT—BUT IT IS NOT WAR

ONCE more the German navy has performed a feat that grips the imagination.

To all appearances it is safely bottled up in its home waters. Around its refuge lies the iron ring of dreadnoughts, battle cruisers, scouts, destroyers and submarines of the Mistress of the Seas. Every path to the open ocean is sown with mines of British planting. Every way out is patrolled by the enemy's ships. There it lies, hemmed in, impotent, overmatched.

Sudden as a lightning flash in a lowering storm half a dozen cruisers of the Black Eagle shoot out of the mist that hovers over the North Sea and bombard the coast of the boasted invulnerable isle. Where are the dreadnoughts now, where the cruiser patrols, where the swift heeled destroyers? Back to their harborage scamper the raiders, unscathed from their deed of daring. The odds are so great, the dangers so thronging, the probabilities of success so slim, that it is magnificent.

Magnificent—but it is not war.

It is not enemy ships that they have attacked, not fortresses that they have bombarded, not soldiers that they have killed. Three quiet, peaceful towns have felt the rain of shells; almost five score non-combatants, men, women, children perhaps, have met death from the hurtling missiles.

This is not warfare, it is murder.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

December 14—Serbs retake Belgrade. British submarine dives under five lines of mines in Dardanelles and sinks Turkish warship "Messoudiyeh."

December 15—General von François defeated by Russians at Mlawa. Austrians drive Russians from slopes of Carpathians in Galicia.

December 16—German fleet shells Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby on English coast. Austrians completely driven from Servia.

December 17—French occupy Thann and other Alsatian towns. Germans capture Lowicz, Poland.

December 18—The Kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden meet at Malmö, Sweden, to confer on how to preserve Scandinavian neutrality. England declares a protectorate over Egypt.

December 19—Sortie by Przemysl garrison. Heavy fighting between Arras and La Bassée.

December 20—General von Hindenburg concentrates troops between Bzura and Vistula rivers thirty miles west of Warsaw. Allies pushing forward from Dixmude and Ypres.

The Campaign in Flanders

The Germans have withdrawn from Belgium and France all the troops that can possibly be spared and the Allies are making every effort to break their weakened lines at some point. This has not yet been accomplished, but in several places the Allies have made slight gains. The hardest fighting continues to be about Dixmude and Ypres, in the little corner of Flanders which is all of Belgium that has escaped the German conquest. The Allies now hold both these towns and the Yser River and canal that connect them. From this line they are slowly but steadily pushing westward toward Roulers and Thorout. Between Dixmude and Nieuport the land has been flooded by the cutting of the dikes, but the Allied troops have made their way around the inundated area from both sides and with the help of the fleet have gained two or three miles of the coast in the direction of Ostend.

The new Governor-General of Belgium, General von Bissing, announces his intention of carrying out the mild policy of his predecessor, General von der Goltz, who has gone to Constantinople to take charge of the Turkish army. General von Bissing states that the Kaiser impressed upon him the necessity of doing everything possible to revive industry and improve the condition of the people. He ordered the provincial councils to meet on December 17 to take measures for the payment of a war levy of $70,000,000. The last installment of the first tax imposed by the Germans has been assumed by a group of Belgian bankers.

The Campaign in France

The renewed activity on the western wing of the Allied forces is not confined to Flanders, but extends into France from Armentières, which is just over the border, to Peronne. This north and south line of fifty miles has not permanently shifted much either way for the last three months, altho the fighting has been incessant. The latest French *communiqué* announces the gain of more than four thousand feet in the region of Notre Dame de la Consolation—a strange name in this connection. It was claimed that the Allies had again reached Lille, but this announcement appears to have been premature, for their advances in this direction have hardly carried them so far. The position of Lille in the war has been peculiar. It is a city of over a quarter of a million inhabitants, the most important manufacturing center of northern France. It was supposed to be strongly fortified, but surrendered without a struggle when the Germans reached it and has since changed hands twice without apparently suffering any serious injury from bombardment or street fighting from either party, altho the battle has raged all around it and smaller places in the vicinity have been demolished.

On the eastern wing of the Allied line the situation is interesting. It has been argued by many, most recently by Nikola Tesla, that there was no "necessity," even in the narrow military sense of the word as used by the German Chancellor, for the Germans to pass thru Belgium, since they might have invaded France from the eastern frontier in spite of the barrier fortresses. This, however, assumes that the Germans would have made as short work of the fortresses along the Meuse and Moselle as they did those of Belgium and northern France. But this is what they have not been able to do. It may be supposed that the Ger-



THE SLOWLY CHANGING LINE IN FLANDERS

The Allies are making gradual inroads upon the territory held by the Germans (shaded on this map), as the bend to the east of Ypres indicates



THE GERMAN RAID ON THE BRITISH COAST.

Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool were bombarded on December 16 in a "cross-raiding" expedition by a squadron of German cruisers. The shells killed 122 persons, mostly civilians. The significance of this event is discussed by Park Benjamin on another page

mans would have accomplished more than they have in this region if they had thrown the full force of their fresh troops against the barriers, but it is doubtful if even then they would have broken thru, for they have fought hard and persistently for four months to capture Verdun, the most northerly of the barrier chain, and have so far made no impression upon it. They have long had it invested on three sides, but it is still in communication with the rest of France by the southwest. In fact, they have not yet got near enough to the main fortifications of Verdun to bring their big guns to bear upon them.

The chief defense of Verdun is its location. On the west it is protected by the forest of Argonne; on the east by the wooded plateau between the Meuse and the Moselle known as La Woëvre. In the Argonne region the Germans have been able to make no decisive gains. In the Woëvre they had one striking success and no more. Between September 15 and 25 they succeeded in capturing Troyon and the Roman Camp, two of the forts of the chain which connects Verdun and Toul. This enabled them to cross the Meuse between these forts and take the town of St. Mihiel on the western bank. The French have not been able to dislodge them from this point, nor have the Germans been able to follow up this advantage. How hard every foot of the ground is contested in this region is shown by the triumphant cablegram of the correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Pont-à-Mousson on December 19 that "the French have advanced about nine hundred feet since November 1." At this point the German and French soldiers had so long occupied opposing trenches that they became friendly and were accustomed to bathe together in the stream between the lines.

The Invasion of Alsace

The French began their campaign against Germany in August by an invasion of Alsace and Lorraine. This movement was obviously dictated by political rather than military considerations, for while it cheered the hearts of the French to think that they were regaining their lost provinces, it accomplished nothing, for the French troops had soon to be withdrawn from this region to check the German invasion in northern France, where they might better have been put in the first place. Now, however, the French feel free to make another attempt, but this time they are proceeding more slowly and with greater surety. Advancing from Belfort, the most southerly of the barrier fortresses and next to Switzerland, they have crost the frontier and occupied the towns within ten or twenty miles of the border. Altkirch is their first objective, but this is being stoutly defended by the Germans.

The first French court in Alsace after forty-three years was opened at Thann with an affecting ceremony. When the crier announced the opening of the court "in the name of the French people," the old men who remembered the old regime before the German conquest burst into tears of joy, and the young men and girls in the picturesque Alsatian costume ran cheering into the streets.

The Advance on Warsaw

General von Hindenburg, who seems to have much the same temperament as General Grant, is evidently determined "to fight it out on this line if it takes all" winter. Having started out to march up the Vistula along its left bank from Thorn to Warsaw, he is still pushing forward in that direction in spite of all obstacles. The Russian attack on his left wing in the vicinity of Lodz being repulsed, he is free to advance on the right, and he has massed all available troops just south of the Vistula and behind the Bzura River, about thirty miles west of Warsaw. According to the Petrograd correspondent of the London *Times*, nine army corps, over 300,000 men, have been sent within a month to reinforce the German army in this region, which shows the importance attached to the taking of Warsaw. The Russians still greatly outnumber them, but the Germans base their hopes for victory on the belief that the Russian army has become demoralized by their recent losses, which include a hundred thousand prisoners taken since November 13, and a greater number of killed and wounded. The German War Office states 476,650 unwounded Russians are now held in Germany.

The German operations north of the Vistula appear to have made no headway. The army under General von François, which advanced southward from Soldau, got no further than half way to the Vistula, when the Grand Duke Nicholas caught it on the left wing with one of his characteristic flanking movements of the Cossack cavalry. The German army was defeated at Ciechanow, and General von François forced to

retreat into East Prussia. Another attempt to gain the right bank of the Vistula by crossing the river above Thorn was also checked. The Germans had occupied a small island in the Vistula and were constructing pontoon bridges here. But the Russians arrived in time to demolish the bridges with their artillery and captured the island.

Belgrade Recaptured

The Serbs are more than maintaining their ancient reputation for valor and invincibility. They were the one people of the Balkans which the Turks were never able completely to conquer, for in the fastnesses of Montenegro a remnant of the race preserved their independence thruout the five centuries of Ottoman supremacy. The rest of Servia was freed from the Moslem yoke a hundred years ago as the result of a revolt started by Black George, the swineherd, near where his grandson, Peter Karageorgevitch, has just led his people to a greater victory. The Servian minstrels have ever kept alive the memory of the heroic deeds of their ancestors, and their racial patriotism must have been raised to the highest pitch when their scattered army was reassembled on the Morava River and King Peter, now in his sixty-ninth year, rode down the lines on a charger, urging them to drive out the enemy or die for the fatherland.

The week before the Austrians had captured Belgrade, and they were then more than half way to Nish, the new capital. But when the Serbs turned upon them the Austrians could not make a stand against them, but were driven ignominiously back to their own borders, with heavy losses. Not a single Austrian now remains on Servian soil except as prisoner, but of these there are many; 60,000 taken since the war began, is the Servian claim. This astonishingly large number lends support to the rumors that the Czechs and other Slavs refused to fight the Serbs, and killing their Austrian officers, surrendered by the thousand.

The Austro-Hungarian army, split into three parts by the Servian onslaught, fled toward the Drina, the Save and the Danube rivers, which form the boundary of Servia on the west and north. The Serbs, hotly pursuing them, broke down the resistance of the detachments left on the Servian side to protect the retreating troops in their passage of the river; and quickly mounting their artillery on the bank, the Servian gunners shelled the pontoons and lighters conveying the Austrians across to their own shore. The soldiers threw their guns into the river in the hope, often vain, of saving their own lives. The rout of the invading army was so complete that the Serbs captured most of their arms and supplies, howitzers, machine guns, field kitchens, searchlights, horses, and hundreds of wagons of ammunition and provisions, so the Servian troops have a better equipment than at any time since the war began. The total losses of the Austrian side are estimated by the Serbs at over 60,000, but according to the Austrians this is an exaggeration.

The anger and humiliation of the aged Emperor of Austria on hearing the news of the disaster was exceedingly great, for he had just conferred a high decoration upon Field Marshal Potiorek on receiving his telegram that Belgrade had fallen and that he would be in Nish in three weeks. But the Austrians were able to hold Belgrade only twelve days when they had been more than ten times as long in getting it. In Vienna, Budapest and Prague there were street demonstrations, calling for the court-martialing of Potiorek. The real cause of the disaster was the overconfidence of the Austrian Government or the insistence of the Kaiser, which induced them to withdraw three of the seven army corps from Servia before the subjugation of that country was complete. It is true that these troops were most urgently needed in the defense of Cracow, and they proved their usefulness there by driving back the Russians half way to Przemysl. But this aspect of the affair makes it seem rather worse than better to the Hungarians, who regard Cracow as one of the defenses of Germany, and



Paul Thompson

TO JOIN TOMMY ATKINS

A Fijian force which is shortly to be sent to the battle line in Flanders. The Fijians were cannibals once, but now, having become "respectable Wesleyan Methodists," they are fit for service on European battlefields

have been highly indignant that no measures have been taken to protect their country from invasion on the north by the Russians or on the south from the Servians. Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, has gone so far as to intimate to the Emperor that if more attention were not paid to her interests by the combined General Staff, Hungary might find it necessary to assume the duty of her own defense independently of Austria.

Condition of Our Navy

Additional testimony concerning the American navy has been heard by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Commander Stirling, at the head of the Atlantic flotilla of submarines, said that at the time of the recent maneuvers only one of the seventeen could be submerged. The five at the Panama Canal are said to be in good condition now. No United States battleship afloat has the modern defenses against submarine attack below the water line armor belt. Secretary Daniels said that tests completed ten days ago had shown that Alaska coal from the Matanuska field was of good quality for naval use. Last year's experiments proved that coal from the Bering field was not suitable. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt testified that 30,000 additional men would be required for the navy in case of war, and that it would take from two months to a year to put the reserve ships in shape for fighting service.

Admiral Fiske thought that the navy could not be prepared to make efficient warfare against the navy of a certain Power (meaning Germany) in less than from three to five years. We have only one mine-laying vessel and should have six. We need a general staff. There is lack of organization; we are deficient in gunnery; plans of campaign have not been prepared; and we are far behind in mines and aircraft. He frequently exprest great admiration for the German navy.



Paul Thompson

AS IT LOOKS BEFORE THE ONSLAUGHT

German infantry waiting in a hay field near Soissons for the order to charge

Supplies for the Armies

Our exports continue to grow, mainly on account of the shipment of war supplies. November's total, $205,766,424, was greater than October's by $10,500,000, and the excess of exports over imports rose from $57,000,000 to $79,000,000. Many orders from the nations at war are reported, in addition to those already mentioned in these pages. There are new buyers. A commission from Rumania has arrived, with authority to expend $10,000,000. Large purchases for Greece have been made, and exports to that country have been greatly increased. It is said in London that France has ordered 150,000 American horses. The new orders include large quantities of all-wool khaki, $500,000 worth of knapsacks (St. Louis), and $6,000,000 worth of auto trucks. A firm in New York has undertaken to make $3,000,000 worth of uniforms in ten weeks, and an order for $1,000,000 worth has been placed in Brooklyn. Cotton duck for tents and stretchers is in demand. More than 1,000,000 blankets have been shipped. A check for $3,500,000 has been received at New Orleans to pay for mules, and reports from Georgia say that nearly all the serviceable mules in that state have been purchased. At Pittsburgh there are large orders for steel rails, car wheels (90,000) and barbed wire. It is said that orders for 1,000,000 tons of steel products for European delivery have been placed there since November 1. An agent has arrived at New York from Russia, empowered, he says, to spend $10,000,000 for machinery and tools.

German secret service agents, it is asserted, have ascertained that orders, as follows, have been placed here by England, France and Russia: For 1,100,000 rifles or carbines, 300,000,000 cartridges, 15,000,000 pounds of powder, 50,000 revolvers, 1500 machine guns, 200 armored motor cars, 900 six-inch guns, 40 nine-inch guns, many aeroplanes, and 4,000,000 aerial arrows. The manufacturers, it is said, are the Winchester, Remington and Union Companies, the Du Pont Powder Company, and the Bethlehem Steel Company. This statement may not be trustworthy. In it $12,000,000 worth of artillery ammunition is assigned



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THIS WAS A SCHOOLROOM

A vivid illustration of the utter dislocation of life in a French village where fighting has raged



Paul Thompson

AS IT LOOKS TO THE CHAUFFEUR

Germans barricaded in the street of a little town on the Yser Canal waiting for an armored motor car of the Allies

to the Crucible Steel Company, whose officers say they are not making anything for the belligerents.

An Embargo Movement

The manufacture here of submarines for the warring nations has been prevented by President Wilson, and there is a movement in Congress for legislation forbidding the sale and shipment to them of supplies of any kind. Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, had an order from the British Government for twenty submarines. He was advised that the construction of these boats and the delivery of them, if the parts should be shipped to be assembled in Canada or England, would be no violation of neutrality. But the President's views were at variance with this advice, and when they were made known to Mr. Schwab the latter promised that he would build no submarines for use during the war. It is said that the price was to be $7,000,000. Five large guns recently shipped at Victoria, B. C., for delivery to the Russian Government, are said to have been made at his mills.

In the Senate, Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill making it unlawful and a breach of neutrality for any American citizen, firm or corporation to sell arms, ammunition, artillery or explosives to a country at war with a country with which we are at peace. The proposed penalty is a fine of $100,000 or imprisonment for three years. He also asks for an inquiry about the orders recently placed. Senator Works has a bill forbidding the sale and shipment of food, clothing, horses or supplies of any kind to a belligerent. Similar bills have been introduced and are supported in the House by Representatives Bartholdt, of Missouri; Vollmer, of Iowa, and Lobeck, of Nebraska. These men are of the German race. In answer to the published charge that they are acting for the German Government and under the direction of the German Ambassador, they have made speeches of defense in the House, asserting their loyalty to the American flag.

Mr. Bartholdt said it was plain that Germany could not be conquered, and that the United States could end the war by withholding supplies from the allies. Similar assertions were made by George Sylvester Viereck, editor of *The Fatherland,* a German weekly, who laid before Secretary Bryan and Senator Hitchcock the German secret service agents' list of war supply orders and declared that by preventing the sale of the arms, ammunition, etc., the United States could end the war in "sixty days or less." This means, it is said by prominent Americans in reply, that we should help Germany to defeat the Allies in sixty days. They hold that it would be a breach of neutrality to make, by new legislation, a change of practise in favor of one belligerent and to the disadvantage of another. The British Government has been assured that the embargo bills were not introduced at the suggestion of the Administration. It is not expected at Washington that they will ever come back to either house from the committees to which they were referred.

Villa, Zapata and Carranza

Many prominent Mexicans have been put to death at the capital since Zapata and Villa took possession of it. One of them was General Fuentes, whose son is the husband of one of Huerta's daughters. The number of those executed is said to exceed 100. When Secretary Bryan asked that clemency be shown to those arrested for political offenses, President Gutierrez replied that the men had not been killed in obedience to his orders. He issued a decree forbidding summary executions and directed that trials should be held before military councils. At Vera Cruz, Carranza has issued a decree ordering that all persons who were formerly in Huerta's army and are now found in the forces of Villa and Zapata shall be put to death without a court martial. Loot worth millions of dollars which was taken by Carranza's men at the capital has been restored by Villa and Zapata.

Under the leadership of General



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RUSSIAN ARTILLERY IN ACTION

Few pictures come from the huge forces which are alternately receding and advancing before Warsaw. This shows a battery in the hills on the Vistula-Warta line

Angeles (Villa's friend and candidate for the Presidency), Puebla, the most important city between the capital and Vera Cruz, has been captured, with 2000 prisoners. Carranza's fleeing soldiers burned much railroad property and set fire to oil tanks. Villa's army entered Guadalajara on the 18th. Before retreating from the city, Carranza's forces sacked it. They left behind them ten carloads of ammunition. Angeles is moving toward Vera Cruz. Reports from that city say that Carranza, deserted by several of his military commanders, has been living in the lighthouse building, and that a gunboat, with steam up, lies near, ready to carry him away. He has issued paper currency having a face value of several millions, and is selling imported goods stored in the warehouses. General Lucio Blanco has gone over to Villa and the convention. Gutierrez has made him Secretary of the Interior. In four southern states the followers of Zapata are confiscating and distributing land, with the consent, it is said, of Gutierrez and Villa.

At the capital, where there are many war orphans, Villa recently selected sixty, whom he sent to Chihuahua, to be cared for and educated at his expense. For eight months he has supported sixteen orphaned boys in schools there or in the United States. Many orphaned girls have been in the care of his wife.

The Situation at Naco

At the end of the week, the problem at Naco, on the Arizona border, had not been solved. In response to the notes from our Government, both Gutierrez and Carranza said that their followers had been ordered to stop firing across the boundary, but Carranza added that an attempt by our army to check the firing by force would be regarded as an unfriendly act, and that the Americans who have been killed or wounded probably suffered on account of "imprudent curiosity." Apparently he did not know that hundreds of houses in the Arizona town have been scarred by bullets, and that several persons have been wounded while standing in front of the American custom house or post office. The report that a sharp ultimatum was sent on the 16th by General Bliss to Maytorena and Hill (the two commanders) has been denied by Secretary Garrison.

Reinforcements have been sent to General Bliss, who now has six batteries of artillery and 4170 men. The artillery commands the trenches and camps of both factions. Maytorena (besieging Naco in the interest of Villa and the convention) consented to refrain from shooting across, unless attack should compel him to do so. Many of his soldiers are Yaqui Indians, whom he does not easily control, and he himself has been called a free lance. Villa has sought to restrain him. Our Government has sent to Naco General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, on a mission of conciliation. General Scott is admired and respected by Villa. He is acquainted with the leaders in both factions and has been notably successful in mediation efforts of this kind. There are about 5500 Mexicans at Naco, commanded by Maytorena and Hill.

THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

One hundred years ago today there was signed at Ghent, in Flanders, the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, which marked the close of what has happily proved to be the last war between English-speaking peoples of the earth. Today the city of Ghent is at the very center of the terrible conflict that rages in Europe. The American Peace Centenary Committee cannot permit this anniversary to pass without inviting the thoughtful attention of their fellow citizens to the contrast presented by the century-long period of peace which English-speaking peoples have enjoyed among themselves on the one hand, and the appalling destruction of life, property and great monuments of civilization which the European war involves on the other. It had been our confident hope that the example which the English-speaking peoples have set in their relations with each other would be followed by the other great nations of the earth in their several international relations. It had been our earnest desire that the spirit of peaceful and friendly coöperation which each of these peoples manifests toward the people of the United States would also mark their dealings with one another. Unfortunately this was not to be, and we are sorrowfully called upon to mark our centenary celebration in the midst of the most terrible and destructive war that history records.

Even at such a time, we must avow once more our emphatic faith in the supremacy of justice over force, of law over might. We rejoice in the peaceful relations of a hundred years among all English-speaking peoples, and particularly in the undefended and unfortified line, nearly four thousand miles in length, which divides the territory of the United States from that of the Dominion of Canada. The mutual trust, forbearance and helpfulness which make that undefended boundary a link and not a barrier between two peoples, we offer as an example to our warring brothers across the sea.

It had been our purpose, when our Committee was organized in 1910, to plan for a great celebration of the centenary anniversary by various methods which have now, because of the terrible war which is still convulsing Europe and disturbing the whole world, become impracticable until the close of the conflict.

But we appeal to the people in all the states and to all civic bodies to mark this notable anniversary by suitable exercizes in the churches of all denominations on the 14th of February, the date agreed upon for that purpose with our associate, the Canadian Committee; by formal addresses at the capitals of the respective states on the 17th and 18th of February, the dates of the ratification and proclamation of the Treaty; and also by appropriate exercizes in all the schools on the 22nd day of February, or on such later date or dates in the spring of 1915 as may be locally deemed preferable, by which all the children of America should be instructed on the significance of this great event, and of the happy prospect which is assured to us, in spite of this horrible war, of another century of continued peace between all the English-speaking peoples of the world.

(SIGNED)

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Chairman, New York.
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, New Haven.
THOMAS F. BAYARD, Wilmington.
GEORGE W. BURLEIGH, New York.
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, New York.
ANDREW CARNEGIE, New York.
WILLIAM A. CLARK, New York.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, New York
RT. REV. JAMES H. DARLINGTON, Harrisburg.
WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, New York.
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J. TAYLOR ELLYSON, Richmond.
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JOHN H. FINLEY, Albany.
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ALBERT EUGENE GALLATIN, New York.
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, Baltimore.
SAMUEL GOMPERS, Washington.
W. O. HART, New Orleans.
JOB E. HEDGES, New York.
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, New York.
ANDREW B. HUMPHREY, New York.
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ROBERT C. MORRIS, New York.
WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, New York.
ALTON B. PARKER, New York.
ELIHU ROOT, Washington.
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, New York.
JOHN A. STEWART, New York.
OSCAR S. STRAUS, New York.
FRANK S. STREETER, Concord.
WARDNER WILLIAMS, Denver.

HOW TOMMY ATKINS GETS HIS BREAKFAST

BY ALFRED STEAD

Mr. Stead has been at the front for some months as the special correspondent of the London "Daily Express." This is the second of three articles written especially for The Independent. — THE EDITOR.

IMAGINE a daily picnic for well over two hundred thousand men, with the certainty that there will soon be another equal number and another to provide for! How well we know the difficulties of competently organizing even a small amateur picnic in the woods close to home. The salt or the pepper or the butter is always forgotten! And if the day goes off well, without too many omissions being discovered, we are proud of the "successful picnic" and talk about it.

The British army in France is fed, clothed, supplied with everything from toothbrushes to nine-inch howitzers or naval guns with a clockwork regularity; there is no salt missing. That is one of the secrets of the readiness of the British forces to meet all sorts of danger and fatigue — their commissariat and supply has never been found wanting.

Think what this means for a moment. Running a self-contained army hundreds of miles from home, thinking out days and weeks and months in advance every possible need of hundreds of thousands of men, of thousands of horses. For the horses are also fed with fodder from home —a fact which has conduced much to their well-being.

The life blood of the British forces in France flows evenly, regularly and quietly, from the great depots in England to the firing line. Officers and men of the Army Service Corps, those who are responsible for the lines of communication, the drivers of the motor-lorries, all these deserve well of the country. The army knows it, and altho theirs is not the fierce glare of the bayonet charge or the trenches, they have danger enough and work enough to win any war medal.

Right across France stretches the line of British supply, and this vein of British war blood never ceases pulsating day and night. Always supplies are going forward, never less than three full trains a day. These trains are in charge of two officers, on the locomotive are two Tommy Atkins with rifles, not for the enemy, but to fight red tape, which would cut off a locomotive because some station or other has always represented the end of its beat.

These trains go up to the nearest rail head and hand over the stores to the motor lorry trains. Great lines of these old motor chassis mounted with a serviceable lorry body are to be met with on all the roads of France. What experiences they have been thru, what stories they will be able to tell their companions of the garage who are still running about the London streets!

These lorry trains are also self-sufficient, with their traveling workshops and repair lorry. Many of those in charge are skilled testers and drivers from the large motor manufacturers in our country. I remember running across one of the highest mechanicians of the Sunbeam Company in a little village just back of the Aisne—very fit, very proud of a letter from his company assuring him of his job when he should come back. And so he blithely loaded up a cargo of sixty-pounder shells and dashed back into a very inferno of shell fire to deliver his precious load right up to the battery.

Motor transport service is not all running along picturesque French roads, smoking, joy-riding. It is fraught with risks all the time. Convoys have always been one of the favorite spots to strike at since the war begun—and the motor trains, altho more speedy, are more noisy. Also, they are defended only by a relatively small number of men.

They have already one brilliant feat to their credit. A train of twenty lorries, each laden with five tons of food and stores, ran suddenly into a band of five hundred German cavalry and was called upon to surrender. The German officer on being refused was allowed by them fifty yards grace, and then the fight began. The British officer in charge took the wheel of the first lorry and went full speed ahead at the enemy, the others followed. There has been nothing like it since Hannibal's elephants charged the Roman legions. They went thru and over the Uhlans and escaped with small loss—and Tommy in the trenches had his breakfast next morning.

Going as they do back of the army, thru country full of patrols and stragglers of the enemy, the motor



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RUSHING A SUPPLY TRAIN

"Tommy eats a lot; one transport officer told me he thought they generally managed to secure two days' rations in one"



Paul Thompson

THE DESPATCH-RIDER OF TO-DAY'S WAR

"Perhaps the most exciting work of the A. S. C. is that which falls on their motor cyclists. . . . But they pay their toll. . . . Many disappear—ride off and are never heard of again"

lorries are always apt to be surprized and captured. Nor is their task over when they reach the front. They form a conspicuous mark for the enemy's shell fire and yet go up to the batteries with shells or to the trenches with ammunition or food, as calmly as they used in olden days to plunge into the traffic whirlpool at the Bank. And during all the campaign these ex-bus and taxi drivers have never shown the white feather. tho many of them went straight from the streets of London to heavy fire.

One story is told by all A. S. C. (Army Service Corps) men when together. During the retreat from Mons it was necessary once for the motors to leave hurriedly. Some men had to go on foot, among them an ex-taxi man, who was much excited.

"I must lighten my load," he said, at a time when men were throwing away great coats in order to march lighter, and looking thru his kit, regretful of losing anything, he threw away his toothbrush! And now the toothbrush has become famous thruout all the A. S. C. branch. But really they are wonderful and so cheerful as they plow along day and night, fine or foul weather. For Tommy eats a lot; one transport officer told me he thought they generally managed to secure two days' rations in one, unless under heavy fire—tinned rations and fresh meat. In any case, the calculation made of their needs was based on one and a half day's rations each day. And just how efficient this side of the army is may be judged from the notice to furnish additional rations for 50,000 French troops!

As one Canadian driver said: "The British army is *some* Whiteley"—the universal providers to the army, who are always where they are wanted, and nearly always have what is wanted somewhere on their lorry or train.

Perhaps the most exciting work of the A. S. C. is that which falls on their motor cyclists. Indeed, these men, carrying dispatches, are the most useful of all. They go anywhere speedily, and pass many dangers unscathed. But they pay their toll as well. Many disappear—ride off and never are heard of again.

The motor cyclists of the army are the land aeroplanes. They go right up to the enemy's lines, they have their bicycles blown to pieces under them, but they "get there."

One young university undergraduate rode up in the face of heavy fire from German guns to ascertain how accurate was the British range, found it was some hundred yards short, returned and gave his information, enabling a German battery to be put out of action—and neither he nor his bicycle was touched. All he said about it was that it was "quite exciting, and wasn't it a pity the poor bike was done in by a shell the next day." But motor-cycle riders are becoming hardened to the loss of machines. As one of them put it, "I have a new Triumph nearly every day."

There is excitement enough for these dispatch riders, but in a lonely way. There are no comrades by their side to see their courage; they have to do and die alone. Nothing spectacular—but all the braver for that.

Take a typical case—that of young Pearson, the third son of Lord Cowdray. He was carrying dispatches to headquarters from Paris, was chased by two Uhlans, ran plump into fifty more, was taken prisoner, put in the firing line, made his escape, and was shot while doing so. And such cases are happening every day. Nobody talks of them because nobody thinks them anything but ordinary and to be expected.

Nor are these modest heroes emotional; the most I have ever heard one say was when he was describing how his engine stopped when under fire: "You have no idea how thumby your fingers are when fixing a bike under shrapnel fire."

The people of Britain, nay of the whole empire, should understand the



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BUILDING OVENS AT A NEW CAMP

"In a few hours those responsible transform any town or village or other place by their own efforts into something adequately fitted for the work or use it is destined for"

magnitude of the work of running an army. With Kitchener at the head it goes, for he knows how to choose his men, and gets things done.

The other day he wanted 100,000 greatcoats.

The reply was, "In a month."

"I want them Saturday week."

"But they will cost much more," objected his subordinate.

"Doesn't matter what they cost; the lives of 100,000 soldiers are worth more than pounds, shillings and pence." And he got them, too, did Kitchener, as those hundred thousand men can testify. But just think of it! When the troops coming from all the quarters of the globe disembark, they find ready for them their food, their ammunition and material, all ready on the trains waiting for them. The work of the supply department is without precedent in the pages of history. It is a business organization with imagination, with elasticity.

In a few hours those responsible transform any town or village or other place by their own efforts into something adequately fitted for the work or use it is destined for. On all sides and in profusion, electric light, telephone, telegraph, are installed. Everything needed is there and nothing is asked from the country. Nobody there in France would be astonished to learn of any marvels—flower gardens in the Sahara would, they are convinced, be produced like the magic mango trees of the Indian conjurer were they a necessity for the British army.

To aid the overworked and understaffed French railways, many of whose employees are in the ranks, trained railway men have come from England, bridge builders, permanent way men, everything. If need be, locomotives and trains would be brought as well.

The postal service is also in their hands and works well if somewhat slowly. Motor vans and motor cycles with side cars carry the letters of the soldiers backward and forward.

And everything supplied is British if possible. The whole army is filled with the desire to boycott the produce of Germany. In a shop in a small French town I encountered three privates and a sergeant making purchases. In their weak French they had some difficulty in making their purchases. But they examined every article carefully and always repeated a few sentences which they thought were French. As nobody could understand it, I served as interpreter, and this is what they had learned by heart in French:

"I will pay for French articles, I will pay for British articles, I will *not* pay for German articles."

The great picnic is not dependent upon German goods and it has never yet run short. As one of the supply staff said:

"If 200,000 British men can do without German goods, why cannot 50,000,000 of British people?"

The work of the earthworm is a lowly one, but vital for the soil. The work of the military earthworms, bringing to the service and surface of war the needed supplies, is without price. For they never forget the salt.

RAIDING THE ENGLISH COAST

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

THERE is nothing of the unexpected in the raid of the German cruisers upon Whitby, Hartlepool and Scarborough, all English coast towns about 350 miles from the German base at Heligoland. It has been clear from the beginning that just as soon as the winter brought bad weather which would make it difficult for the blockading fleet to keep the sea and fogs which would screen all movements, the faster German ships would attempt to harry the English shore and to escape into the Atlantic in order to stop English commerce, cut off the transatlantic food and ammunition supply and incidentally prevent the further transport of troops from Canada to England.

The British public now awakens from its serene confidence that its North Sea fleet is able to bottle all of the German ships. In days gone by the "wooden walls of England" never failed to protect her soil from invasion. It is hardly possible to realize the shock which every Englishman must feel on the discovery that her steel walls of today have failed to do so. Not long ago a single German submarine entered the harbor of Deal and destroyed a vessel therein, small flotillas of submarines have attempted to pass the mines of other harbors; and surface ships of inconsiderable size have, from time to time, appeared off Yarmouth and other points on the English coast. But all this is very different from a concerted attack upon three towns made by seven or eight cruisers, including some only less powerful than battleships and exceeding them in speed. That large vessels such as these and in such numbers could elude the blockading squadrons and encounter nothing but a few destroyers easily brushed aside, that they could post themselves a mile from the beach and stay there long enough to cause wholesale destruction of life and property, shows that something is wrong either in the disposition of the British fleet or in the degree of watchfulness that it maintains. The disquietude attendant upon this state of affairs is not to be dispelled by soothing official outgivings in the newspapers. Fogs and storms are common in the North Sea in winter and these occurrences to blockading vessels are always signals for increased vigilance. If under such cover the German cruisers can elude the British capital ships there is no safety for the English coast or for North Atlantic commerce. No blow can be struck more dangerous to Great Britain than that which cuts off her supplies from this side of the ocean.

None of the recently bombarded towns were fortified in any reasonable acceptation of the term. An obsolete battery at Scarborough and a little fort at Hartlepool do not bring them within that category. The attack was simply cross-raiding—or "cross-ravaging," as it is sometimes termed—a practise abandoned centuries ago as destitute of any military value, even when the objective points are fortified, unless the attacking power already has command of the sea and the expedition includes troops sufficient to occupy the places after their reduction. As neither condition existed in the present instance, the raid is merely the application of torture to harass and irritate the invaded country. It is bad generalship even as against fortifications when they are not to be occupied—but as against helpless settlements, when the only consequence is the killing of non-combatants and the destruction of non-military structures, it is savage and not civilized warfare.

But there is something attractive about it to some people—as there is also about the practise of scalping. Now we, for instance, could not re-



Underwood & Underwood Thompson

WHAT THE NORTH SEA IS WAITING FOR—A BRITISH BROADSIDE (H. M. S. "COLOSSUS")

frain from sending a peripatetic museum of marine freaks to bombard San Juan, Porto Rico, without the slightest prospect of military gain, and even of some loss since we were then shuddering lest Admiral Cervera's fleet, of the whereabouts of which we were totally ignorant, should attack the bath-houses at Nahant and chase us inland from the New England coast say as far as Worcester, Massachusetts. We also wanted to shell Havana.

The nearest parallel to the present German onslaught is the destruction of the New England town of Falmouth by British warships in October, 1775. Downing Street, says the most recent British historian of the American Revolution, directed that the rebels should be annoyed by "sudden and unexpected attacks on the seaboard towns during the winter." This was based on the thoughtful assurance of George III to Lord North that His Majesty would concur "in any plan for distressing the Americans." Three quarters of the town was laid in ashes, women and children killed, and in brief the same atrocity was visited by George III upon our forefathers that one of George the Third's great-great-grandsons is now engaged in inflicting upon another of George the Third's great-great-grandsons, to the supreme satisfaction of the people enjoying the rule of the one and the corresponding intense disgust of the people enjoying the rule of the other.

What the ancestor did to us Washington denounced as "savage cruelty" and "a new exertion of despotic barbarity." It was this very Falmouth outrage—together with the buying of Germans by that ancestor which destroyed the last vestige of our loyalty to Great Britain and ensured the Declaration of Independence.

But it was no more of an atrocity for the Germans to bombard Scarborough than for the English to bombard Ostend or any other part of the unfortified Belgian coast. The justification in both cases is the presence of the enemy's troops in the place attacked.

Viewed in any other aspect than that of cross raiding, the German attack seems barren of results. It did not create any diversion of British blockading ships from their assigned posts, or beguile the British dreadnoughts behind Scotland to come into the North Sea and string out in open lines for the benefit of German submarines. It has simply enraged the British public and increased recruiting.

The singular British censorship which one day is all stony reticence and the next "a torrent of impulsive unbosoming," renders criticism of the measures adopted by the admiralty somewhat difficult; but none the less there have been many occurrences which on their face suggest vacillation, inconsistency and even negligence. According to German official outgivings, the British squadron which overcame the German ships which a month earlier had destroyed Admiral Cradock's vessels included the battle-cruisers "Inflexible" and "Invincible," the battleship "Canopus," the armored cruisers "Carnarvon," "Cornwall" and "Kent," and the second class cruisers "Glasgow" and "Bristol." They had no less than twenty 12-inch guns, besides four of 7½-inch caliber, and thirty-eight of 6-inch. As compared with the German squadron of but two armored, and three small third class cruisers, possessing but sixteen 8-inch guns, six 6-inch guns and thirty-two 4-inch guns, such a force was overwhelming in gun-power alone. Except the "Dresden" there was no German ship capable at best of making over twenty-four knots. The two powerful English battle-cruisers could both make twenty-six. The speed of the "Bristol" was closely that of the "Dresden," and that of the "Carnarvon" and "Cornwall" but slightly below that of the "Gneisenau" and "Scharnhorst." Knowing precisely what the German power in

the Pacific was, the Admiralty consigned the unfortunate Cradock with his far inferior ships to certain destruction, and attempted to justify its course amid the ensuing storm of condemnation by weakly alleging that it had delayed sending the "Canopus" to help him until too late; and this in the face of the fact that it knew perfectly well how long it would take an eighteen-knot ship to go from the North Atlantic to the South Pacific. It also insisted that it was inexpedient to detach any powerful squadron from the blockading fleet in the North Sea. Yet, altho the conditions in the North Sea had not changed at all, it was able within a very few weeks after Cradock's defeat to despatch post haste the above-named great force to a distance of seven or eight thousand miles. Owners of British merchant-vessels in the Southern Pacific and their underwriters are, of course, jubilant over Admiral Sturdee's victory. With the "Cormoran" interned in Guam, the "Geier" in Honolulu, and the "Königsberg" in some African Bay, there remains only the "Karlsruhe" in the South Atlantic, and two converted cruisers in the Indian Ocean. These free ships can maintain themselves but for a very limited period, so that at least until other German cruisers manage to escape from the North Sea, the oceans are practically clear.

From a naval point of view the action off the Falkland Islands involves no strategy and much accident. The British squadron, short of coal, stopped at the islands to get some. The German squadron went there to destroy a telegraph station. The German scout sent ahead to reconnoiter mistakenly reported but two British cruisers in port. When it was too late to retreat Admiral von Spee discovered the tremendous odds against him. He went down with his men at their stations as for drill. Even the smaller and totally outclassed German cruisers grimly refused to surrender and the non-combatant transports accompanying them did the same. The British ships made targets of all of them as they were overtaken in the chase. The "Dresden" managed to escape and found safety in a Chilean harbor. The encounter was accidental and not brought about by the British. Despite the amazing marksmanship exhibited by the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" in the fight with Cradock, the British casualties in the later action were inconsiderable—an obvious consequence of the smothering fire and greater range of the far heavier armament of Admiral Sturdee's ships. His victory was a foregone conclusion from the moment the Germans walked into the trap which he did not set. It is marred by the escape of the "Dresden." "If we had taken," says Nelson, "ten ships out of the enemy's eleven and let the eleventh escape, being able to take her, I could never call such a good day."

The recent attempts of German submarines to traverse mine fields on the English coast are obviously experimental, since no vessels of importance were in the harbors sought to be entered. The deductions which the Germans have drawn from these essays will in all probability show themselves in future operations by the exceptionally large and powerful submarines which it is reported they are pushing to completion. It is something of the irony of fate that the successful attack of a British submarine upon an ancient Turkish cruiser in the Dardanelles should have provided the Germans with the most crucial test of submarine assault in the face of great obstacles. While running on the surface the British boat past ten forts unscathed, then dove under five lines of mines, stayed under water nine hours and finally got her prey. This achievement of Lieut. Commander Norman Holbrook, R. N., commanding His Majesty's Submarine B-11, is far and away the most daring and skilful of any known to have been accomplished by any naval officer during the war.

The captain of the "Dresden" reports that after reaching security in Punta Arenas he learned of the outcome of the battle by reading British wireless messages which his instruments picked up from the ether. This remarkable ability of one combatant to read the most secret communications of the other recalls an earlier and similar happening of even more serious character. At the beginning of the war, the German battle-cruiser "Goeben" was chased into Messina by a powerful British squadron. When her destruction seemed inevitable, even to her own captain, the British Admiral calmly permitted her to escape. For that he was brought before a court-martial, and there he appears to have established the astonishing defense that he acted under orders of the Admiralty received by wireless telegraph commanding him to do what he did. These orders he showed bore all the secret marks of authenticity. Nevertheless it was proved that no such orders had ever been sent him, and that they were the work of German spies. To the suggestion that it was extremely unlikely that the Admiralty would ever issue such orders, the defendant replied in substance that he supposed the Admiralty knew what it was about. Whereupon he was acquitted.

If anything is kept secret by every government which has a navy, it is the means by which telegraphic orders are protected and verified. This acquittal seems to show that it was possible for some one unknown and untraceable to find out the secret system of the British Admiralty so minutely as not only to be able to mislead an experienced commander in the field, but so completely to deceive him that, in the present case, he performed an act which, he knew, if not fully justified might subject him to the death penalty. If this sort of thing is to continue, it may become a question who is directing the British fleet, the British Admiralty or the German?

There are some lessons here to be heeded—An officer whose sense of subordination is so exaggerated as to lead him to refuse attack upon an enemy then and there in his immediate danger, no matter what orders he receives from his government, is of more use in a hayfield than on a quarter deck. An officer who does not know that there are times when disobedience of orders becomes the highest public duty and is not able to recognize those times, and ready to stake his life on the correctness of his recognition, is in the long run, rather more dangerous to the country he serves, than to the one which he is fighting. Any navy whose telegraphic communications can be forged or read by any other navy is at the mercy of that other navy—and it is of much more importance to stop that state of affairs than to chase predatory cruisers.

The indications are multiplying that a terrorizing raid on the British coast may be used to mask an attempt by German ships—probably also screened by submarines and destroyers—to get into the Atlantic Ocean. The object is less commerce destruction than the cutting off of the food supply to the British Islands, and of the enormous quantities of guns and ammunition now being shipped by neutral American manufacturers to the Allies.

It is now reported that the German battle cruiser "Von der Tann" successfully eluded the British fleet in the North Sea about two weeks ago and is now at large in the ocean. Great doubt is also exprest that the ships which bombarded the English towns have returned to the German bases, and it is rumored that they also have escaped from the North Sea.

New York City

THE VALLEY OF THE VISTULA

FIVE MONTHS OF FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER

THE eastern theater of war is a strip of country four hundred miles long and two hundred and fifty miles wide, bounded on the northern end by the Baltic Sea, bounded on the southern end by the Carpathian Mountains and bounded on the eastern and western sides by —nothing at all. Therein lies the explanation of the amazing fluctuations of fortune, the alternate advance and retreat of vast armies, which have distinguished the campaign in this field from that in the west. A row of striped stakes and sentry boxes is no better than a scrap of paper for keeping out an enemy. Russia is separated from Germany and Austria-Hungary by an imaginary line as irregular as tho drawn upon the map by a palsied hand, and only for a small fraction of its thousand mile course does it chance to follow a river or other natural obstacle that might serve as a defensible frontier. This erratic boundary cuts across racial, linguistic, religious and economic affiliations, for it is not the product of anybody's planning, but grew out of the accidents of history, being the resultant of a thousand years of wars of conquest, court bargains, conference contrivances and matrimonial alliances and inheritance. The Great War, however it may come out, will effect a revision of this part of the map of Europe and we may confidently hope that it will be for the better since it can hardly be made worse. One consequence of this artificial delimitation of frontiers has been to add to the confusion and distress of the conflict. We see Poles and Jews in both armies fighting against those of their own race, altho neither has any reason to love the Russian or the German Government. The Russians have devastated Galicia, which they hope to annex. The Germans have destroyed with their shells the factories of Lodz, which has been built up from five thousand to five hundred thousand population in the course of a century largely thru German enterprise.

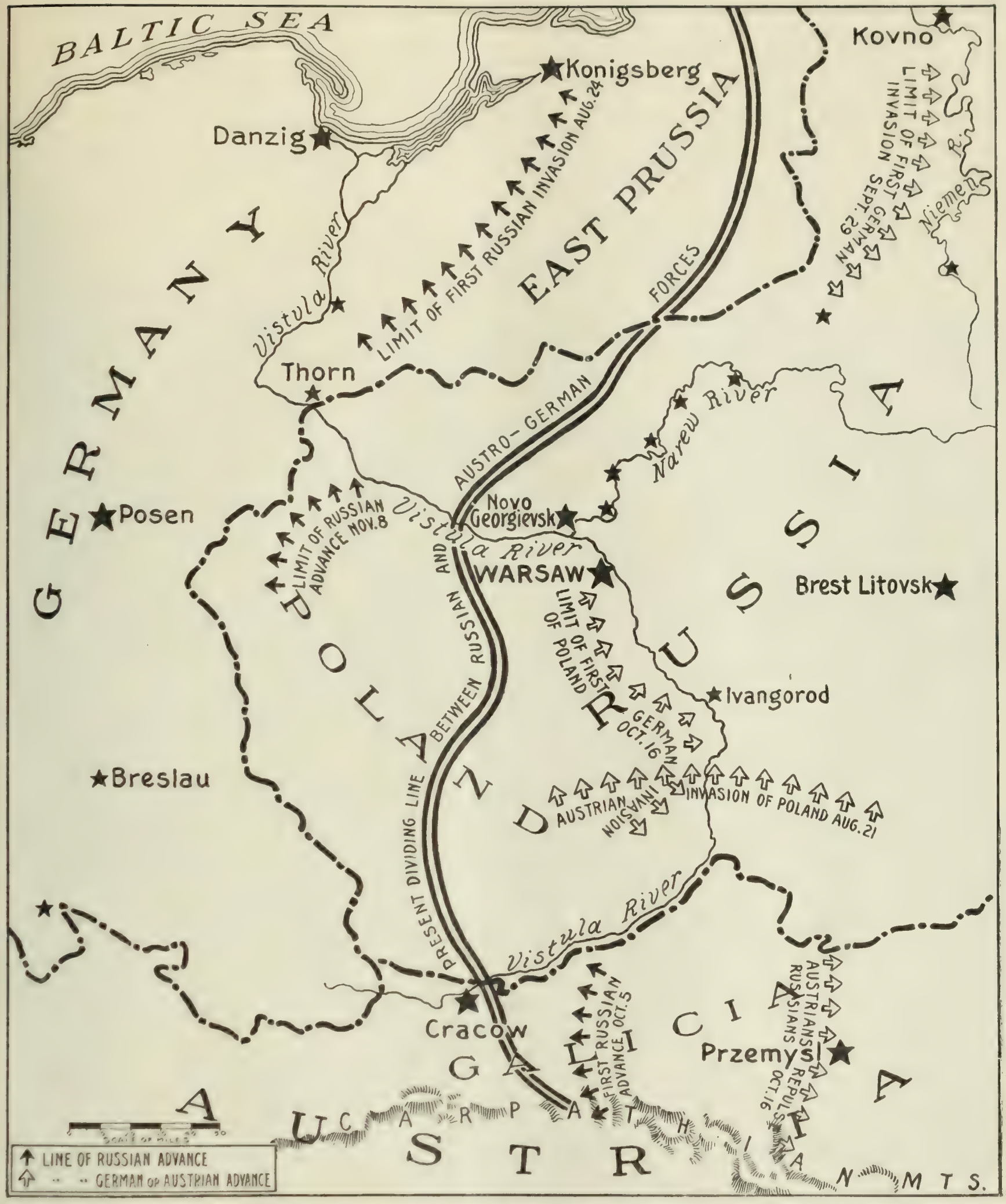
Thru the middle of this oblong battleground meanders the river Vistula from the mountains on the south to the sea on the north. Now the American tourist is not apt to be so well acquainted with the Vistula as he is with the Thames or the Tiber, but he has already a pretty good idea of what it is like if he has obeyed the injunction of our railroad literature to "See America First." Any one who knows the Mississippi is acquainted with the Vistula, this wide and wandering river, uneasy in its bed, shifting from one side to the other or getting out of it altogether, cutting down banks and throwing up sandbars as tho on purpose to confuse the pilots of the shallow draft steamboats.

As it runs by Cracow the Vistula is less than seven hundred feet above sea level and it has about seven hundred miles to go before it empties into the Baltic, so it can take its time and do a good bit of travel on the side. Ordinarily it confines itself to a width of half a mile to a mile as it passes thru Poland, but when the March freshets come the river will spread out over the surrounding country in the generous way common to the Mississippi and its tributaries. As it passes thru West Prussia and approaches its goal, the Gulf of Danzig, it divides into a delta of tangled branches and shallow lagoons which require constant dredging to keep them from being choked with silt.

Such a river would be better than the Rhine as a defensive frontier, but unfortunately for that purpose all three countries lie on both sides of it. The Vistula originates in Austria, flows thru Russian Poland and then crosses Prussia. The situation is much as it would be in America if—as some wild and wooly orators have urged—the western states had seceded and set up a republic independent of the East. In such an event the Mississippi might form a natural boundary between the two sections, but it would be very dangerous to peace and safety if the East possest Missouri and Iowa and the West held Wisconsin and Tennessee. Now substitute Russian Poland for Missouri and Iowa, East Prussia for Wisconsin and Galicia for Tennessee and set the Mississippi to flowing northward like the Vistula and we have the strategical problem which is now worrying the heads of General von Hindenburg and Grand Duke Nicholas. The modern commander regards the battle as half won when he can turn the enemy's flank. For the first three months of the war in France the issue hinged on which should get around the seaward end of the long line of battle. But in the eastern theater each side had the other outflanked by two hundred miles before their troops had stepped off their own soil. The map shows Russian Poland like the prow of some great steamship pushing westward into the Austro-German sea. Or, to change the simile and the point of view, East Prussia and Galicia extend eastward like two gigantic arms to grasp Russian Poland.

Distances have been scaled down by modern methods of transportation so that this terrain of one hundred thousand square miles may be regarded as one great battlefield where every part is affected by what goes on anywhere in it. In August the Russians moved westward in East Prussia; they also moved westward in Galicia. When they were driven out of East Prussia in September the way was open for the Germans to advance upon Warsaw and the Austrians were able to move eastward and relieve the siege of Przemysl. When early in November the Russians drove the Germans out of Poland they again invaded East Prussia and advanced in Galicia almost to the gates of Cracow. Now we see the Germans in Poland approaching Warsaw for the second time and simultaneously the Russians before Cracow have retired. The object of each commander is to keep his lineup as straight as possible, for offside play is severely penalized in this game of war.

The rapidity of these movements shows how thoroly both sides had prepared for the present war. The German railroad system, being in the hands of the Prussian Government, has been developed with special reference to quick mobilization on both frontiers. A belt line of railroads runs all the way along the Russian border and about ten miles on the German side of it. On the Russian side there are no such conveniences for moving troops along the frontier. The four railroads of Poland simply run to Warsaw with cross connections only at Lodz, Lowicz and Skierniewice, which accounts for the hard-fought battles at these points. But this weakness in the Russian railroad system has been realized and as far as possible remedied. The last big loan made by France to her Slavic ally before the war carried with it the express stipulation that it should be used in part for the improvement of the railroad system of Poland so as to facilitate the attack on Germany. The strategic lines in this field were increased from six to eight, of which six were double tracked. These improvements enabled the Russians to mobilize completely within two weeks instead of the month which it was thought they might require, consequently the Germans had not time to get to Paris before they had to withdraw troops from France to meet the Russian invasion of East Prussia.



THE CAMPAIGNS IN THE VALLEY OF THE VISTULA

The above map shows the principal movements of the contending armies on the Russian frontier during the last five months. The arrow heads, black for the Russian and white for the Austro-German troops, indicate the direction of the movement and the farthest point attained The date given is the day on which the advance was checked, altho this cannot be definitely determined from the meager and conflicting accounts appearing in the press. The double line in the middle shows approximately the positions of the opposing forces during the last week in December. The fortified cities are represented by stars, the large stars standing for fortresses of the first class. It will be seen that all of the fighting so far has taken place between the fortified lines of defense which on the Russian side consists of the chain of forts along the Niemen, Narew and Vistula rivers from Kovno on the north to Ivangorod on the south. The German and Austrian fortresses form one great curve from Königsberg and Danzig on the Baltic by Thorn, Posen and Breslau around to Cracow and Przemysl in Galicia. The Russians began the war the first week in August by the simultaneous invasion of East Prussia and Galicia from the eastern frontier. In both fields they were successful. The weak German force left to guard East Prussia was driven back and the Russians reached Königsberg and Thorn. In Galicia they inflicted a terrible defeat on the Austrian army, captured Lemberg and besieged Przemysl. The Austrian army which had advanced northward into Poland during August on both sides of the Vistula thus found itself surrounded on three sides and narrowly escaped destruction by a precipitate retreat. During the last week in August the tide turned and General von Hindenburg drove the Russians out of East Poland and as far back as their line of defense on the Niemen. Here he was checked and next made a drive into the heart of Poland, but he was defeated and forced back to the German frontier. Quickly gathering his forces together he again advanced up the Vistula from Thorn and has now succeeded in coming within thirty miles of Warsaw

WORK AND EFFICIENCY

SECOND ARTICLE IN THE SERIES ON EFFICIENCY AND LIFE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

WORK is the highway to happiness. There are other ways — health, wealth, pleasure, fame, friendship. But these are only byways; work is the highway. The one sure way to be happy is to learn to be happy in your work.

Now, two people may walk the same road, yet one find joy and the other find wo. A restless urchin, bent on raising trouble, scuffs up the dust of a country lane on a June morning; while a grown philosopher treads the shady path alongside, breathing in the fragrance of the meadow blooms, and refreshing his soul with a clean vision of the sun-swept horizon hills.

On the great thorofare of human work there are clouds of dust; where there should be the fine play of well-groomed muscle, the earnest gaze of well-directed mind, the deep breath of wholesome inspiration, the fragrant sense of congenial surroundings, the buoyant step of a mountain-high purpose. We have robbed work of the romance with which the Creator endowed the tilling of the first acre, the building of the first home. And to restore and maintain this energizing spirit of hope, joy and pride in the worker is the first and fundamental task of the efficiency expert. Your machine is second—your *man* is first.

A good business psychologist, entering the usual store, office or factory, chokes. He finds the air filled with clouds of moral dust—the dust of complaint, the specks of error, the sand of friction and dissension, the germs of envy, jealousy, greed, indifference. And to clear the mental machinery of employer and employees from this whirling volume of psychic debris is the duty of supreme necessity and supreme difficulty.

I am not talking theory—I am talking science. There are no costly, needless labor troubles — such as strikes and anarchistic rebellions—among the employees of the United States Steel Corporation. Why? Because this company, the largest in the world, has fixed in the minds and hearts of the workers the right kind of *feeling* toward the proprietor, toward the business, toward the future of the worker in relation to the business. The first essential in efficient work is good feeling; and lots of it.

I do not mean sentimentality, or effusiveness, or lax discipline. I mean just fine team work, based on mutual understanding, sympathy, confidence, purpose, coöperation of employer and employee.

Here is a case in point, showing how feeling underlies efficiency. A business man had a clerk who was jealous, suspicious, fault-finding, rough, and so "temperamental" that he couldn't stay on the same job more than half an hour. The employer went to a business psychologist, who advised thus: "Plan some day to have this clerk remain when the others have gone, without their knowing why he stays. Then take him into your confidence. Tell him some of your aims and a few of your difficulties. Show him how his loyalty, cheerfulness, enthusiasm, steadfastness, will help you and him and the business. Make him see you need his support, give him some special duty or responsibility, and let him report occasionally to you in person. Demonstrate to him how his work should be done—then assure him of larger work ahead. In short, treat him not as a slave in a treadmill, but as a younger brother."

The employer took the advice. In a few years this clerk became the most efficient worker in the place, a model of courtesy and cheer, a plow-horse for endurance, and the president's mainstay along various lines. The lazy or unruly employee makes the best worker, when you touch the right spring.

I emphasize this matter first, because it is most vital. We have now abroad a young army of efficiency engineers; who will set your desk near your base of supplies and arrange your tools to conserve your motions; who will teach your office boy how to fold circulars in one move instead of three; who will buy your materials with economy and dispatch; who will audit your books and save your postage stamps and do other laudable things. But the real expert is the rare one who will first show you how to handle your men—how to create in them loyalty, confidence, ambition, tact, initiative, will power, endurance, concentration. This is the vital issue.

Now let us be as cold as steel—as emotionless in method as we are exalted in purpose. A man who jokes or jollies or dreams or dawdles or grows angry in the office is no man, but a mollusk. If a clerk makes a mistake and the "boss" yells at him, the boss is more inefficient than the clerk. If your competitor calls you a liar, and you get mad and call him a liar, you are also a fool—besides being probably a liar for calling him a liar when he calls you a liar. If your debtor won't pay, and you brand him a thief, you lose both your money and his trade. If your typist (doing her best with your mangled dictation) seems slow, and you tell her she is slow, you aggravate her slowness. In short, to lose control of one's emotions during business hours means, in the long run, to lose dollars and cents.

Be earnest, but be calm, no matter what happens. I have seen a man learn to treble his day's work by systematically shutting out all feeling during office hours. What fatigues and annoys us is not our work, but the mental friction, nervous strain, muscular tension, emotional wear-and-tear, which we allow to accompany our work. A real man is always a machine while on the job—and never a machine at any other time. Recipe for Efficiency: Be a plodder by day and a poet by night. Do your planning, your dreaming, your resolving, when silence and solitude open the mind for great thoughts and purposes; then appear to the world just an ordinary business man, with nothing unique about you to rouse the neighbors' suspicions.

Now for some practical methods—which would apply to any ambitious man or woman, from the President of the United States to the lady who scrubs his floor.

Such a plan is wofully needed. When we begin to be civilized, in a

EFFICIENCY WORK SCHEME

(FOR AN AVERAGE OFFICE-BOY IN A SMALL CONCERN)

1. REGULAR *Daily duties for employer*	*2. OCCASIONAL* *Jobs irregular in time*	*3. PROFESSIONAL* *Opportunities for self-advancement*
Open office	Run errands	Decide on ultimate position in firm
Sweep, dust, ventilate	Answer telephone	Go after it
Sharpen pencils	Help other clerks	Study trade-papers and library books
Fill ink-wells	Announce visitors	Watch methods of "man higher up"
Sort mail	Operate mimeograph	Ask questions freely
Prepare memoranda	Seal and stamp letters	Work overtime
Take special orders from the chief	Fold circulars	Learn to eat for energy
Keep hands and clothes clean	Tie parcels	Go to night-school
Arrange desk for leaving	Serve as general handy man	Try to please customers
Close office		Make all employees like you
		Look as tho you enjoyed work
		Learn something new about the business every day

	Number Efficiency Marks					
	Actual	Ideal	Actual	Ideal	Actual	Ideal
B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Q.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INSTRUCTIONS. Let B = best possible method of work, Q = quickest, E = easiest. Make out three-column list of your own, corresponding to office-boy's; put initial B, Q or E on margin of each task for which you *know* you are using the best, quickest, easiest methods, then count your B, Q and E totals, and compare actual number with ideal, which would be of course three initials for each task. Don't mark down B, Q or E unless some authority has told you the method you employ is best, quickest, easiest. You can't judge your own method—an expert must do it.

Having found which items remain to be checked with efficiency marks, how are you going to secure the efficiency which will warrant you in filling in the vacant spaces?

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thousand years or so, we shall look back and say pityingly of the fossil remains of the twentieth century: "The remarkable thing about these barbarian tribes was that they never really learned how to work. Consequently, their strange communities were infested with paupers, criminals, tramps, billionaires, policemen, reformers, and other abnormal creatures developed thru industrial ignorance."

Knowing how to work is knowing how to do and be everything worth while. For a national scheme of productive, satisfying labor would include a science of health, a science of education, a science of eugenics, a science of economics, a science of finance, a science of commerce, a science of service, a science of peace, a science of religion. We are beginning to apprehend the truth about labor. A New York high school teaches girls how to sew and cook and sweep and care for baby; a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association offers vocational training; a church has opened an employment bureau; a chain of domestic science clubs tells women how to conduct a household; in a few cities colleges are uniting with factories, to give students real shop work while studying theories in books. Praise be, for all this.

The application? Here it is.

Our first move toward industrial efficiency is to classify the duties, responsibilities and opportunities in our day's work. Take a large sheet of paper and rule off three columns. In the first column write down each thing you are expected to do, as your business every day. In the second column write down the occasional, special duties of your position, that are essential but irregular in time. Before approaching the last column it will be necessary to think deeply. For in this column should be listed all the means of improvement, advancement—such as reading, thinking, watching, planning, doing for yourself. This threefold efficiency scheme raised Lincoln from his cabin to the White House. It will help any man to grow.

Take the office boy, for example. We have most of us been thru the office boy stage, therefore can apply his case to our own—the principles being the same. His chart merely illustrates our method.

I am fully aware that an office boy who could indite and utilize the foregoing Scheme would be not an office boy, but a combination of Solomon, Darwin, Cæsar and Christopher Columbus. However, so many readers of these articles have asked for something to *do* for larger efficiency, that we can risk the strain on the hypothetical office boy.

It is important that the best, quickest and easiest methods of work be discovered and applied in the order here given. The best method will please your patron, client or customer; the quickest method will please your employer; the easiest method will please you. Do not try to please yourself first. The royal carriage to Achievement runs on Thoroness Avenue. I pity the man who has never learned the fun of doing things right. Irksomeness is shirksomeness.

The average worker wastes half his time and energy on trifles: partly because he has never classified and apportioned his daily duties; partly because he has never been taught his own possibilities for great things, never learned to find or make opportunities. The purpose in the Scheme is to make us do small things better—then have strength and leisure for great things.

The advantages of the Efficiency Work Scheme will not appear all at once. But if you prepare and follow

out the Scheme, you will note the benefits arising gradually. May we suggest how to proceed?

Column One. You know what you must accomplish every day, to satisfy the demands of your position. But to make sure, go to your employer, foreman or department chief and say to him: "Mr. Purinton tells me I can improve the quality and quantity of my work. May I investigate the subject and have you any advice to give?" If your chief comes to—having fainted with surprise—he will doubtless be glad to help you make out the list of regular daily activities and responsibilities. When Column One is finished, put the items on your morning schedule and all your strength into carrying them out early in the day, so as to leave an hour or two for self-improvement in the afternoon.

Column Two. In addition to the special odd jobs that fall to most of us, for which time must be allowed, there are little services to perform in easing up the toil of our associates who have not learned efficiency methods. Not only must the man of destiny be so eager for his own work that a team of wild horses couldn't hold him back—he must enjoy helping the business by lifting along his weaker brother. So put in your list of irregular duties—and believe me, this is most irregular—the duty and pleasure of looking around the place for extra jobs, to relieve your neighbor and improve the output of daily cheer. So far as possible, get the entire list of Columns One and Two in your mind—better on paper, to check off—the very first thing each morning. Such a habit clears and strengthens the mind, quickens the muscles and calms the nerves. We are vexed not with the care of toil, but with its chaos.

Column Three. The value of a position is not in its possession, but in its preparation. Only as it trains you for larger responsibility is it worth having. How is your work replete with opportunity? This may be made a fascinating study, and the most profitable in the world. When I finished college I could do but one thing to earn a living—and that one thing my health forbade! I spent a year investigating the science of industrial opportunity—and from that year to this, at least nine doors to professional advancement have stood wide open, all at the same time! Learn how your position may guarantee your promotion—and list the open doors in Column Three.

Now for the B, Q and E part of your Scheme. How are you to know the best, quickest and easiest methods? How secure the tools, implements and devices for economy of labor, time and money?

First. Go to your local newspaper office and ask to consult a copy of an American Newspaper Annual and Directory. Under the "Index to Class and Trade Publications" you should find your own business or profession. Turn to the list of magazines covering your field; send for a sample copy of those having largest circulation (enclosing say fifteen cents for each); take an evening or a Saturday off and go over the advertising pages, checking all items that appeal; write to the advertisers—then ponder the results. I know cases where ideas thus gained, entirely apart from sales, have revolutionized a business. You can be morally sure that somebody, somewhere, somehow, is doing your kind of work better than you are. Locate him in the editorial or advertising pages of your trade journal.

Second. Look up the libraries near you for books along the same line. There are circulating libraries which loan books on vital themes for a nominal sum. Get in touch.

Third. Form the habit of doing at least one of the exercises to be given in each article of this series—and resolve not to read the articles till you have an hour's leisure to work out the chart or test or table. The articles to follow, covering food and drink and dress and play and thought and cash and home, all bear directly on "Work and Efficiency." Each will suggest something for you to do—not merely a line of thought to look at and forget. Learn to read these articles with a notebook and pencil at hand, to make your own observations and plans while you read, then to act forthwith on such ideas as appeal to you. If you do this, a year from now you will be a different person.

The day is coming when the labor of man's body, the light of his mind, and the love of his heart, will be scientifically merged to make of his work a series of masterpieces. When that day comes, man will be efficient.

New York City

OH MOTHERS OF MANY

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY

Count o'er your brood, oh ye Mothers of Many—
One—two—and three—God! How they are dear!
Which will ye spare, then? All? Or not any?
One—two—and three—to the bullet and spear?

Why, foolish women! Get ye to your prayings—
Faster yet breed ye and bring to the birth!
Glut your fond hearts in their laughters and playings—
Splendidly rear them to fatten the earth!

Is't not for this ye plight ye to your matings?
Only for this that ye give yourselves, then?
Month unto month, that ye live the long waitings,
Bitter of travail to mother ye men?

One—two—and three—God! *How* they are precious!
These that ye once went road-mate for with death!
Babes that ye suckled—God! *How* they are precious—
Flesh of your flesh and live breath of your breath!

One—two—and three—not for this then ye bare them?
Not for the wastage of bullet and sword?
Not to make fallow the fields can ye share them?
Not to heap high up a king's ravish-hoard?

Strain ye your breasts Godward—Oh Mothers of Many—
Stretch ye your clamorous arms that He see;
Of them ye travailed for not any—*not any*—
Can ye spare from your count unto war's butchery!

Oh, count o'er your brood then, ye Mothers of Many—
One—two—and three—God! *How* they are dear!
Which will ye spare, then? All? Or not any?
One—two—and three—to the bullet and spear?

FROM WARSAW TO SCARBOROUGH



© *Underwood & Underwood*

A ZEPPELIN OVER WARSAW

To the east of the battle line in Poland the air scouts push forward to map out the way for a further advance of the Kaiser's invading army, already within thirty miles of the Polish capital



© *Underwood & Underwood*

A SEASHORE RESORT RAIDED BY THE GERMANS

Scarborough, which shared the bombardment of the daring German squadron. This excursion is a revival of an obsolete form of warfare, in sharp contrast with the ultra-modern Zeppelin expedition pictured above

THE NEW BOOKS

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUNS

TREITSCHKE has been more neglected by English readers than almost any other German historian of equal importance in his own country. Indeed, it is doubtful whether, if the present war had not come, his writings would ever have been translated, because Treitschke's historical writings are chiefly notable for their point of view, and his point of view already seems absurd in western Europe and in America. But now that Germany has gone to war, those who inspired the propaganda of Pan-Germanism have acquired new importance in the eyes of the British and the American public, and there is a demand for translations of their important works. We have heard much of Treitschke's disciple, Bernhardi, and at last we have in English some brief selections from Treitschke's lectures on Politics.

Treitschke was a man of strange contradictions. Of Bohemian ancestry, born in Saxony and trained in Liberalism, he lived to become a champion of German expansion, Prussian domination and an autocratic monarchy. His personal life was that of the best type of German *Gelehrter*, simple, unselfish, single-minded and sincere. But, like Nietzsche and many other cloistered professors, he atoned for the unimpeachable tameness of his daily existence by cultivating a worship of violence and unscrupulousness in his speeches and writings which few actual warriors or statesmen would approve. His opinions were so extreme that they would only be weakened by paraphrase, and can best be stated in his own words:

> Without overrating itself a people does not arrive at knowledge of itself at all. The Germans are always in danger of losing their nationality, because they have too little of this solid pride.
>
> A state cannot possibly bind its will for the future in respect to another state. The state has no higher judge above it, and will therefore conclude all its treaties with that silent reservation.
>
> If we look closer, it is manifest that, if the state is power, it is only the state that is really powerful that corresponds to our idea. Hence the undoubted ludicrousness that lies in the nature of a small state.
>
> One must say in the most decided manner: "War is the only remedy for ailing nations." The moment the state calls: "Myself and my existence are now at stake!" social self-seeking must fall back and every party hate be silent. The individual must forget his own ego and feel himself a member of the whole; he must recognize what a nothing his life is in comparison with the general welfare. In that very point lies the loftiness of war, that the small man disappears entirely before the great thought of the state. . . . However, it is not worth the trouble to discuss this matter further; the living God will see to it that war constantly returns as a dreadful medicine for the human race.
>
> We must declare that of all political sins that of weakness is the most reprehensible and the most contemptible; it is in politics the sin against the Holy Ghost.
>
> The consequences of the last half-century have been terrible; in it England has first conquered the world. The Continent, in continual unrest, had no time to turn its eyes across the sea, where England seized upon everything. The Germans have been obliged to miss this and to sleep thru it, because they had so much to do with their neighbors and with their own internal struggles. Without any doubt whatever a great colonial development is a fortunate thing for a nation. And that is where the short-sightedness of our opponents of colonies at the present day comes in, that they do not understand this. Yet the whole position of Germany hangs upon how many millions of people will speak German in the future.

Treitschke, His Life and His Work, gives a translation of only a few of his essays, but is well worth reading because with them is translated a very confidential and chatty memoir of the historian by Adolf Hausrath, for some time his secretary. From the random anecdotes of the biographer and the table-talk of Treitschke himself, there is painted, not unskilfully, a very sympathetic portrait. We are forced to admire the passionate sincerity of the man, his high standard of personal conduct, and the stoicism with which he endured his almost lifelong affliction of deafness, as much as we wonder at his giving the Prussian state-system that whole-hearted reverence which few men have ever given their religion. He must be classed among the saints as well as among the prophets of militaristic imperialism.

Treitschke, Selections from Lectures on Politics, by Heinrich von Treitschke, translated by A. L. Gowans. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 75 cents.
Treitschke, His Life and His Work, by Adolf Hausrath. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A PLEA FOR PROGRESSIVISM

Progressive Democracy, by Mr. Herbert Croly, is at once an analysis of the political history of the decade which has elapsed since the death of Mark Hanna, a period which has seen more change both in the law and the attitude of the nation to law than the forty years which preceded it, and a defense of the progressive movement comparable to the exposition of modern conservatism in President Butler's *Why Should We Change Our Form of Government?* Of course when we speak of modern conservatism we should be careful to emphasize the "modern" as well as the "conservatism," for, as the author says:

> A political leader who in 1904 would have dared go so far in economic regulation, social reform and political reorganization as Nicholas Murray Butler and Elihu Root are now prepared to go, would have been considered by Mark Hanna as a very dangerous man.

But Mr. Croly believes that the time has come to abolish all rigid constitutions and relegate our representative machinery to the performance of minor duties, trusting everything to the direct expression of the popular will. Unlike many radical critics of the Constitution of the United States, however, he values highly the service it has performed in the past; "as things actually fell out, the undemocratic Constitution contributed as much to democratic fulfilment as did any consciously democratic element in the political system."

The author does not, in speaking of progressivism, refer solely to the National Progressive Party, but to the radical movements in the older parties as well. On the one hand he regards the Democratic Party as the product of frontier individualism (a word he uses invidiously), excessively devoted to the ideal of an unchangeable Constitution, and misled by an impossible dream of equal rights. The Republicans, he says, adopted the opposite policy of "special privileges for all," a rule far less in contradiction with the institution of private property and promising much more useful results, but they failed to insure the participation of the whole of society in the distribution of these artificial favors.

When Mr. Croly generalizes about society and the individual and draws fine distinctions between the community and the democratic electorate or between equal rights and an equal distribution of privilege, he is not seldom hard to follow and occasionally not worth following. But when he leaves metaphysics to treat of concrete reforms, the reader will often come across a page as vigorous, incisive and altogether delightful as this arraignment of the conservative legalists:

> They object to direct legislation, because of its tendency to weaken the responsibility of the legislative body. As if in the past they had not exhausted their ingenuity in devising expedients to check legislatures in the exercize of their specific legislative functions! They object to the recall of elective officials, because they fear that the threat of the recall will deprive governors or judges of that independence which is so necessary for the conscientious performance of administrative duties. As if the system, for which they as a class are largely responsible, did not convert the judges, to whom was confided the actual administration of the civil and the criminal law, into perpetual suspects, who were regularly charged by counsel with dereliction and found guilty by a higher court! As if executive officials ever had any real independence under a legalistic mechanism of government which deprived them of every shred of discretion! Is it not somewhat late in the day for American legal conservatives to awaken to the value of government by men as a necessary supplement to government by law?

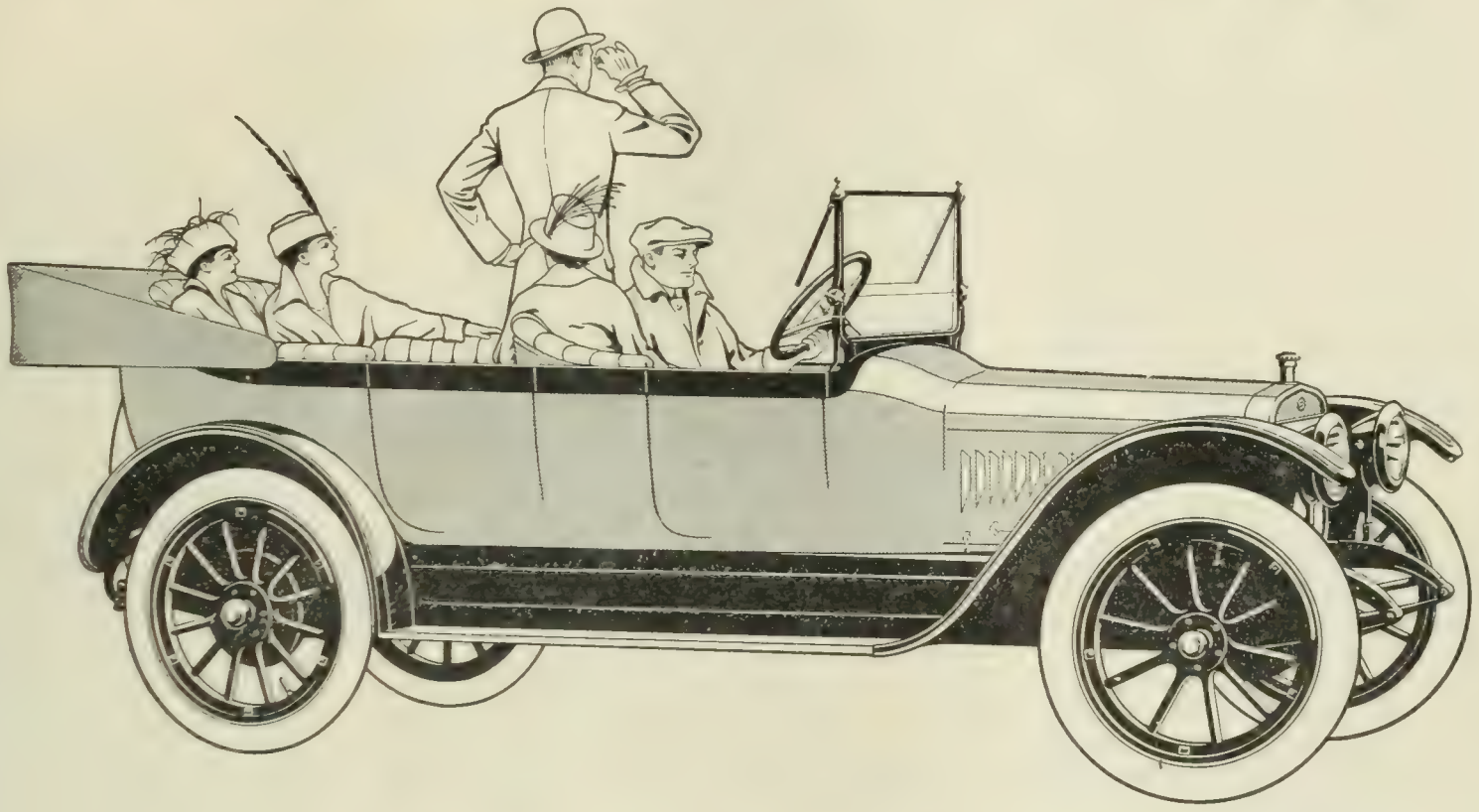
By assuming the editorship of *The New Republic* Mr. Croly has an opportunity to inculcate week by week the lessons of his books, *Progressive Democracy* and *The Promise of American Life*.

Progressive Democracy, by Herbert Croly. New York: Macmillan Co. $2

FRANCE'S REGENERATION

If it is indeed true that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty France must be as well-governed as any nation. After trying half a dozen republican constitutions, two or three types of monarchy, and twice being an empire, any nation but France would have ac-

A Totally New WINTON SIX



AT A NEW PRICE—$2285

Excelling quality—never before produced except in the biggest and most costly cars—is now, *for the first time*, obtainable in a car "not quite so big"—and at a price hitherto impossible:—the New-Size Winton Six, at $2285.

This car gives you everything that makes an automobile high-grade, good to look at, delightful to use, and creditable to own—even to that final note of quality, your own personally selected color scheme.

HERE ARE SOME OF ITS MAJOR FEATURES:

Motor—Famous Winton Six Cylinder L-head motor. Bore, 3⅝ inches. Stroke, 5¼ inches. Unit power plant, completely housed.

Wheel Base—128 inches, eight inches shorter than the Model 21 Winton Six.

Electric Feature—Bijur starting and lighting. Bosch ignition.

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Transmission—Selective sliding gears: four speeds ahead and one reverse. Direct on third.

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Springs—Chrome vanadium. Semi-elliptical front. Three-quarter elliptical rear. Rear springs underslung. Dann oil-cushionized inserts in all springs.

Wheels—Wood or wire at purchaser's option.

Tires and Rims—[illegible] inch tires on all wheels. Non-skid rear tires. Firestone demountable rims.

Equipment—One-man top of mohair. Jiffy curtains. Power-driven tire pump. Plate-glass wind shield; both sections adjustable; upper for rain vision, lower for ventilation. Warner speedometer. Clock. Klaxon horn.

Body—The American Beauty type, a creation that makes this a genuine *pleasure* car. Especially graceful in design, and the last word in comfort. Divided front seats without extra charge, if you desire them. Spacious doors on concealed hinges. Finest of coach leather. Information upon request about roadster, coupe, limousine, and other bodies.

Colors—To avoid the monotony of cars that lack distinction and individuality, we permit the widest range of color schemes on this car. Each buyer may have his car finished to suit his individual taste. Metal parts trimmed in nickel.

Service—Buyers of this car will be entitled to the same thoro gratuitous service that is extended to buyers of the Model 21 Winton Six. That means continuous satisfaction.

Price—This car, which we term the Model 21A, sells at $2285, f.o.b. Cleveland.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

The Winton Motor Car Company, 133 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio

rejected its present parliamentary regime with resignation if not with full satisfaction. Yet we have a numerous and influential school of French writers, by no means sentimentally attached either to the Bourbon dynasty or to the Napoleonic legend, who wish again to tear the fleur-de-lys from the ground and replant its roots in better soil. Ernest Dimnet, in *France Herself Again*, has drawn up a general indictment against the whole structure of the third republic, which he scores on the ground of literary decadence, Malthusianism, anti-Clericalism, "Dreyfusism" and inglorious pacifism. The Government is in the worst case of all, being honeycombed by inefficiency and mindless opportunism.

For such deep-seated evils, supposing them all to be evils, we should expect Mr. Dimnet to prescribe a very radical cure. But he advises nothing except the familiar nostrum of a change in the national constitution. He does not even insist upon a monarchy, altho he canvasses in some detail the possible success of a *coup d'état*, but is quite content with any change which will make the executive independent of the legislative and the President of the republic as strong as a Prime Minister, instead of being, as at present, a "hat and not a head." This would restore "authority" in France, which would mean vigorous national self-assertion and an aggressive patriotism which would again lift the republic to the front rank of world powers. Indeed, the author finds much of this spirit stirring today, in spite of the regrettable weakness of the constitution, and this is the excuse for the optimistic title of a very fault-finding work. The book is on the whole well written and good tempered, the latter quality being rather rare among French reactionaries, and gives very clearly the views and temper of the Right, but it is very hard to see why rule by the Chamber of Deputies in France should be worse than rule by the House of Commons in England, or why an author who so greatly admires the French people should so profoundly distrust their political activity. Perhaps one would have to be born on the Seine to enter completely into the author's point of view. In a final chapter added in August, M. Dimnet rejoices over the war as likely to sweep away the radicalism, commercialism and internationalism which he regards as more dangerous to his country than German militarism.

France Herself Again, by Ernest Dimnet. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

SHORT STORIES DICKENSESQUE

Not since Mr. Leonard Merrick's stories, *Whispers About Women*, were first published in this country has imported fiction offered the brilliance and charm of Barry Pain's *Stories Without Tears*. Like Mr. Merrick, Pain has had to achieve great success in England before being introduced to the American public. While Kipling was writing his *The Light That Failed* and *Barrack Room Ballads*, Pain was doing his first work; like Kipling, he, too, owes his discovery to Robert Louis Stevenson, who compared him to De Maupassant.

Barry Pain is another of the modern fiction writers who have gone to school to Dickens for their methods of observation. Beneath the foibles and the satire of provincial life one feels instinctively the brush-strokes that created the Todgers and the Pecksniffs, but set down with a crispness of expression altogether modern. The especial welcome of these tales, some comic, some witty, others pathetic or tragic, however, is in their great simplicity. Ably they refute that rising cult which does excessive reverence to the "technique" of the short story, forgetful of the fact that the greatest art lies neither in "situations" nor "climax," but in a luminous insight into human character served by a sympathetic and painstaking hand.

Stories Without Tears, by Barry Pain. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $1.25.

A MODERN TROUBADOUR

Nicholas Vachel (rime with Rachel) Lindsay started out to walk thru Kansas as a penniless poet, selling his songs for bread. But when the farmers raced after him in automobiles begging him to come and work in the fields for three dollars a day and big meals, he had to send money home to keep his pockets empty. His genial sympathy with men of all sorts, makes his *Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty* a delightful book.

Kennerley. $1.

A BUDGET OF NIGHTMARES

Algernon Blackwood, the author of *Pan's Garden*, has again dabbled in the uncanny, and his *Incredible Adventures* show that he has lost nothing of his old-time wizardry. Such stories as "The Damned" and "A Descent into Egypt" are masterpieces of atmosphere, built up by elaborate descriptions and the magic of an unusually rich style. Over-conscious artistry blunts somewhat the desired effect and the reader becomes more interested in the author's style than in the adventures.

Macmillan. $1.35.

HASTY GLIMPSES OF HISTORY

Social and economic conditions in the United States at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent are the subject of Gaillard Hunt's *Life in America One Hundred Years Ago*, which has been prepared at the request of the Committee of One Hundred as a part of the intended celebration of the century of peace. While the book shows haste, it gives an idea of the state of the country at the time, and the preface on the treaty and its results should have wide reading.

Harper. $1.50.

NOT FOR SOLDIERS

Both the martial title and the suggestive name of the author might lead one to expect that *Marching Men*, by Leonidas Robinson, concerns some phase of the Great War, but the movements really portrayed are all in the fields of theological activity, where recent changes have called for new alignments and viewpoints in religious work. The volume seeks to bring to the attention of preachers new avenues of approach to religious training.

Sherman, French & Co. $1.25.

PURE ENGLISH AT ITS FONT

The Story of Beowulf has been often translated, and Ernest J. B. Kirtlan can hardly claim for his new version that it is "modern English prose." It is far from that, for he has sacrificed present-day idiom in the attempt to parallel the original and avoid non-Saxon words. But it is obviously not intended for students, and its attractive typography and highly archaic flavor may result in attracting that unpedantic person, the General Reader.

Crowell. $1.50

ROSES IN AMERICAN GARDENS

G. C. Thomas's *Practical Book of Outdoor Rose Growing* is a compromise between picture book and handguide. It has many autochrome plates, but its core is a critical list of over 150 roses, giving the results of the author's experiments with each variety. The simpler processes of rose culture are plainly described, but the author has not attempted to do more than refer the reader to detailed handbooks on the more delicate operations.

Lippincott. $4

IF SHE NEEDS COUNSEL

The author of *A Montessori Mother*, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, has written a further manual for mothers entitled *Mothers and Children*, which is sensible and entertaining. The twentieth century mother takes her task pretty seriously and she is likely to welcome the sane, scientific and readable advice of a trained mother.

Henry Holt. $1.25

ALMOST A BROKEN CHALICE

An air of reverence and a flavor of olden-time phraseology are combined to make a suitable accompaniment for the introduction of biblical and classical characters in *The Divine Brethren*, by H. S. Grey. The discourse is a gentle fantasy in praise of human love as a sacred and holy possession.

Macmillan. $1.25.

A CALENDAR FOR CHILDREN

J. B. Lippincott Company have just issued a calendar that will delight the children and all those older folk who still love the beautiful things of the imagination. Twelve pictures from the fine illustrated edition of The Stories All Children Love series, chosen not only for their appeal to the child, but also for their value in evoking the child's powers of mind and character.

Lippincott. 14 cents

ORIENTAL RUGS

A handy, useful, low-priced introduction for beginners in the lore of Eastern carpets is *The Mystery of the Oriental Rug*, by Dr. G. Griffin Lewis, the author of a larger treatise on the subject which has met with considerable success. Dr. Lewis is so filled with his subject that he makes it intensely interesting, and the little book contains many pictures, mostly showing what beautiful rugs can be bought today at moderate cost.

J. B. Lippincott. $1.50

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Is it to be the same old grind of hard work, uncongenial employment and small pay?

Is it to be another twelve months of standing still while you watch other men get the advancement **you** hoped to get?

Or, will you make it a year of real **achievement?** Will you realize **now** that the better job goes only to the man who has the **training,** and will you take steps **now** to get the training that the better job requires?

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Electric Wireman	Window Trimming
Telephone Expert	Show Card Writing
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Building Contractor	Advertising
Architectural Draftsman	Commercial Illustrating
Structural Engineer	Industrial Designing
Concrete Construction	Commercial Law
Mechan. Engineer	Automobile Running
Mechanical Draftsman	Teacher
Refrigeration Engineer	English Branches
Civil Engineer	Good English for Every One
Surveyor	Agriculture
Mine Superintendent	Poultry Farming
Metal Mining	Plumbing & Steam Fitting
Railway Accounting	Sheet Metal Worker
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Textile Manufacturing	Languages French
Gas Engines	Chemist German

Name_____

Present Occupation_____

Street and No. _____

City_____ State_____

A NUMBER OF THINGS

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

IF I should ever get into the British *Who's Who*, which requires a specification of one's recreations, I should be obliged to put down mine as "teaching physical science to Freshmen in Journalism." It's more fun than you would think. More work, too, for I can't say that they study harder or are quicker on the up-take than ordinary students. But they are more unexpected in their reaction. Lecturing to the class is like dropping a reagent into a row of test-tubes containing unknowns. Sometimes there is a precipitate, sometimes effervescence, sometimes nothing. The effervescence usually takes the form of puns and poetry, somewhat to the student's disadvantage, for metrical physics commands no premium since the days of Lucretius. But when I look over the papers on gravitation I come across this thrown in as a sort of *lagnappe* or *pourboire:*

Sir Isaac Newton underneath a tree,
A bunch of facts whose wisdom I can't see,
And Dr. Slosson handing out a quiz—
Yep, wilderness looks pretty good to me!

The long, long thoughts of adolescence seem to fall most naturally into the meter of the Rubaiyat. In among the equations of a notebook I found the following from some belated Rosicrucian:

'Tis all a chemistry of night and day
Where alchemists supreme with humans play.
Ignite within us one great cosmic ray
That makes us human souls—not living clay.

By what innate perversity of mind teachers manage to ask the wrong questions is always a source of wonderment and grief to the rising generation. This emotion found poignant expression in these verses written in a quiz-book whose pages left, alas, all too much opportunity for such impromptu addenda:

Sometimes I think that Dr. Slosson hates me,
For all the term he has done naught but task me.
The question that I know—how 't aggravates me!—
Is aye the one that he will never ask me.

I tried cutting down the time of the quiz to ten minutes, but even that did not result in pure prose, for even while I was collecting the papers this quatrain is precipitated on the test paper:

Here is a question I fain would ask.
The answer you've not yet taught.
If you give me a naught on this quiz on air
Does it make me an aeronaut?

Deploring this dissipation of energies so much needed in other directions, I determined that if another outbreak occurred any measures of retaliation short of war would be justified to put a stop to the practise. So when these lines appeared on the back of a quiz-book:

Doctor, pray give me a "C"
Or you'll be upbraided,
For if you grade this a "D"
I'll feel D-graded.

I administered the following as an antitoxin:

You'll get a "C"
In chemistry,
Yet might have done much better;
But for this curse
Of writing verse
You'd have a superior letter.

But even this awful example did not afford relief. Chronic paranomasia is doubtless incurable by anything short of ten thousand volts. On the final examination these verses appeared:

I can tell you the compounds of sulfur
Or the reason why diamonds are hard,
Why oxidized metals are dull for
I'm a regular chemical bard;

I can tell you and most precisely
The complex components of air,
Or figure out quickly and nicely
How long bunco jewelry'll wear.

Perhaps you're aghast at my knowledge
And think I'm of uncommon clay.
Fret not! I spent two years at college
And two years in chemistry A.

(P. S.—Please pardon the frivolity—it sizzled up—like CO_2.)

It sometimes happens, however, that students know better than their instructors how best to employ their time to their own advantage. Perhaps it is so in this case. The sight of F. P. A. drawing $10,000 a year for sitting like St. Simeon Stylites on top of his Conning Tower Colyum has roused their ambitions to occupy a like position of conspicuosity and profit, and they cannot see that a knowledge of science, literature, finance, labor questions or foreign affairs offers so bright a prospect for a career.

The Socratic dialog is a chess game proceeding by forced moves and leading to inevitable checkmate.

Our entire educational system, primary and secondary, collegiate and technical, is sick with inconsequential bookishness, and school work has become the most inefficient of all the organized efforts of men. Yes we have our manual training schools and college courses in shop work. But from the absurdity of an Academic Epitome of Industry may the good Lord deliver us! And he will deliver us, never fear, for the law of economy is His law, too. The greatest educational problem of our time is to make use of commercial and industrial establishments as schools to the extent that they are schools.

Now you might suppose that this is the prejudicial tirade of an ignorant outsider. Quite the contrary. I abstract it from a little package of dynamite called *Bill's School and Mine*, manufactured by Prof. W. S. Franklin of Lehigh University, who has spent all his life teaching in universities and ought to know what they are good for—and not good for.

Przemysl I have mastered. It runs trippingly off my tongue. Ypres I can now pronounce without a gasp and I no longer blush to mention the Bug. But I do hope they will stop fighting in Synowackowysze and move on to some easier place.

It costs $125 in England to call a lady "a modern Jezebel." Such was the fine imposed recently upon a draper of Kilsyth who in a toast at a temperance tea following the municipal election used the following intemperate language:

The blackest sight I ever saw was a modern Jezebel in a motor-car bringing the women voters to vote for publicans. If there is anything this side of hell which is worse, I do not know it.

According to this ruling John Knox when he alluded to "the bloody Jezebel" on the English throne in that classic of the anti-suffragists, *First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regimen of Women*, would have been liable to a double fine; $125 for the "Jezebel" and nobody knows how much for the "b—y," which only Bernard Shaw may employ with impunity.

A discouraging feature of the suffrage movement is that the majority of women favoring it are reluctant to show their colors. Yellow *is* trying to most complexions.

All the cynic's swans are geese.

He must be very young or full elderly who, on seeing a crocodile approach him, does not cross to the other side of the street. It was not always so. In times gone by it was worth the while of a sober citizen, walking "with upright hat" about his business, to pass a crocodile as near as might be. There was a smiling air, deferential or roguish about the preacher, a frank and pretty way, which set him thinking what good friends and playmates a man might find among women, and how fortunate his sons or his nephews were to have all these delightful women growing up to be their friends and playmates.

Coming across the above in that well of English undefiled, the London *Times*, makes me feel how ignorant I am of the language. I have from English novels acquired some sort of a conception of what the "flapper" is, and I have become acquainted with the *Backfisch* from *Fliegende Blätter* and with the ingenue of the stage. But the crocodile, which apparently belongs to the same charming genus, I have never met on the street or if I did I past her or them by unrecognizing.

As I look about I am struck with the wisdom of Providence in giving children to the mothers instead of to the old maids.

What an awful world this would be if people talked as they do in novels and acted as they do on the stage.

You may tread on my corns and be forgiven, but see to it that you keep off my prejudices.

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I know that I can easily, quickly and positively prove to you that you are only half as alive as you must be to realize the joys and benefits of living in full; and that you are only half as well as you should be, half as vigorous as you can be, half as ambitious as you may be, and only half as well developed as you ought to be.

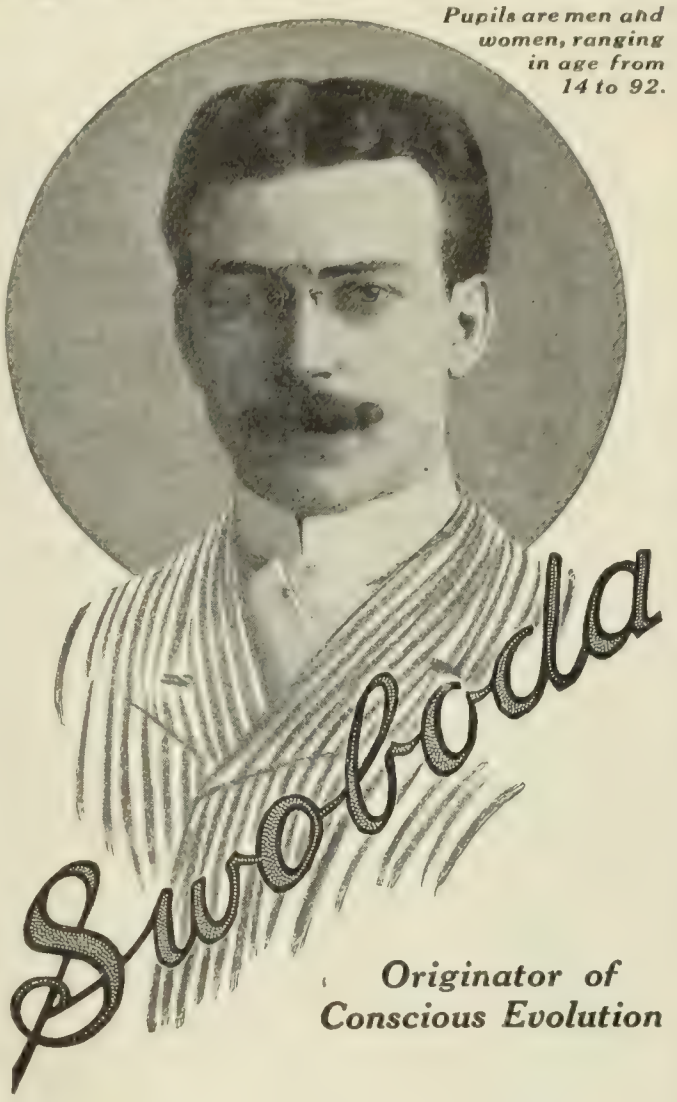
The fact is that no matter who you are, whether you are young or old, weak or strong, rich or poor, I can prove to you readily by demonstration that you are leading an inferior life, and I want the opportunity to show you the way in which you may completely and easily, without inconvenience or loss of time, come in possession of new life, vigor, energy, development and a higher realization of life, success and happiness.

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Why Take Less Than Your Full Share of Life and Pleasure? Are you living a full and successful life? Why not always be at your best?—thoroughly well, virile, energetic. Why not invest in yourself and make the most of your every opportunity? It is easy when you know how. The Swoboda System points the way. It requires no drugs, no appliances, no dieting, no study, no loss of time, no special bathing; there is nothing to worry you. It gives ideal mental and physical conditions without inconvenience or trouble.

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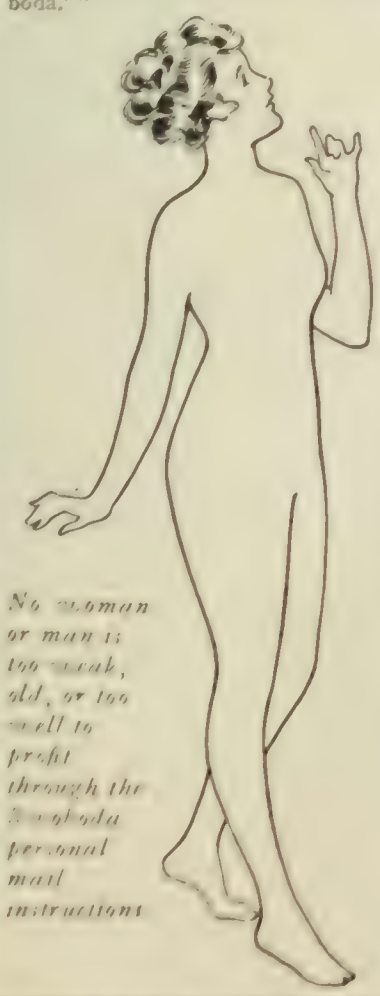
"I have heard your system highly recommended for years, but I did not realize the effectiveness of it until I tried it. I am glad indeed that I am now taking it."

"Your system developed me most wonderfully."

"I think your system is wonderful. I thought I was in the best of physical health before I wrote for your course, but I can now note the greatest improvement even in this short time. I cannot recommend your system too highly. Do not hesitate to refer to me."

"You know more about the human body than any man with whom I have ever come in contact personally or otherwise."

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THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

RELIEF FOR THE RAILROADS

TEXT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION'S DECISION IN THE REOPENED RATE CASE

IT is not necessary to make any extended summary of the conclusions contained in the commission's original report. Among other things, it found that—

In view of a tendency toward a diminishing net operating income, as shown by the facts described, we are of opinion that the net operating income of the railroads in official classification territory, taken as a whole, is smaller than is demanded in the interests of both the general public and the railroads, and it is our duty and our purpose to aid, so far as we legally may, in the solution of the problem as to the course that the carriers may pursue to meet the situation. . . .

The carriers offered further evidence of their financial condition during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, including returns for that year completed by addition of the revenue and expenditure account for the month of June and the capital investment account for the year. . . .

These figures serve to emphasize our previous finding of the need of carriers in official classification territory, taken as a whole, for increased net revenue.

For the fiscal year just ended the net operating revenues as shown by the carriers are lower than was estimated or anticipated when the original report was issued. . . .

From whatever comparative standpoint viewed, the net operating revenues of the last fiscal year must be regarded as unduly low. Operating costs and operating revenues fail to show the tendency to such concomitant variation as should prevail in the transportation industry. While the gross revenue in that year declined only about 3.4 per cent, the net revenue shrank approximately 17.7 per cent as against the previous fiscal year. The indication is that some important items of cost have become relatively inelastic, and that a fall in gross revenue leaves an increasingly narrow margin of net revenue. . . .

It was urged on behalf of the carriers and the investment bankers who appeared at the hearing that the war in Europe has created a condition which renders the diminution of the carriers' net income a menace to the prosperity of the country; that the war has placed an added strain upon the credit of carriers; that rates of interest will rise; that a large volume of railroad securities is held abroad; that the denial of the increase in freight rates would, in view of the diminished net income, be followed by a dumping of foreign securities upon the American markets; that our markets would not be able to absorb these securities, at least, without great fall in prices; that disaster would result not only to our railroads but to insurance, banking and industrial concerns, and that for these and other reasons, extending far beyond the direct needs of the carriers themselves, we should now allow the proposed increase in rates.

With some of these considerations we have, as a commission, nothing to do. Our powers and functions are those, and only those, conferred by Congress, as was said in Advances in Rates, Western Case, 20 I. C. C., 307, at page 317:

> We must not regard too seriously, however, the effort of railroad counsel to establish this commission in loco parentis toward the railroads. We must be conscious in our consideration of these rate questions of their effect upon the policy of the railroads and ultimately upon the welfare of the state. This country cannot afford to have poor railroads, insufficiently equipped, unsubstantially built, carelessly operated. We need the best of service. . . . Nevertheless, it is likewise to be remembered that the Government has not undertaken to become the directing mind in railroad management. We are not the managers of the railroads, and no matter what the revenue they may receive there can be no control placed by us upon its expenditure, no improvements directed, no economies enforced.

The conflict in Europe will doubtless create an unusual demand upon the world's loan fund of free capital, and may be expected to check the flow of foreign investment funds to American railroads. It appears that our railroads represent the bulk of European investment in this country. The rate of interest—the hire of capital—has risen during the last decade and may rise still further. It is computed that in the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 the carriers in official classification territory must arrange for the payment or refunding of securities aggregating more than $500,000,000. True, the representations of the carriers in the 1910 cases, that without the increases then sought their credit must totally vanish, proved strangely at variance with their subsequent experience in the borrowing of many hundreds of millions. But we do not doubt that the financial problems of the carriers have been made much more acute by reason of the war, and if we are to set rates that will afford reasonable remuneration to the carriers we must give consideration to the increased hire of capital as well as to other increased costs.

The suggestions, made in our original report, of methods whereby to increase net revenue were not susceptible of being put into immediate operation or calculated to produce immediate financial results. This was recognized in our original report. The period which has since elapsed has, of course, been entirely too short for either purpose. Some testimony was offered at the further hearing bearing on what had been done or undertaken in line with these suggestions, and estimates were made by the traffic officials of several carriers as to the annual yield to be expected. These estimates were not based on any accounting computation and can afford little guide as to what the results will prove to be.

While we differ as to the relative importance to be attached to the various considerations presented, we agree in the conclusion that, by virtue of the conditions obtaining at present, it is necessary that the carriers' revenue be supplemented by increases thruout official classification territory.

Whatever the consequences of the war may prove to be, we must recognize the fact that it exists, the fact that it is a calamity without precedent and the fact that by it the commerce of the world has been disarranged and thrown into confusion. The means of transportation are fundamental and indispensable agencies in our industrial life and for the common weal should be kept abreast of public requirements.

The following dividends are announced:

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, preferred, quarterly, 2 per cent.; common, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, both payable December 31.

Baldwin Locomotive Works, preferred, semi annual, 3½ per cent; common, 1 per cent; both payable January 1, 1915.

Broadway Savings Institution, semi-annual, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 18, 1915.

Brooklyn Savings Bank, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 20, 1915.

German Savings Bank, 4 per cent per annum, payable after January 20, 1915.

Irving Savings Institution, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 18, 1915.

The Manhattan Savings Institution, semi-annual, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on or after January 18, 1915.

Niagara Falls Power Company, $2 per share, payable on and after January 15, 1915.

United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable January 15, 1915.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company, $2.00 per share, payable January 15, 1915.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company, coupons from Collateral Trust Bonds, 4 per cent, payable January 1, 1915.

Bank of New York, semi-annual, 8 per cent, payable on and after January 2, 1915.

Greenwich Savings Bank, 3½ and 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 18, 1915.

D. C. Heath & Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable January 1, 1915.

Importers & Traders National Bank, 12 per cent, payable January 2, 1915.

International Silver Company, Coupons No. 24, Debenture Bonds, payable on and after January 1, 1915.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank, 4 per cent per annum.

Otis Elevator Company, preferred, quarterly, $1.50 per share; common, $1.25 per share, both payable January 15, 1915.

South Brooklyn Savings Institution, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 15, 1915.

Utah Copper Company, quarterly, 75 cents per share (7½ per cent), payable December 31, 1914.

Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Company, semi-annual, 4 per cent, payable January 6, 1915.

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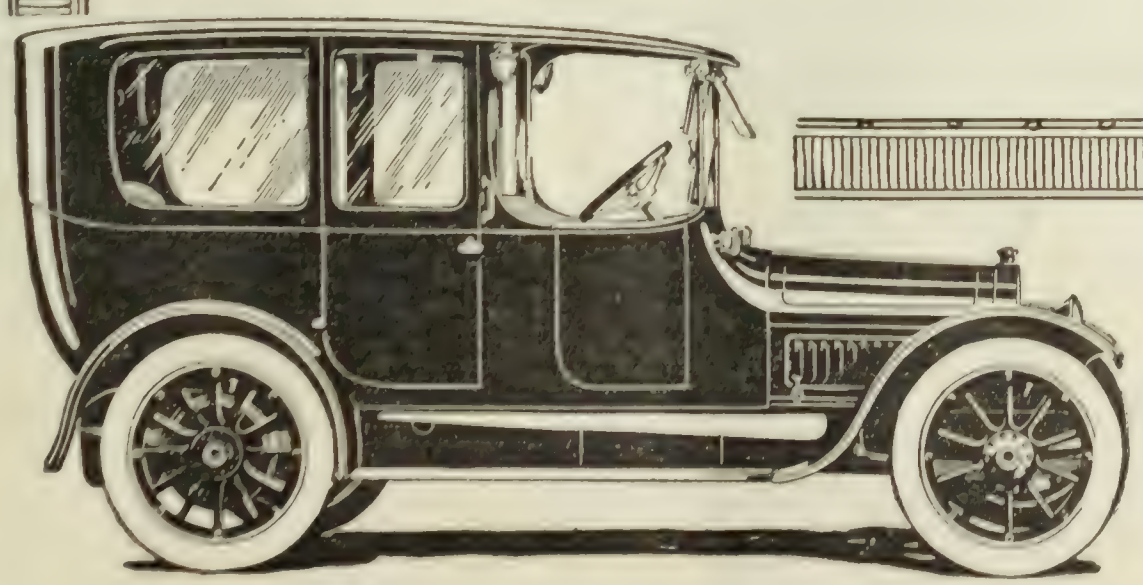
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A PRIMARY SCHOOL OF CONSERVATION

It is too customary to think that the Audubon Society is chiefly interested in a crusade against women wearing wild birds' feathers on their hats. It is noteworthy, then, to learn from the secretary's annual report that not one per cent of the $90,000 expended last year by the National Association of these societies was spent in that direction. In fact, that fight has been won, with no real casualties except to a lot of man-milliners, who now have more time to attend to the remainder of their business. The Audubon folks, also, have found quite enough else to do.

The Association reports that it is guarding by means of paid wardens scores of islands and shore-places all along the coasts of both oceans, on the Great Lakes, and about the Gulf of Mexico, where breeding colonies of birds find a refuge—hundreds of thousands of them. This is especially true of Florida and Louisiana where the plume-bearing birds would by this time have been exterminated had it not been for these protective measures, seconded by legislative assistance.

Of the many fields of activity in which the Association is exerting its good offices, none is more striking or conducive to public welfare than the Audubon work in schools. The progress made in educating children all over the country to take a loving interest in birds, and to understand their great value as aids to agriculture, is remarkable. It was announced in 1913 that 52,000 children had shared the joy and benefits of membership in the Junior Audubon Classes. During the past year this number was more than doubled (115,039), and the 10,000 or more teachers involved were unanimous in extolling the good influence thus exerted on the children and on their school-work. During the coming season another large increase is anticipated; and everyone must rejoice that this is so, because the sentiments of kindness and the lessons in national economy placed in the minds of the children will bear good fruit when they become men and women.

Progress in a new direction is announced. A demand has been growing more and more pressing for information as to methods of attracting birds about the home and on the farm; and incessant calls have come for advice as to the proper way to rear ducks, geese, quails, pheasants, and other wild game-birds, by artificial means. The Association purposes to meet the needs by employing an expert, Herbert K. Job, who will give all his time to collecting such information, and to carrying it to the public by means of lectures, bulletins, and practical demonstrations. This new department of applied ornithology will be especially welcome to owners of large estates, managers of public parks, and the like, who are already availing themselves of its help, and have contributed much needed help to the resources of the Association.

SCHOOLS

Education for Business

Should be [illegible] and Service, with the maximum of working efficiency as its chief aim.

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they can live out of doors, and have best instruction and care, at less cost than at home? College, Academy, Music, Expression, Art, Business—tennis, golf, boating, gymnasium, athletics. Pres. W. F. BLACKMAN, Ph.D., LL.D. (Oberlin, Yale, Cornell, Berlin). Refer to Hamilton Holt, Trustee.

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WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY
A practical course of twenty lessons in the *technique of the photoplay*, taught by Arthur Leeds, Editor, THE PHOTOPLAY AUTHOR. *250-page catalogue free.*
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Department 103, Springfield, Mass.

WHAT 15c WILL DO

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; a paper that gives all the news of the world and that tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 22d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address **The Pathfinder, Box M, Washington, D. C.**

120 Acre FARM for sale, North Stonington Conn. Old apple orchard. 40 acres cultivated. Modern 13-room house. Good Water. 1½ miles from trolley. Address ALLYN L. BROWN, Admr.

FINE WISCONSIN FARMS for sale of all sizes and prices. They are among the finest in the State of Wisconsin, the soil is very productive, and the crops are always sure, as the rainfall is always ample; they consist of corn, wheat, rye, barley, clover, timothy, alfalfa, fruit and vegetables. They are located near churches, schools and good markets; prices are very reasonable and terms are part cash and balance in five years at 6 per cent. interest. Come at once and make your selection. We have just the farm you are looking for. Hart Lumber and Cedar Company, Oconto, Wis.

NEW RED CROSS MEMBERS

Each Contribution of Two Dollars or more constitutes the giver a Member of the American Red Cross for the current year, with a free copy of the October issue of the *Red Cross Magazine*. The Independent will send—by authority—to each contributor a Certificate of Membership and a Red Cross Button.

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is $5,415.62.

The following list covers the contributions of the past week:

L. S. Ardzrooni, 1929 Fresno street, Fresno, Cal., $4; Avon Arnsberger, County Treasurer, Furnas County, Neb., $2; Geo. M. Bristol, 137 S. La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., $2; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burton, Academy, S. Dak., $2; Congregational Church of Prospect, Conn., Rev. Chas. B. Strong, R. F. D. 2, Waterbury, Conn., $10; W. A. Chamberlin, Department of German, Denison University, Granville, Ohio, $2; Leo J. Cook, Monroeville, Ohio, $2; W. G. Cowden, Caldwell, Idaho, $5; Wm. C. Craver, Box 182, Raleigh, N. C., $2; Mrs. J. A. Cunningham, Jamestown, Pa., $2; Mrs. H. A. Davidson, 1005 Nevada street, Urbana, Ill., $4; J. J. Eldred, Carrollton, Ill., $2; Miss Eva Fogarty, Treasurer Bloom Township, Jamestown, N. Dak., $16; Wm. F. Grimm, Antigo Publishing Company, cor. Seventh avenue and Deleglise street, Antigo, Wis., $2; Ewart Hobbs, Box 196-B, R. F. D. No. 4, Washington, D. C., $10; Miss Marian Holter, 520 Monroe avenue, Helena, Mont., $2; Richard Holter, 520 Monroe avenue, Helena, Mont., $2; Miss Elizabeth Hughes, Java, S. Dak., $2; Miss Jeanette Joel, 597 McDougall avenue, Detroit, Mich., $2; J. Johnson, Springfield, Ill., $2; Ora Johnson, Rovanna, Mo., $1; Mrs. John W. Kerr, Marks Boro., Warren Co., N. J., $2; J. K. Lowry, Rovanna, Mo., $2; Miss E. A. Mabson, 1714 Avenue M, Galveston, Tex., $2; H. B. McMaster, Youngstown, Ohio, $5; C. J. Ottolander, Springfield, Ill., $5; Chas. S. Palmer, The New Cash Store, LeRoy, Minn., $2; Miss Helen L. Rowly, Rovanna, Mo., $1.25; Miss Pauline A. Smith, Worcester, Mass., $2; A. M. Snyder, Alva, Wyo., $5; Miss Bertha Spidle, Rovanna, Mo., $1; Vernon P. Squires, University of North Dakota, University, N. Dak., $6; State Normal School, Department of Household Arts, Carbondale, Ill., $24; State Normal School, Primary Department Training School, Carbondale, Ill., $5; Rev. G. D. Strickland, Congregational Denomination, Drummond Island, Mich., $2; Geo. A. Strickland, Congregational Denomination, Drummond Island, Mich., $2; Students of Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, Ohio, $25; Miss Mary C. Taggart, Pittsburgh, Pa., $2; Mrs. C. J. Thistlethwaite, 110 West Church street, Fairport, N. Y., $4; Theo. Troop, care of Episcopal Sunday school class, Enterprise, Fla., $25; Concord and Fairview congregations, "The Manse," Old Concord, Pa., $26; Miss Jennie B. Wallace, 349 Henry avenue, Sewickley, Pa., $2; J. C. Watson, Parma, Idaho, $3; Miss Agnes R. Whipple, Bennington, Vt., $2; Miss Ida E. Williams, Freeport, Ohio, $2; Mrs. Frank P. Woodbury, 601 Howard Place, Washington, D. C., $3.

"Herold, will you give Auntie a bite of your apple?"

"Yes, if you'll promise to take the bite right where the worm hole is."—*Life*.

Driver O'Flanagan (to his horse which refuses to get up after fading) Well of all the lazy spalpeens Get up will yez or I'll drive right over yez!—*London Opinion*.

"Men are always late. I have waited here since six o'clock for my husband to come, and it is now seven thirty."

"At what hour were you to meet him?" asked the woman who had cried last.

"About five o'clock."—*Buffalo Courier*

Keep Young while growing Old—

AFTER all youth is often more a matter of nerves than of years. You see that proven almost every day—this man of thirty, nerves wrecked and old before his time—that man, sixty but bright-eyed, sprightly because he kept his nerves *youthful*.

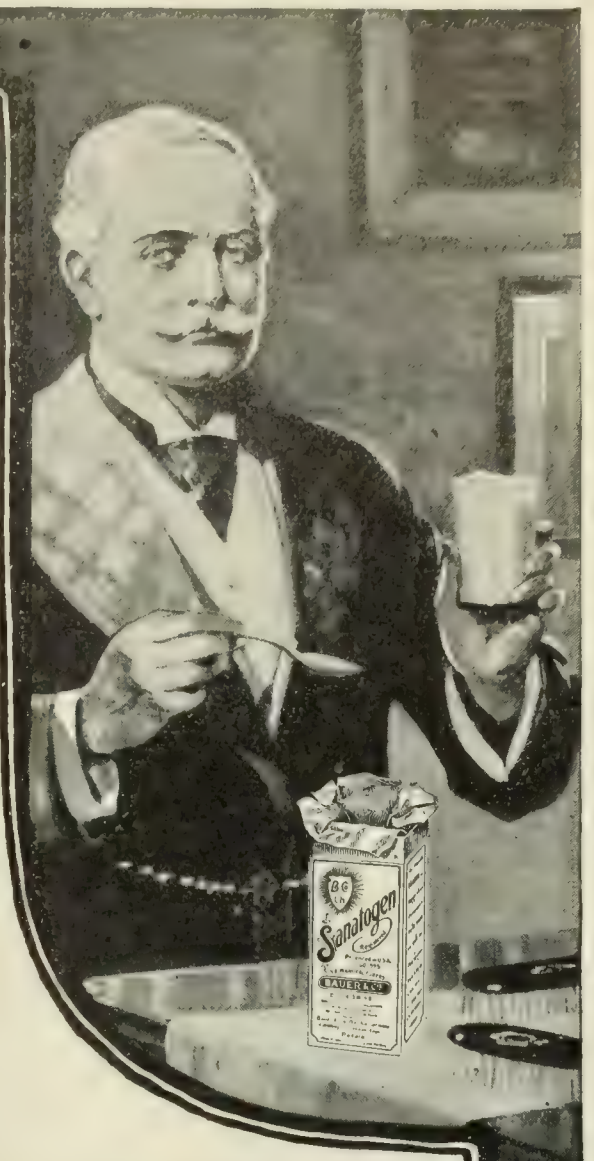
It is in this care of the nerves that Sanatogen is of such signal service. For to the hungry nerves, impoverished by overdrafts, illness, worries and neglect, Sanatogen brings just the foods they must have for speedy restoration to health—pure albumen and organic phosphorous in easily taken-up form.

And by thus nourishing the weakened nerve-cells and tissues, Sanatogen helps bring back the ease of digestion, the restful slumber and the vigorous health of youth.

And you—if the enthusiastic letters of 21,000 physicians and the grateful praise of scores of noted people—if that testimony means anything—you will not long delay giving Sanatogen its opportunity to help *you*.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in three sizes from $1.00 up.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913



Col. Henry Watterson, the famous Editor writes:

"I feel I owe it to truth to state that I have made a thorough trial of Sanatogen and that I have found it most efficacious and beneficent. I do not think I could have recovered my vitality, as I have done, without this Sanatogen operating equally upon the digestive organs and nerve centers."

John Burroughs, the distinguished naturalist and author, writes:

"I am sure I have been greatly benefited by Sanatogen. My sleep is fifty per cent. better than it was one year ago, and my mind and strength are much improved."

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

Send *for Elbert Hubbard's new book*—"Health in the Making." Written in his attractive manner and filled with his shrewd philosophy together with capital advice on Sanatogen, health and contentment. It is FREE. Tear this off as a reminder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26-R Irving Place, New York.

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WATER SUPPLY, SEWAGE DISPOSAL,
ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER,
MAKE COUNTRY LIVING
EFFICIENT, HEALTHFUL, COMFORTABLE

Give service equal to the best PUBLIC UTILITIES PLANTS in cities. Vacuum Cleaning Refrigerating, Washing Machines, Cream Separators, Churns, etc., driven from one engine or motor. SIMPLE, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. Last a life-time. Any size from a cottage to a palace. Send for bulletin 50 on any subject.

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Factories KEWANEE, ILL., and LANCASTER, PA. Branch Offices NEW YORK and CHICAGO DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 31 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and War Risks. Pays All Claims Promptly. Makes Loss Pay Abroad in Europe and Oriental Countries.

Organized in the State of New York in 1842, was governed by a board consisting of a similar number of the oldest members of the Underwriting Fraternity, and has always been conducted on the same lines of conservatism and liberality which characterize the oldest and most successful Marine Insurance Companies, and invariably with a large cash capital at the entire command of the assured.

During its existence this company has never sustained a single dollar of loss that was not paid in full without compromise, and has always been conspicuous for the promptness with which its engagements have been met.

During its existence this company has received in cash premiums	$27,219,943,826 00
Received premiums thereon, to the extent of	282,295,429 80
Paid policyholders for losses and returned premiums	141,564,000 00
Paid dividends to stockholders	80,740,400 00
Paid dividends to policyholders	82,497,349 80
Interest received during the year	7,243,080 00
Interest paid on certificates	22,585,640 25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024 16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest as may be declared, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

North Dakota Farm Mortgages

Are relieved from the constant fluctuation of general class securities.

Farm Mortgages secured upon land, the prime factor of the country's prosperity, made in an old settled country, and by Bankers of established reputation and character are the Ideal Investment.

My 33 years residence, and 30 years making Farm Mortgages without the loss of a dollar in interest or principal, gives the careful investor every warrant and guarantee of absolute security.

Write for particulars.

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON
LISBON NORTH DAKOTA

6% Invest January Funds in safe, convenient easily convertible

CALVERT MORTGAGE 6 PERCENT CERTIFICATES

Abundantly safeguarded by First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate. Issued in denominations of $100.00. Due two years from date and payable on demand at any time thereafter. Interest checks mailed without fail January 1, and July 1.

Write for the book.

THE CALVERT MORTGAGE CO.
1048 Calvert Bldg. Baltimore, Md.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

THE METROPOLITAN PROPOSITION

On November 30, last, I briefly outlined in this place, and favorably commented on the proposal made by the management of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to transform that company from a joint-stock corporation, owned and controlled by its shareholders, into a mutual company to be owned and directed by its policyholders. As it stands, the proposition provides for the retirement of the 80,000 shares of stock of a par value of $25 a share, a total of $2,000,000, at a premium of $50 a share, thus involving the expenditure of $4,000,000 of the surplus. This means that the stockholders would receive $6,000,000—the $2,000,000 of capital, already their property, and $4,000,000 in addition. Under the charter of the company and in conformity with the law, this stock is entitled to receive, and for many years years has borne, dividends of seven per cent a year.

A reader of The Independent, resident at New Haven, Connecticut, the holder of a $5000 policy in the Metropolitan, writes disagreeing with the conclusions I exprest and states that on the 28th instant, the date appointed for taking a vote of the policyholders on the question, he will cast his ballot against the plan. I will endeavor in our limited space to summarize our correspondent's objections.

Erroneously asserting that the proposed price for the stock is 300 per cent greater than par, he asks:

"Is the market price of a safe seven per cent stock worth three times its par value?

"Are the directors working for the real interests of the company in trying to put over a transaction of this nature at the price quoted?

"Will any similar or near similar stock earning seven per cent sell at a premium above par to the extent of three times its interest-bearing value?"

Our correspondent then asks if I would buy from him at three times its face value a seven per cent mortgage, and that if I would, what rate would I be realizing on the investment?

Continuing, he intimates that the law is lax, in that it permits a transaction of this kind; and that provision should have been made limiting the price of the stock to "equivalent market rates on similar interest-bearing securities." "Should the directors as majority stock owners," he inquires, "cut a melon of approximately two million dollars clear profit above the money they actually invested after holding well paid positions under a liberally governed company for many years?"

Perhaps the market price of an ordinary industrial or commercial seven per cent stock is not worth three times its face value. If its value were as immutable as is the stock of a large successful life insurance company, and if it had behind it a surplus equaling some twenty times its par value, we should admit that as an article of sale it was worth at least three times its face. Again there are no "similar or near similar stocks earning seven per cent," except those of a few other large life companies. In answer to the question about the seven per cent mortgage, I answer that if it were a perpetual mortgage, and if it carried claims against a large existing surplus, I would willingly give three times its face value for it. On the other hand, I think if I held any considerable amount of seven per cent stock as well settled as to value and permanency as is the stock of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and my circumstances were such that I could keep it, I would not willingly part with it for three times its face value. There is no good reason—that is to say, selfish reason—that should induce a stockholder of the Metropolitan Life to part with his interest in it at any price if he can afford to keep it. It would be valuable for transmission to heirs during generations to come.

I believe in the sincerity of the men who own and manage the Metropolitan Life. I have, during a quarter of a century, witnessed the work they have done to enhance the value of the policyholder's interests. I know, for example, that it is thru the voluntary efforts of the managers of this proprietary company that my correspondent will have the privilege of casting a vote for or against mutualization on December 28. And I also know that when he does vote that way, he will, to that extent, hurt himself. Why?

Because the policyholders in a mutual company are immeasurably more secure than those in a stock company. Again, why? Because speculators stand ready to pay fabulous prices for the controlling stock interest in any big life company. The stockholders of the Metropolitan would have no trouble in selling out at three for one in fifteen minutes. How much was paid for $50,200 par value of Equitable stock? Just $2,500,000. That is about fifty for one. And, too briefly, these are my reasons for approving the proposition to buy out the stock interests of the Metropolitan.

V. H. L., 503 Woodland Terrace, Philadelphia, Pa.—A difficult question to answer. Insurance statistics show losses of insured property only. Companies reporting to New York, 1913, received $3,874,075 premiums and paid $1,284,915 losses. Know of no compilation showing losses incurred on uninsured property.

Internal revenue stamps are not required on proofs of loss.

DIVIDENDS

262d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, December 15, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1915.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 23, 1914, to Jan. 4, 1915.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833.)

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York.

TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1914

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000 payable on and after JAN. 18, 1915.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 9 will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1915.

JAMES QUINLAN, President
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, } Secretaries

MAIDEN LANE SAVINGS BANK
170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane.
4% PER ANNUM.

Deposits made before Jan. 11th draw interest from Jan. 1st.

Deposits received from 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m., including Saturdays.

One Dollar Opens an Account.

J. HEYNEN, Sec. F. A. RINGLER, Pres.

The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y

127th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

December 8, 1914.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 12, 1915.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1915, draw interest from January 1, 1915.

JOSEPH BIRD, President
FRANK G. STILES, Vice-President
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Ass't Secretary

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
190 and 192 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
4%

Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be credited to depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all accounts entitled thereto from $5.00 to $5,000, payable on and after January 15, 1915.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President
CLARENCE E. DUSHANE, Treasurer

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, January 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 31, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

BAYONETS

How does it feel to watch the enemy charging your trenches—and to hurl yourself on them, bayonet ready? A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* tells with absorbing vividness. The scene is the first line of French trenches.

"There they come! Every one down!"

Thru my own glasses I see for an instant a broken gray line, absolutely invisible to the naked eye. It is making slow progress, it seems, disappearing for a time, then crawling forward for a few minutes. All along our trench and in the one twenty-five yards behind the "click" of the magazines is heard.

A long silence, broken from time to time by the jokes or curses of the men. . . . One man shouts, imitating the Parisian street pedlers:

"Sauerkraut! Sauerkraut! Who wants nice, fresh sauerkraut?" And the whole trench roars: "I do!"

"Watch yourselves!" cries the lieutenant, "they're only 1500 meters off now," and, turning to me:

"For heaven's sake don't even put your hand out over the breastworks. In a minute it's going to hail cobblestones."

I assure him I have no such intention; in fact, I am stuck to my muddy seat, busily engaged in watching my fingers, which seem to have a funny jerking and trembling motion. I am trying to persuade myself the fault lies in too many cigarets. . . .

The lieutenant passes me his revolver, saying:

"You won't have to use it. They won't come within revolver shot. This is the fifth time in three days, and we're still here. Try a shot anyway when they get closer."

Risking a glance over the earthworks, he calls out:

"Five hundred meters! Get ready and aim low."

Just then I hear a rattle like that of hail on a zinc roof, and splashes of wet clay fall around us.

"Count twenty, aim, then fire!" calls the lieutenant, and all down the line the men start:

"One, two, three"—

Decidedly I must stop this cigaret smoking.

"Sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen"—

A volley, then another; a third—

"Keep it up, boys," shouts the officer, "they're still coming."

Over our heads, the trenches behind are firing at will. Now the oncoming Germans are singing. The sound is wafted back toward us with the smoke of their volleys. To me it seems they are right on top of us, and that each minute will bring a bayonet flashing on the breastworks.

Behind us, midway between the two trenches, a man rises from the ground where he has been crouching. It is the captain.

Two shrill whistles at thirty seconds' interval, and the men shout, arising from the trenches, for the whistles mean:

"Fix bayonets! Charge!" . . .

Behind us the shouts of the others are deafening. Hell is let loose. I become unconscious of the Germans in front, dragged in a tornado from which escape seems impossible.

Buzz . . . Buzz . . . A thousand humming birds seem to fill the air and rush by my ears.

No one is hit, but the rush forward is started.

Now I see greenish uniforms, so close that I note some of the faces are bearded. A thunder of shouts behind and beside me, a trample of running feet, and I am caught in the rush.

Bayonets down, mouths wide open, faces inhuman, eyes staring, yelling like mad men, a thousand devils singing from some inferno, fall upon the German lines. Men tumble, cries of pain rise shrill above the

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer in New York will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON.
Preferred Stock.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable January 1, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record December 24, 1914. Checks will be mailed. WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY.
Meriden, Conn., December 15, 1914.

Coupons No. 24 of the Debenture Bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1915, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE M. CURTIS, Treasurer

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

26th St. & 11th Ave., N. Y. C., Dec. 16, 1914.

The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the Preferred Stock, and also a quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable at this office on Jan. 15th, 1915, to the Preferred and Common stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 31st, 1914.

W. G. McCUNE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
Dividend No. 62.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
165 Broadway, New York, December 11, 1914.
DIVIDEND NO. 26.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the twenty-sixth quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c.) per share, being at the rate of seven and one-half per cent. (7½%) per quarter on par value, payable December 31, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 16, 1914. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m., December 16, and reopen at 10 o'clock a. m., December 21, 1914.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.

White Plains, N. Y., December 18, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on January 6, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1914.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

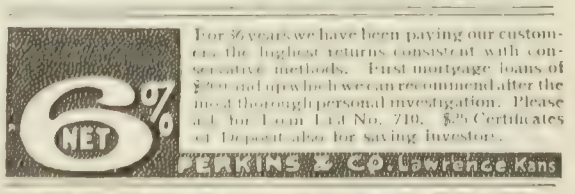
MEETING

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 7, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1915, between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.



For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $250 and upwhich we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. 5% Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

New York, December 18th, 1914.

A dividend of twelve per cent., free of tax, has today been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

New York December 18th, 1914.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 12th, 1915. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier

INFORMATION !

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business, the best hotels, large and small, the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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Direct Service to
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BOSTON . . . $43.30 Round trip
PHILADELPHIA . $37.80 Round trip
BALTIMORE . . $33.80 Round trip
Including meals and stateroom berth.
Two Sailings Each Week. Best service
Automobiles carried. Wireless.
Book via Portsmouth.
Merchants and Miners Trans. Co.
W. P. Turner, G. P. A. Baltimore, Md.

Go To Bermuda
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing and Cycling
Tours Include Hotels, Shore Excursions
Lowest Rates
Twin Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN," 10,518 tons displacement. Equipped with wireless telegraphy.
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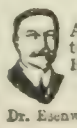
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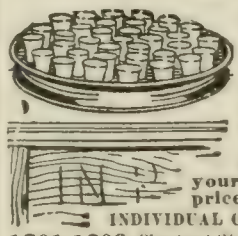
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shouts, arms like piston rods ram bayonets into yielding flesh.

For five minutes—a century it seemed—not a shot is fired. Then from the tangled mass of men a few graying forms spring out and run from us. More follow; then the whole wave breaks suddenly, and the backward rush of the Germans begins in earnest.

Their cries of fear and pain mingle with the shouts of the zouaves, and the guns crack once more. A hundred yards from me men are running, falling, scrambling away from the pursuing French. . . .

A long-drawn whistle and the last shots are fired. The zouaves, panting, laughing, shouting unintelligibly, one crying hysterically, assemble around their officers, each company by itself. A few linger to fire a farewell shot at the retreating enemy. The corporals count their squads, crying out their numbers, while over the field the company's doctors bend from time to time over a wounded fighter, friend or enemy.

Back in the trench, the lieutenant calls out:

"Soup!" and the men cheer, for to them soup—and it is hot soup today—is more important than Bavarians.

"That was easy," says the officer, turning to me.

"Two dead and only eight wounded in my company. After eating we'll go out and count William's men."

HOW JEWISH FARMERS CO-OPERATE IN AMERICA

There is a widely prevalent notion both among the friends and enemies of the Jewish race that the Jew has a deep-seated dislike for agriculture, preferring the city's easier roads to wealth. The fact that in Western Europe all agricultural land worth tilling is preempted by the large estates of the nobility and the small holdings of the peasantry is generally lost sight of; while in Russia, the only country which has large stretches of vacant tillable land, the Jew is prevented by law from engaging in agriculture as part of a deliberate policy of cruel persecution.

Outside of Palestine, the United States furnished the first opportunity for the Jew to prove that he was both willing and able to return to the principal occupation of his forefathers, which made ancient Palestine the Garden of the East. The convention of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America which met in New York City from November 29 to December 2 has furnished tangible proof that the Jew hailing from Russia has risen to the opportunity offered him by his adopted country.

The settlement of Jews on farms commenced in 1881, almost as soon as they began to arrive from Russia. In 1908 the first attempt was made to organize them with local associations for mutual help. In 1909 thirteen such associations formed the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, which at present comprizes sixty-three associations located in as many rural districts in eleven states, in addition to the provinces of Quebec and Saskatchewan in Canada. While most of the settlements are in the nearby states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, there are enough Jewish farmers to form associations in such remote states as Nebraska, North

UTOPIA OR HELL

By

Theodore Roosevelt

Mr. Roosevelt is a scathing critic of "peace at any price." He is a stalwart advocate of the "peace of righteousness." In the article which he has written for The Independent he sets forth vigorously and clearly the alternatives which the world is facing—the hell of war or the utopia of a world league for enforcing the peace of righteousness.

This article, which will appear in The Independent of January 4, is one of the most important contributions that has recently been made to the discussion of world peace. Mr. Roosevelt is not a pacificist; but he was the first American to be awarded the Nobel prize for peace. He is a soldier; but it was on his initiative that the war between Russia and Japan was brought to an end. He is at odds with many peace advocates; but he is a practical peace advocate himself. He believes that the United States should be prepared for war; but as President he negotiated arbitration treaties with many nations and caused the United States to submit to arbitration the first case to come before The Hague Court.

The Independent

January 4

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Dakota, Texas and Washington. The land owned by the Jewish farmers from Russia is valued at many millions of dollars.

The aim of the Federation is to further the improvement in "the social and material condition of the Jewish farmers in the country thru coöperative effort." In furtherance of this aim the Federation in the five years of its existence has been instrumental in creating a Coöperative Purchasing Bur .u thru which the farmer can buy his fertilizers, seeds, farm implements and other supplies at a great saving in price. This bureau has not only saved the farmers the middleman's profits, but has done educational work in teaching them the use of silos, commercial fertilizers, new seeds, etc. As a logical development of this institution the convention which met this week has created a Coöperative Marketing Bureau which is expected to save the farmer another middleman's profit in disposing of his products in the cities.

With the aid of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, the Federation has promoted the establishment of Coöperative Credit Unions, an institution which is a unique expression of the practical idealism of the Jew. Any member of the union who is in urgent need of ready cash can obtain it within reasonable limits at a moment's notice, without any security, and has six months within which to repay it.

However, the Federation has felt that the question of farmer's credit would not be solved until it could come to his assistance in emancipating him from the mortgage sharks who have been charging poor Jewish farmers in the state of New York anywhere from twenty to 125 per cent on first mortgage loans. Accordingly, the first Farmers' Saving and Loan Association to receive a charter under the new land bank act of the state of New York was organized by members of the Federation at Centerville, New York, in the summer of this year, and the Jewish farmers proudly speak of it as their Agrarian Bank. It is hoped that it will remove the great barrier which keeps many Jews of moderate means from engaging in farming. In fact, the chief difficulty so far has not been in finding Jews in the city willing to engage in farming, but in keeping them from rashly investing their modest savings in farms until they have accumulated a sufficient amount to make success possible.

A Coöperative Fire Insurance Company which carries over $1,000,000 worth of insurance at a saving of many thousands of dollars to the farmer, a coöperative creamery, a coöperative pasteurizing plant, demonstration meetings in coöperation with the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, schools to supplement instruction given to Jewish children in state rural schools, go to make up the many-sided activities of the young organization of Jewish pioneers of farming in the United States.



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